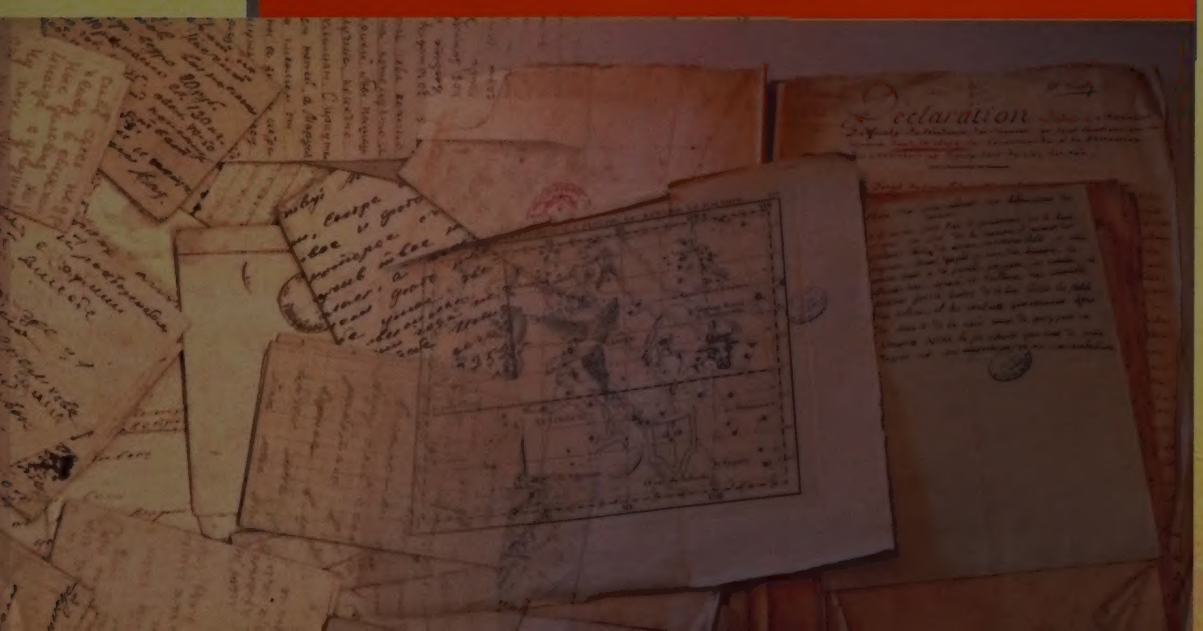
THE FOUNDERS AND BUILDERS OF THE ORANGES

Comprising A History Of The Outlying District Of Newark, Subsequently Known As Orange And Of The Later Internal Divisions

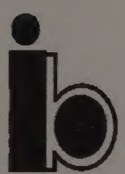
Henry Whittemore



THE FOUNDERS AND BUILDERS OF THE ORANGES

Comprising A History Of The Outlying District Of Newark, Subsequently Known As Orange And Of The Later Internal Divisions

Henry Whittemore



THE FOUNDERS AND BUILDERS OF THE ORANGES

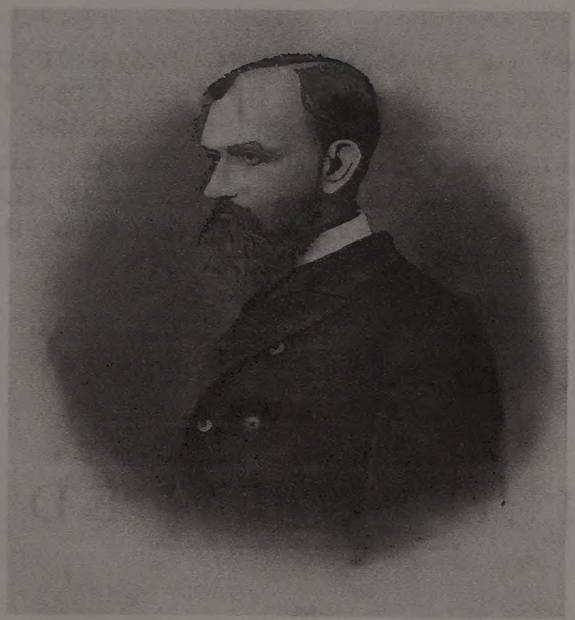
Henry Whittemore

ISBN : 9789333134590

First Published 1896, reprint 2013 in India by

Isha Books
B-69, New Gupta Colony,
New DDA Market, New Delhi - 110009

Printed at : Sagar Color Scan, New Delhi.



Henry D. Whittemore

THE FOUNDERS AND BUILDERS

OF THE

ORANGES

COMPRISING A HISTORY OF THE OUTLYING DISTRICT OF NEWARK, SUBSEQUENTLY KNOWN AS ORANGE, AND OF THE LATER INTERNAL DIVISIONS, VIZ.: SOUTH ORANGE, WEST ORANGE, AND EAST ORANGE; ALSO A HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OR FOUNDERS, AND OF THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH ITS GROWTH AND PROSPERITY, KNOWN AS THE BUILDERS.

1666 1896

ILLUSTRATED

BY

HENRY WHITTEMORE

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF MONTCLAIR ILLUSTRATED, REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., HISTORY OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY, CONN., HISTORY OF STEAM NAVIGATION, AND OTHER WORKS.

NEWARK, N. J.
L. J. HARDHAM, PRINTER AND BOOKBINDER,
243 & 245 Market Street.

1896

PREFACE.

THE generous support given, and the hearty appreciation shown by the people of the adjoining township of Montclair, for the recently published history of that township, led the author to undertake the much more difficult and laborious task of compiling a history of the Oranges, under the title of THE FOUNDERS AND BUILDERS OF THE ORANGES.

Although three histories of this locality have been published during the past thirty odd years, careful research and thorough investigation have brought to light many new and interesting facts, and for the first time a complete history of all the Oranges, including the history of the several churches, schools, societies, etc., is presented to the public. This covers a period of two hundred and thirty years—1666 to 1896—and shows a growth almost unprecedented in the history of any similar locality. The past and present are presented in the strongest light; the old landmarks of the Founders and the beautiful homes of the Builders are illustrated in the highest style of modern art, while the personal history of both Founders and Builders, together with a large amount of interesting genealogical data has been collected at great expense and severe labor. Nearly three years of incessant toil, day and night, has been spent in this undertaking, and the author has endeavored to place himself in communication with every man and woman in the Oranges who could in any way contribute to the interest of the work by furnishing personal or other data.

The author is greatly indebted to the editors of the Orange *Chronicle* and *Journal*, the South Orange *Bulletin* and East Orange *Gazette* for many favors, and for their generous assistance and hearty coöperation, without which the compilation of a work of this kind would have been almost impossible.

Thanks are due to Judge Ricord, as the representative of the New Jersey Historical Society, for valuable aid. Free access has been afforded the author to the large collection of old deeds, records, papers, etc., relating to the early history of the State, and also to the files of the Newark *Centinel* and other publications in the possession of this Society.

ORANGE, N. J., 1896. H. W.

PREFACE.

THE generous support given, and the hearty appreciation shown by the people of the adjoining township of Montclair, for the recently published history of that township, led the author to undertake the much more difficult and laborious task of compiling a history of the Oranges, under the title of THE FOUNDERS AND BUILDERS OF THE ORANGES.

Although three histories of this locality have been published during the past thirty odd years, careful research and thorough investigation have brought to light many new and interesting facts, and for the first time a complete history of all the Oranges, including the history of the several churches, schools, societies, etc., is presented to the public. This covers a period of two hundred and thirty years—1666 to 1896—and shows a growth almost unprecedented in the history of any similar locality. The past and present are presented in the strongest light: the old landmarks of the Founders and the beautiful homes of the Builders are illustrated in the highest style of modern art, while the personal history of both Founders and Builders, together with a large amount of interesting genealogical data has been collected at great expense and severe labor. Nearly three years of incessant toil, day and night, has been spent in this undertaking, and the author has endeavored to place himself in communication with every man and woman in the Oranges who could in any way contribute to the interest of the work by furnishing personal or other data.

The author is greatly indebted to the editors of the Orange *Chronicle* and *Journal*, the South Orange *Bulletin* and East Orange *Gazette* for many favors, and for their generous assistance and hearty coöperation, without which the compilation of a work of this kind would have been almost impossible.

Thanks are due to Judge Ricord, as the representative of the New Jersey Historical Society, for valuable aid. Free access has been afforded the author to the large collection of old deeds, records, papers, etc., relating to the early history of the State, and also to the files of the Newark *Centinel* and other publications in the possession of this Society.

ORANGE, N. J., 1896. H. W.

SUBJECT INDEX

GENERAL HISTORY, PERTAINING TO SETTLEMENT.

Discovery and Occupation of East New Jersey, p. 1. Aboriginees, p. 2. Geological Formation, p. 8. Settlement of Newark — Its Founders, p. 11. First Church of Newark, p. 18.

ORANGE BEFORE ITS SEPARATION FROM NEWARK.

First Settlement, p. 21. Discovery of Copper Mines, p. 21. MOUNTAIN SOCIETY, p. 25. Mills, p. 25. Revolutionary War, p. 29.

ERECTION OF ORANGE AS A SEPARATE TOWNSHIP.

Origin of the Name, p. 36. Manufactures, p. 37. The Founders and Their Descendants, p. 40. Military History, p. 120. Highways, Streets, Public Communication, p. 127. Railroads, p. 129.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS, CHURCHES, ETC.

PRESBYTERIAN.—First Pres., *Orange*, p. 132. Central Pres., p. 151. Hillside Pres., p. 155. First German Pres., p. 159. German Pres., Orange Valley, p. 161. Brick Pres., *East Orange*, p. 139. First or Munn Avenue Pres., p. 146. Elmwood Chapel, p. 150. Bethel Pres., p. 152. Arlington Avenue Pres., p. 158. St. Cloud Pres., *West Orange*, p. 153. Pleasant Valley German, p. 161. First Pres., *South Orange*, p. 143. Trinity Pres., p. 156.

EPISCOPAL.—Grace Protestant, *Orange*, p. 164. All Saints', Orange Valley, p. 169. St. Mark's, *West Orange*, p. 162. Church of the Holy Innocents, p. 171. Church of the Holy Communion, *South Orange*, p. 163. St. Andrews, p. 171. Christ Church, *East Orange*, p. 168. St. Paul's, p. 170.

METHODIST.—First M. E., *Orange*, p. 172. Calvary M. E., East Orange, p. 174. Ferry M. E., p. 177. Sandford Street M. E., p. 178. M. E. Church, *South Orange*, p. 176. M. E. Church, Maplewood, p. 175.

BAPTIST.—North Orange Baptist, Orange, p. 180. First Baptist, *East Orange*, p. 179. Washington Street Baptist, p. 185. Prospect Street Baptist, p. 185.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Orange Valley Congregational, Orange, p. 186. Grove Street, Cong., *East Orange*, p. 188. Trinity Cong., p. 189.

OTHER PROTESTANT CHURCHES.—Society of the New Jerusalem, Orange, p. 191. First Unitarian, Orange, p. 193. First Reformed (Dutch), *East Orange*, p. 191. Young Men's Christian Association, Orange, p. 199.

CATHOLIC.—St. John's, *Orange*, p. 195. Church of Our Lady of the Valley, p. 198. St. Winand's, p. 198. Church of Our Lady Help of Christians, *East Orange*, p. 197. Church of Immaculate Conception, *South Orange*, p. 198. Seton Hall College, *South Orange*, p. 198.

CHURCH PROPERTY, ETC.

PROPRIETARY LAND GRANTS, p. 137. SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS, p. 138.

CEMETERIES.—Orange Cemetery, p. 200. St. Mark's, p. 201. Rosedale, p. 201.

CIVIL HISTORY OF ORANGE.

ORANGE CITY, p. 202. Municipal, p. 202. Police Department, p. 203. Fire Department, p. 204. Water Works, p. 206. Mayors of, p. 207. Industries, p. 212.

BANKS.—Orange National, p. 214. Second National, p. 215. Orange Savings Bank, p. 215. Half Dime Savings Bank, p. 216.

EDUCATIONAL.—Public and Private Schools, p. 216. State Legislation, etc., p. 217. The First School at the Mountain, p. 218. Schools and School-houses, p. 218. The Free School System, p. 219. High School, No. 1, Lincoln Ave., Park Ave., Forest St., Oakwood Ave., p. 221. Board of Education, p. 221. Private Schools, p. 221. Public Libraries, p. 228.

THE PRESS.—Orange *Journal*, p. 222. Orange *Record*, p. 225. Orange *Chronicle*, p. 225.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY, p. 230. MUSIC HALL, p. 232. MUSICAL SOCIETIES, p. 233.

BENEVOLENT AND CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS.—Orange Orphan Home, p. 236. Memorial Hospital and Training School, p. 237. House of the Good Shepherd, p. 242. Orange Bureau of Associated Charities, p. 243.

LODGES. *Masonic.*—Union Lodge, No. 11, p. 243. Corinthian Lodge, No. 57, p. 244. Masonic Hall, p. 244. Orang Chapter, No. 23, p. 245. *Odd Fellows.*—Lafayette Lodge, No. 12, p. 245. John F. Morse Lodge, No. 183, D. O. H No. 186, Live Oak, No. 181, p. 246.
TEMPERANCE.—Washington Temple of Honor, p. 246. Oak and Vine Temple of Honor and Temperance, p. 246. Woman' Christian Temperance Union, p. 246.
BENEFICIARY. Orange Council, No. 975, Royal Arcanum, p. 247. Hillside Council, No. 1,329, R. A., p. 247. Llewelly Council, No. 11, Golden Star Fraternity, p. 248.
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—Uzal Dodd Post, No. 12, p. 248.
CLUBS.—The Woman's Club, of Orange, p. 249. Orange Club, p. 251. Orange Athletic Club, p. 251. Essex County Countr Club, p. 253. Orange Whist Club, p. 259. Orange Lawn Tennis Club, p. 362.
THE BUILDERS OF ORANGE, Genealogical and Biographical, p. 260.

WEST ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

ERECTION OF TOWNSHIP, p. 301. Township Government, p. 303.
EDUCATIONAL—PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ETC.—St. Mark's, No. 1, Valley School, No. 2, Washington School, No. 3, Pleasant Dal School, No. 4, Mount Pleasant School No. 5, St. Cloud School, No. 6, p. 304. Board of Education, p. 305.
CHALYBEATE SPRING AND HUTTON PARK, p. 305, 306.
LLEWELLYN PARK AND ITS RESIDENTS, p. 310.
RESIDENCES ON THE NORTHFIELD ROAD, p. 338. Mountainside, p. 338. Belhurst, p. 342.
MOUNTAIN RIDGE AND ITS RESIDENTS, p. 344. Maywood, p. 349.

SOUTH ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

OLD LANDMARKS, p. 353. Highways, Streets, etc., p. 354.
VILLAGE OF SOUTH ORANGE. Montrose Park, p. 357. Meadow Land Society, p. 358.
EDUCATIONAL, p. 358. Salaries of Teachers, Free Schools, etc., p. 359.
SOUTH ORANGE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, p. 360. South Orange *Bulletin*, p. 361. South Orange Field Club, p. 363 Orange Lawn Tennis Club, p. 362.
LODGES. Century Lodge, No. 100, F. & A. M., p. 362. Hope Lodge, No. 179, I. O. O. F., p. 362.
PERSONAL HISTORY AND HOMES OF THE BUILDERS OF SOUTH ORANGE, p. 363.

EAST ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

ERECTION OF TOWNSHIP, p 388. Township Officers, p. 389. Police Department, 390. Fire Department, p. 391. Wate Works, p. 392.
BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—People's Bank, p. 304 The Savings Investment and Trust Company, p. 395. Eas Orange National Bank, p. 396. East Orange Safe Deposit Company, p. 396.
EAST ORANGE GAZETTE, p 397.
EDUCATIONAL—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS. High School, Columbian, Franklin, p. 399. Ashland, Elmwood, Eastern p. 400. Private Schools, p 400.
LODGES.—Hope Lodge, No. 124, F. & A. M., East Orange Lodge, No. 242, I. O. O. F., East Orange Division, No. 184, Son of Temperance, Arlington Council, No. 626, p. 401.
THE EAST ORANGE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY, p. 402.
PROMINENT FAMILIES AND BEAUTIFUL HOMES, p. 402.

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION OF EAST NEW JERSEY.

THE ABORIGINEES.

CONCERNING the discovery of the harbor of New York and the opposite shore of New Jersey, much has been written and different conclusions reached. It may, however, be safely asserted that the honor of its discovery does not belong to the distinguished commander of "de Halve Maan." In 1497, Jean and Sebastian Cabot, under commission of Henry VII, of England, sailed along the coast of North America and claimed for their master the entire country, the shore of which they occasionally saw at a distance.

In 1524, Johan de Verrazzano, a Florentine navigator in the service of Francis I, King of France, made a voyage to the North American coast and, from the account which he gave, is believed to have entered the harbor of New York. Governor Stuyvesant, in his "Manifesto" to the Governor of Maryland, says: "The French were, in the year of our Lord God Almighty 1524, the second followers of the discovery in these northern parts of this America by Johan de Verrazzano."

In 1525, Estevan Gomez, a Portuguese in the service of the Emperor Charles V, who had fitted out the expedition for the purpose of discovering a shorter passage to the Moluccas, visited the bay of New York. On Ribero's map—which embodies the outlines of the map of Gomez—the whole country, from New Jersey to Rhode Island, is called *the land of Estevan Gomez.*

Henry Hudson, an English sailor, whom the Dutch writers called "the bold Englishman," was induced to enter the service of the Dutch East Indian Company, at Amsterdam. He was an experienced navigator; had already, under the patronage of some London merchants, made two attempts—in 1607 and 1608—to discover his favorite passage, and still had unshaken faith in final success. The company put him in command of a yacht or "Vlie boat" called the Half Moon, of thirty lasts burden and manned by a crew of twenty, partly Dutch and partly English. By his agreement with the company, dated January 8, 1609, he was to sail about the first of April in search of a passage by the north side of Nova Zembla, and to continue along that parallel until he was able to sail south to the latitude of sixty degrees, and then hasten back to report to his employers. He set sail April 6, 1609. Disregarding his instructions, however, in his anxiety to discover his favorite object, he coasted along from Newfoundland as far south as Chesapeake, and returning, cast anchor inside of Sandy Hook. Here he lay for a few days, cultivating an acquaintance with the Indians, who seemed highly pleased with the pale-face. In his journal he says: "The people of the country came aboard of us, seeming very glad at our coming, and brought green tobacco and gave us of it for knives and beads. They go in deer skins, loose, well dressed. They desire clothes and are very civil." On the eleventh, Hudson passed through what is now called "The Narrows," and discovered the Kill von Kull, through which he came to Newark Bay which he called *Achter Cull*, or after-bay, because it lay behind New York Bay.

The report of Hudson's discovery created great excitement, and in 1610 a ship was sent out by the Dutch West India Company for the purpose of trading its furs. Five years later, the company obtained a grant of the exclusive trade on Hudson's River, and built forts and established trading posts at New Amsterdam, Albany and the Rondout Kill.

Subsequently, a number of Swedes settled in New Netherlands and for a long time the country wa held by them and the Dutch, both agreeing to resist the pretensions of the English. Difficulties whicl arose compelled the Swedes to give up their possessions in 1655, and the Dutch were left in ful possession.

The claim of the English, founded on Cabot's discovery, had never been abandoned, though th Dutch and Swedish settlers resisted every endeavor to locate an English colony as early as 1640. A thrifty colony was maintained by the Dutch for about fifty years. In 1660, however, Charles II recovered the throne of his fathers. England and Holland at this time were rivals in trade, and were often placed in direct opposition to each other. Fearing the evil consequences that might result from the establishment of a Dutch colony in his possessions, Charles II gave a patent to his brother James Duke of York, on the 12th of March, 1664, of all that part of New Netherlands lying east of Delaware Bay, and sent a force under Sir Robert Carr and Col. Richard Nicoll to dispossess the Dutch of thei territory in the New World. General Stuyvesant, of New Amsterdam, was, by reason of his defenseless condition, compelled to surrender without resistance, and the conquest of the colony on the Delaware was accomplished by Sir Robert Carr "with the expenditure of two barrels of powder and twenty shot."

The Duke's squadron was yet on the Atlantic and the country yet in possession of the Dutch when he, by deeds of lease and release, dated the 24th of June, conveyed to John, Lord Berkeley, a brother of the Governor of Virginia, and Sir George Carteret, the tract of land lying between the Hudson and the Delaware Rivers, "which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name o names of *New Cæsarea* or New Jersey." [The name was given in compliment to Sir George Carteret who had defended the island of Jersey against the long Parliament in the civil war, but the powers o government which had been expressly granted by the Duke were not in terms conveyed, though i would seem that both parties deemed them to have passed by the grant.]

The proprietors formed a constitution, or as it was termed, "concessions and agreements of the lords proprietors," which secured equal privileges and liberty of conscience to all; and it continued in force till the division of the province, in 1676. In August, 1665, Philip Carteret, a brother of Sir George was appointed governor, and he made Elizabethtown the seat of government. The constitution established a representative government, and made liberal provision for the settlers. In a few years domestic disputes arose, and in 1672 an insurrection occurred, compelling General Carteret to leave the province.

In 1673, England and Holland were at war, and a squadron was sent by the Dutch to repossess New Netherlands, which was surrendered without resistance by Captain Manning, in the absence o Governor Lovelace. On the conclusion of peace between England and Holland, New Netherlands was restored to the former. The Governor of New York, Major Edmund Andros, claimed jurisdiction over New Jersey, insisting that the Dutch conquest extinguished the proprietary title; but early in 167 Governor Carteret returned and resumed the government of the eastern part of the province. He was kindly received by the people, who had become dissatisfied with the arbitrary rule of Governor Andros A new set of concessions was published, and peaceable subordination was established in the colony Governor Andros, however, continued his efforts to enforce his claims of jurisdiction and issued a proclamation abrogating the Carteret government and requiring "all persons to submit forthwith to the King's authority as embodied in himself." To this the people of Newark replied: "The town being met together, give their positive answer to the Governor of York's writ that they have taken the oath of allegiance to the King and fidelity to the present government, and until we have sufficient order from his Majesty we will stand by the same." Subsequently, Carteret himself wrote to Andros: "It was by his Majesty's commands that this government was established, and without the same commands shall never be resigned but with our lives and fortunes, the people resolving to live and die with the name of true subjects, and not traitors." The difficulty was finally settled by a reaffirmation from England of Carteret's authority, and a complete renunciation by the Duke of York of governmental right in New Jersey.

Sir George Carteret died in 1679. By his will he directed the sale of that part of the province for the payment of his debts and it was accordingly sold to William Penn and eleven others, who were termed the twelve proprietors. A fresh impetus was given to the settlement of the country, especially by the people of Scotland. Each of the twelve proprietors took a partner and they all came to be known as the twenty-four proprietors, and to them the Duke of York, on the 14th of March, 1682, made a fresh grant.

Under the new regime in New Jersey, Robert Barclay, one of the proprietors, was chosen Governor for life, with power to name his deputies. There were, in succession, Thomas Rudyard (1683), Gawen Lawrie, Lord Neil Campbell and Alexander Hamilton.

In West New Jersey, Samuel Jennings was commissioned deputy governor by Byllinge in 1680, and during the next year he convened an assembly which adopted a constitution and form of government. His successors were Thomas Olive, John S. Keene, William Welsh, Daniel Coxe and Andrew Hamilton.

In 1701 the condition of affairs in both provinces had arrived at that state when the benefits of good government were not attainable. Each had many proprietors and their conflicting interests occasioned such discord that the people became quite willing to listen to overtures for a surrender of the proprietary government. "The proprietors, weary of contending with each other and with the people, drew up an instrument whereby they surrendered their right of government to the crown, which was accepted by Queen Anne, on the 17th of April, 1702. The Queen at once reunited the two provinces and placed the government of New Jersey, as well as of New York, in the hands of her kinsman, Lord Cornbury."

Cornbury's rule was terminated by the revocation of his commission, in 1708. He was succeeded by John, Lord Lovelace, who soon died, and the functions of government were discharged by Lieutenant-Governor Inglesby till 1710, when Governor Hunter commenced his administration. He was followed, in 1720, by William Burnet, who was removed to Boston in 1727. John Montgomerie then became Governor and continued until his death, in 1731. The government then devolved on John Anderson, President of the Council, who died in about two weeks, and was succeeded by John Hamilton (son of Andrew Hamilton, Governor under the proprietors), who served nearly two years. In 1738, Lewis Morris, Esq., was appointed Governor of New Jersey, "separate from New York." His successors were John Reading, Johathan Belcher, John Boone, Josiah Hardy and, in 1763, William Franklin, the last of the royal governors, and a son of Benjamin Franklin.

THE DELAWARES AND OTHER TRIBES OF INDIANS.

Hudson's journal indicates that the Indians on the east side of the Hudson River, who were allies of the Iroquois, held an intercourse with those on the west side, and that the former were a much more fierce and unplacable people than the latter.

On the point where New York is now built, Hudson found the Indians a very hostile people, but those living on the western side from the Kills upward, "came daily on board the vessel while she lay at anchor in the river, bringing with them to barter furs, the largest and finest oysters, Indian corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, grapes and some apples, all of which they exchanged for trifles."

Hudson found the shores on both sides "as pleasant with Grasse and Flowers and goodly Trees as ever they had seene, and very sweet smells came frau them."

At this time the southern and eastern portions of New York were inhabited by the Mohican or Mohegan Indians; while that portion west from the Hudson River was occupied by five confederate tribes, afterward named by the English the Five Nations, and by the French, the Iroquois, and by themselves called Hodenosaunee—people of the Long House. The long house formed by this confederacy extended east and west through the State, having at its eastern portal the Mohawks and at its western the Senecas, while between them dwelt the Oneidas, Onondagas and Cayugas; and after 1714, a sixth nation the Tuscaroras, southeast from Oneida Lake. Of these Indians, Parkman says that at the commencement of the seventeenth century, "in the region now forming the State of New

York, a power was rising to a ferocious vitality which, but for the presence of Europeans, would probably have subjected, absorbed or exterminated every other Indian community east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio."

There is no positive proof as to the time when the Iroquois confederacy was formed. It was probably at the beginning of the fifteenth century, or about a hundred years before Columbus crossed the Atlantic Ocean. The teeming East is the mother of those historic myths in which figure in divine grandeur, the founders of nations. Among these is *Hi-a-wat-ha*, the founder of the Iroquois confederacy. Their traditions tell us that this personage, whom in later years they revered as the incarnation of wisdom, came from the serene dwelling in the skies and took up his abode with the Onondagas, then the most favored of the Five Nations of the great Iroquois family living within the domain of the present State of New York.

At the meeting for the formation of the confederacy, after listening to the discussion, *Hi-a-wat-ha* arose and addressed the people by nations, saying as he pointed towards the heads of each:

"You (the Mohawks) who are sitting under the shadow of *The Great Tree*, whose roots sink deep into the earth and whose branches spread wide around, shall be the first nation, nearest the rising of the sun, because you are war like and mighty.

"You (Oneidas) who recline your bodies against *The Everlasting Stone*—emblem of wisdom that cannot be moved, shall be the second nation, because you always give wise council.

"You (the Onondagas) who have your habitations at the foot of *The Great Hills* and are overshadowed by their crags, shall be the third nation, because you are always greatly gifted in speech.

"You (the Cayugas) the people who live in *The Open Country* and possessed of much wisdom, shall be the fourth nation, because you understand better the art of raising corn and beans and making houses.

"You (the Senecas) whose dwelling is in *The Dark Forest*, nearer the setting sun, and whose home is everywhere, shall be the fifth nation, because of your superior cunning in hunting.

"Unite, you five nations, and have one common interest and no foe shall disturb or subdue you. You, the people, who are as the feeble bushes, and you who are a fishing people (addressing some who had come from the Delawares and from the seashore) may place yourselves under our protection and we will defend you; and you of the South and West may do the same. We earnestly desire the alliance and friendship of you all. Brothers, if we unite in this great bond, the Great Spirit will smile upon us and we shall be free, prosperous and happy; but if we remain, we shall be subject to His frown. We shall be enslaved, ruined, perhaps annihilated; we may perish under the war-storm, and our names be no longer remembered by good men nor repeated in the dance and song. Brothers, these are the words of *Hi-a-wat-ha*. I have said it. I am done."

Most writers on Indian antiquities have considered the tribes of the lower Hudson and of East New Jersey as branches of the general Delaware nation or Lenni Lenapè, which means *original people*. This was a title which they had adopted under the claim that they were descended from the most ancient of all Indian ancestors. This claim was admitted by the Wyandots, Miamis and more than twenty other aboriginal nations, who accorded to the Lenapè the title of *grandfathers*, or a people whose ancestors ante-dated their own. The Rev. John Heckewelder, in his "History of the Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations," says of the Delaware nation:

"They will not admit that the whites are superior beings. They say that the hair of their heads, their features, and the various colors of their eyes evince that they are not, like themselves, Lenni Lenapè, an *original people*, a race of men that has existed unchanged from the beginning of time, but that they are a mixed race and therefore a troublesome one. Whoever they may be, the Great Spirit, knowing the wickedness of their disposition, found it necessary to give them a Great Book, and taught them how to read it, that they might know and observe what He wished them to do and what to abstain from. But they—the Indians—have no need of any such book to let them know the will of their Maker; they find it engraved on their own hearts; they have had a sufficient discernment given to them to distinguish good from evil, and by following that they are sure not to err."

Barton says of them: "They are acknowledged to be of more ancient establishment in the country than many others, and their language appears to have greater spread than that of any of the numerous nations of this great continent.

"The name by which these Indians are best known— that of Delawares was imposed upon them by the English because they inhabited the waters of the river Delaware. The Delawares tell us that they were formerly a very powerful people, inhabiting the country to a great distance and spreading along the seashore far east and south. The great spread of their language seems to show that this must have been the case. Most of the other tribes called the Delawares their grandfather.

"The Delaware nation consists of three tribes—the Unàmis or Wanàmi, the Unatàchtigo or Wunatàchtigo, and the Minsi or Monsees. The Mahicanni or Mohicans are certainly sprung from the Delawares, but are not comprehended by these last as a branch in making up their nation.

"All the Indian nations to the southward and westward distinguished the Delawares by the name of Wapanachki, or *people towards the rising of the sun.*

"The Minsi or Monsees, called also Minnisinks, formed a part of the Delaware nation. They called themselves Minissi, or the Peninsula people, because they inhabited the Minnisink. The tradition of their Indians informs us that they originally dwelt in or under a lake from whence they have sprung. The Miamis also say that they sprang out of a lake."

The Delawares, or Lenni Lenapè, occupied a domain extending along the seashore from the Chesapeake to the country bordering Long Island Sound. But from the coast it reached the Susquehanna Valley to the foot of the Alleghany Mountains, and on the north joined the southern frontier of their domineering neighbors, the hated and dreaded Iroquois. This domain included not only the counties of Bergen, Passaic, Hudson and Essex, but all of the State of New Jersey.

In the organization of the savage communities of the continent, one feature, more or less conspicuous, continually appears. Each nation or tribe—to adopt the names by which these communities are usually known—is sub-divided into several clans. These clans are not locally separate, but are mingled throughout the nation. All the members of each clan are, or are assumed to be, intimately joined in consanguinity. Hence, it is held an abomination for two persons of the same clan to intermarry; and hence, again, it follows that every family must contain members of at least two clans. Each clan has its name, as the clan of the Hawk, of the Wolf, or of the Tortoise; and each has for its emblem the figure of the beast, bird, reptile, plant or other object, from which its name is derived. This emblem, called *totem*, is often tattooed on the clansman's body or rudely painted over the entrance of his lodge. The child belongs to the clan, not of the father, but of the mother. In other words, descent, not of the totem alone, but of all rank, titles and possessions, is through the female. The son of a chief can never be a chief by hereditary title, though he may become so by force of personal influence or achievement. Neither can he inherit from his father so much as a tobacco-pipe. All possessions pass of right to the brothers of the chief, or to the sons of his sisters, since these are all sprung from a common mother.

The principal tribes composing the Lenni Lenapè or Delaware nation, were those of the Unamis or Turtle, the Unalachtgo or Turkey, and the Minsi or Wolf. The tribes who occupied and roamed over the counties of Bergen, Passaic, Hudson and *Essex* were those of the Turkey and Wolf branches of the Lenni Lenapè nation, but the possessions and boundaries of each cannot be clearly defined. There was probably a tribe for every ten or twenty miles, each taking their names from the streams near which they severally located.

In 1648, they were governed by about twenty kings, which might seem to warrant the belief that their numbers were great; but the insignificance of this regal sway is seen from the fact that in one case twelve hundred were under two kings, and some kings had only forty subjects, so that these rulers might with greater correctness be called chiefs.

The Wolf, commonly called the Minsi (corruptly called Minsey), had chosen to live back of the other two tribes and formed a kind of bulwark for their protection, watching the nations of the Mungwe, and

being at hand to afford aid in case of rupture with them. The Minsi were considered the most warlike and active branch of the Lenapè.

Those most intimately connected with this region where the Minisies and Mohicans—the former being the inhabitants of the range of country from Minnisink to Staten Island, and from the Hudson to the Raritan Valley. The latter inhabited the east side of the lower Hudson to its mouth. The Dutch called them respectively Swannekins and the Manhicans. According to Brodhead, the former were called Wabingi or Wappinges, the latter name, as Heckewelder claims, being derived from the Delaware word *waping*, signifying opossum. These were divided into numerous tribes, and the latter again into clans. In this section of New Jersey they were called Raritans, Hackensacks (or Ackinkeshacky), Pomptons and Tappaens. On Manhattan Island dwelt the fierce Manhattans, whom De Laet calls "a wicked nation" and "enemies of the Dutch."

Whitehead, in his "East New Jersey under the Proprietary Governments," concludes that there were not more than two thousand Indians within the province while it was under the domination of the Dutch. Fifty years later it was stated that they—the Indians—are greatly decreased in numbers. And the Indians themselves say that "two of them die to every Christian that comes here." The Delawares appear to have been formerly the superiors of the other nations of North America comprehended within the limits of those mentioned. Their traditional history, which is still extant, proves this assertion. But by the cunning of the Five Nations, who are perhaps the greatest politicians of all the North American Indians, they were allured into a war with the Five Nations, and finally were conquered.

Before the European explorers had penetrated the territories of the Lenapè, the power and prowess of the Iroquois had reduced the former nation to the condition of vassals, and when, in 1742, they were commanded by the old Iroquois chief, Connosscitigo, at the treaty of council in Philadelphia, instantly to leave the court house and to prepare to vacate their hunting grounds on the Delaware and its tributaries, the outraged and insulted red men were completely crestfallen and crushed; but they had no alternative, and must obey. They at once left the presence of the Iroquois, returned to their homes which were now to be their homes no longer, and soon afterward migrated to the country bordering the Susquehanna and beyond that river.

The Indians of this locality were quiet, peaceable and domestic in their habits, and there existed among them a code of honor—engraven on their hearts by the Great Spirit—which would put to shame their white neighbors, who were kept in restraint only by wholesome laws vigorously enforced, and all attempts by the Dutch to corrupt and demoralize their savage (?) neighbors by the introduction of "fire water" met with a manly resistance on the part of the Indian chiefs.

Local Indian names and other evidences clearly indicate that the territory comprised within the original boundaries of Newark was at one time the habitation of one or more of the several clans of Indians. Early surveys show that Indian paths led through this region of country, and that the route of the various tribes in passing from the seashore to the interior led along this line. On one of the early maps is shown the Indian path which led to the Minisink. From the Shrewsbury north-west it crossed the Raritan west of Amboy, and thence northerly to Minisink Island in the Delaware. This was the great path from the sea to the Minisink, the Indian Council seat. The most direct route from the Hudson to Minisink Island was through the great notch on the First Mountain, about six miles north of Orange, which struck the main path near Little Falls. There were also intersecting paths through the same territory. The several routes led to the Minisink, about seven miles west of Watchschunk Mountain, through the notch at Eagle Rock and other openings through the mountain.

LOCAL NAMES. Nearly, if not quite all the Indian names in this locality indicate their origin from the language of the Delaware Indians, most of them being misspelt as well as misinterpreted. *Wachung*, referring to the First Mountain, is evidently a corruption of Wachtschunk, meaning "on the hill." The name of "Watsessing" or "Wardesson," as early applied to Bloomfield, is doubtless from the word Waktschiechen, meaning crooked. Mr. D. G. Brinton, author of "Aboriginal American Authors and

their Productions," writes: "I would say that you are quite right in supposing Watchung—Watschunk -on the hill, or at the mountain, or the hilly spot. The name Watsessing I take to be a form of Waktschiechen, *it is crooked* (*i. e.*, a road, a stream, etc.). In this case, the traditional rendering you give seems to me well founded."

Pachseyink—*in the Valley*—is doubtless the original of "Passaic" or "Pesayic," as spelled in the early records. Hachkihacanink—in the the field; Sepunk—to or on the river; Hatink—in or near the earth; Meechekachink—at the big rock; Tekenink—in the woods; Tapéwi—on the river bank.

PARK AVENUE, LOOKING EAST FROM LLEWELLYN PARK.

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF ESSEX COUNTY.

FROM PROF. GEORGE H. COOK'S GEOLOGY OF THE STATE.

THAT portion of New Jersey which is of the Triassic or Red Sand Stone Age, is included in a belt of country which has the Highland range of mountains on its north-west side, and a line almost straight from Staten Island Sound, near Woodbridge, to Trenton, on its south-east. It has the northern boundary and the Hudson River on the north-east, and the Delaware on the south-west. The area within these bounds is entirely free from rocks of an earlier age, and also from any extensive formations of a later period. The strong and decided red color of the prevailing rock of this formation has given name to the whole, and while most of the names of the kind have been discarded by the geologists, this is so striking and suggestive that it receives the approval of all.

Prominent in the Triassic district are the two long and parallel ranges of trap rock, known in Essex County as the First and Second Mountains. The eastermost or outer ridge we shall call, for convenience of description, the First Mountain, while the inner parallel range may be termed Second Mountain. The former, rising at Pluckamin, in Somerset County, has an east-southeast trend for seven miles, to the gorge through which passes Middle Brook. The continuous ridge runs thence on an east and north-east course to Millburn, in Essex County, a distance of sixteen miles, where the gap between the two ends of the disconnected range is about one and one-half miles. From Milburn to Paterson, a distance of fifteen miles, its course is a little east of north. The whole length of this mountain, from its rise at Pluckamin to its terminus near Sicomae, is forty-eight miles, and its general trend is north-northeast.

The prominent and characteristic feature of this mountain is the great difference between its inner and outer slopes. That toward the Second Mountain is gentle, while that toward the red sandstone country is steep, and in many places precipitous. The former corresponds to the dip of the shale or sandstone which forms the basis upon which the trap rests, and at nearly all points trap constitutes the rock of this declivity. The steep outer slope shows sandstone or shale at the base and up to the precipitous bluffs of trap, covered, however, in places, by the débris from the rock above. The breadth of this range is quite uniform, from one to two miles. The height is also remarkably uniform, ranging from three hundred to six hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea.

Everywhere, the trap forms the crest and upper portion of this slope, under which is the sandstone generally covered by trap débris. The top of the sandstone is from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet below the top of the mountain. The located line marks the base of this steep face, and is at the same distance from the top of the mountain. It is plain on all roads crosssing the ridge, *e. g.*, on the old South Orange Turnpike, the mountain road, Mount Pleasant Turnpike, near the Llewellyn S. Haskell place, also in the Park, in West Orange Township.

The Western boundary line of the trap of the First Mountain follows the general direction of the valley included between the First and Second Mountains. The drift here, also, renders the tracing of a geological line quite difficult. But from the known uniformity of the trap slope and an examination of the surface configuration of the county, and a few points of outcrop, the line can be quite accurately fixed and described. Generally, it follows the line of least elevation or at the bottom of the valley, and is in most cases at the foot of the first mountain slope. Beginning at the northern end of this range, the Oldham Creek is coincident with a line almost to the pond north of Haledon; thence running east

of this village and at the same side of the creek, it meets the Passaic River west of the mouth of Oldham Creek, and follows the river for a mile to the Morris and Essex Canal, which constitutes the west boundary of this range to the Little Falls and Notch Road. The trap appears at several points along the river from the mouth of the creek to the bend in the former, where the line leaves it. East of this the First Mountain is made up of several rocky ridges, separated by narrow valleys.

From the Notch Road southward, the trap boundary follows the same general direction as the mountains; crosses the county line, the crest forming the boundary line between Caldwell and Montclair townships to the east of Verona Village, to the watershed of the Verona Valley, near the upper side of Llewellyn Park, west of Eagle Rock; thence down the valley of the west branch of Rahway River as far as the old South Orange Road. Approaching the stream, it at length crosses it and intersects the Morris and Essex branch of the D. L. & W. R. R., about three-quarters of a mile west of Millburn Village. Along the line just mentioned, drift knolls and beds rest upon the lower portions of the trap slope; near the crest of the main and subordinate ridges the rock is frequently seen. Near Millburn, the slope is less obscured by drift, although west and southwest of the village it hides all rocks.

The features of the Second Mountain are similar to those of the First. The boundary line between them is of the same general course as that of the mountain itself, and also parallel throughout with the First Mountain. The prolongation of the range at each extremity beyond the ends of the outer range makes this mountain longer than the other by five miles. Throughout a portion of the range its structure is apparently complicated by one or more subordinate ridges, quite similar to the main or outer one. There can scarcely be a doubt that the whole mass is one unbroken body of trap rock.

FREESTONE AND SANDSTONE QUARRIES. Quarries were opened in Essex County as early as 1700, and many of the old farm houses were built of this reddish sandstone. Nearly all of the old gravestones in Orange cemetry, on Main street, are of this material, and the inscriptions on them are well preserved.

In the east face of the Watchung or Orange Mountains, in West Orange Township, trap rock is quarried extensively for road material. These quarries have each a cracker for breaking up the stone, and they supply a large amount annually for the construction of Telford roads in all the Oranges, Montclair, Bloomfield and other localities. Stones from the old quarry in Llewellyn Park were quarried in 1867-8 for building St. John's Roman Catholic Church, in Orange.

The quarrying for trap rock at O'Rourke's quarry, on the face of Orange Mountain, brought to view, in 1824, a most remarkable and interesting exposure of basaltic columns. The surface, for about seven hundred feet along the mountain, is made up of columns of rock as perfect in form as if cut out by workmen and packed in as closely as the hexagonal cells in a honeycomb.

The columns are mostly six-sided, though there are some with only five sides, and those with still other numbers of sides are occasionally met with. Those at the two extremities of the quarry are perpendicular and perhaps thirty feet high, while the higher portion in the middle is made up of columns which are

BASALTIC COLUMNS.

more or less inclined as if directed towards a central line. The columns in the same part of the quarry are quite uniform in size and appearance, but those at the northeast end are much the largest, some of them being four feet across at a single side; those at the southeast are smaller, but still very large being from two to two and a half feet across the sides, while those in the middle are perhaps a foot or more in the same measurement.

These rocks rise to the very crest of the mountain and make all of its higher and rougher parts, but underneath them is a great platform of red sandstone extending back and slanting downwards into the mountain. At the quarry, this rock is only from four to five feet below the working bottom, and these gigantic pillars seem to stand upon it.

While most interesting geological phenomena are found in remote, uncleared and rough places, this is near to excellent roads, and the working of the quarry has cleared off all the loose rubbish from the surface and left the rock of the mountain clear and perfectly open to view.

It belongs to the same class of rocks, both in material and structure, with the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland, but is on a much larger scale.

CHAPTER III.

THE SETTLEMENT OF NEWARK. ITS FOUNDERS.

S EARLY as 1658, a settlement was begun upon what was called the "Bergen grant," on which a trading station had been established by the Dutch, forty years before. In 1663, a band of Puritans from Long Island obtained permission of the Dutch to plant their institutions on the banks of the Raritan and Minisink. In the following year, some families of Quakers were found on the south side of Raritan Bay.

Reference has already been made to the conveyance, in 1663, of Charles II to his brother James, Duke of York, of a tract of land stretching from the Connecticut River to the Delaware; and of the portion now called New Jersey, to John Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret. The portion was again divided, in 1676, between Sir George and the assigns of Lord Berkley, the former taking the eastern part. Carteret, by his will, dated December 5, 1678, devised to certain trustees therein named, a power to sell East New Jersey—a trust which was executed three years later by a sale, conveying the same in fee to William Penn, Robert West and others to the number of twelve. These twelve proprietors, by particular deeds, took each a partner, so that East New Jersey became vested in twenty-four persons, who became known as the *twenty-four Proprietors*. By these a Council of Proprietors was appointed, to consist of at least one-third part of the whole number of proprietors, or their proxies, and possessing all necessary powers of administration.

To encourage immigration, the proprietors—Berkley and Carteret published their "Charters of Concessions," prescribing the fundamental rules and methods by which property in their lands should be acquired. One was "That all such persons who should transport themselves into the province of New Jersey within certain times limited by the said concessions, should be entitled to grants or patents under the seal of the province, for certain quantities of acres in the said Concessions expressed, paying therefor, yearly, the rent of one half-penny sterling money for every acre so to be granted." Another rule was "That all lands should be purchased by the governor and council, from the Indians, from time to time as there should be occasion, in the name of the Lords Proprietors; and every person settling was to pay his proportion of that purchase money and charges." It will be seen that the proprietors recognized in these rules, the right of the Indians to a compensation for their lands, *while they monopolized the right of purchase*. No others could buy but *through* them. The Indians could only sell *to* them. Against this assumption of power over the soil and its original tenants, there was made, subsequently, a vigorous and determined opposition.

In August, 1665, Philip Carteret, a brother of Sir George, having received an appointment from the proprietors as governor of the colony, appeared among the tenants of the scattered cabins about Elizabethtown, which was then but a cluster of four houses. In honor of Lady Carteret, the place received her name and rose into dignity as the capital of the province. The settlement of Newark by immigrants from Connecticut began the following year.

What is now the State of Connecticut originally consisted of two colonies—Connecticut and New Haven. The settlement of the former began at the mouth of the Connecticut River, in 1631, under a patent granted to Lord Say and Seal and Lord Brook—the location receiving the name of Saybrook.

The free planters of Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield (emigrants from the Mass. colony) resolved to form themselves into a distinct commonwealth, and on the 14th of January, 1639, they convened at Hartford and adopted a constitution. The preamble of this instrument set forth that it was to preserve "the liberty and purity of the Gospell" as they understood it, "and the regulation of civil affairs."

This was the first constitution adopted in the New World, and it recognized among its fundamental principles the great bulwark of American freedom. It has been said of it that it was "simple in its terms, comprehensive in its policy, methodical in its arrangement, and beautiful in its adaption of parts to a whole."

The same year, 1639, Fairfield and Stratford were founded under the jurisdiction of Connecticut, and in 1644 the Colony of Connecticut purchased from Colonel Fenwick the jurisdiction right in the Colony of Saybrook. This then embraced the territory of the Connecticut Colony.

When New Haven Colony entered into combination with Connecticut, it consisted of the plantations at New Haven, Southold (L. I.) and Stamford. Guilford and Milford were shortly afterwards received as component parts of the jurisdiction. In the spring of 1644, Totoket, or Branford (purchased from the Indians in 1639 and partially settled at this time), "a place for a small plantation betwixt New Haven and Guilford," was sold to Mr. Swain and others from Wethersfield, upon condition that they should join in our jurisdiction with New Haven and the other plantations upon "the fundamental agreement, settled in October, 1643, which they, duly considering, readily accepted." Southampton, on Long Island, having placed itself under the jurisdiction of Connecticut, a minority of the people with their minister, Rev. Abraham Pierson, preferring the theocratic constitution of New Haven, removed to Branford and united themselves with the company from Wethersfield. From this time to its dissolution, the jurisdiction consisted of the six plantations of New Haven, Southold (L. I.), Stamford, Guilford, Milford and Branford.

In two important particulars, New Haven differed from the other colonies. It was a part of its "fundamental law" that only church members should be free burgesses or voters. By fundamental, was meant unchangeable. The fundamental law established by the planters of Quinnepiac (New Haven), on "the fourth day of the fourth month, called June, 1639," and afterward assented to by the other plantations constituting the jurisdiction of New Haven, was designed to be *unalterable*. It was understood to be a compact or agreement from which those who had assented to it could not recede.

A controversy arose between the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven, growing out of the new charter granted to Connecticut by Charles II, in 1662. A communication from the Connecticut Colony was read at a meeting of the freemen of the New Haven Colony, held at New Haven, November 4, 1662, setting forth the advantages of the patent, with the "earnest desire that there may be a happy and comfortable union between yourselves and us according to the terms of the charter."

Notwithstanding these peaceful negotiations, the inhabitants of the New Haven Colony were greatly disturbed at the possible termination of affairs. Mr. Davenport and other ministers were strongly of the opinion that all government powers should be vested in the churches and the churches were unanimously opposed to being united with Connecticut. In New Haven, only church members in *full communion* could be freemen. The adopted tenet of the Connecticut Colony was that all baptized persons not convicted of scandalous actions, are so far church members that, upon acknowledging their baptismal covenant and promising an *outward* conformity to it, though without any pretension to inward and spiritual religion, they may present their children for baptism. This was known as the "Half-Way Covenant," and continued in force in Connecticut for more than a hundred years.

The proposed union aroused deep feeling through all the New Haven Colony settlements. Branford people were especially disturbed. Rev. Mr. Pierson and others had left Southampton, L. I., because they found it was claimed by Connecticut. Now they were to be under Connecticut jurisdiction after all. This was the blighting of all their hopes. They did not believe there could be any good and safe government for Christian people unless the voting and office-holding were all in the hands of Christians. Having "spent so much of their means and so much of their labor on houses, fences, mills, lands, and

done so much for living comfortably, it was a serious matter to break up, go into another wilderness and begin again." Their labor of twenty-three years meant a great deal.

Excessively alarming and distasteful were these views to the supporters of the policy of the fathers. Without money, credit or political affiliations of any importance, they yet clung to the hope of independence, believed the danger from England to be averted and spurned "the Christless rule of Connecticut." Mr. Davenport was very bitter at the action of Leite. He wrote to Gov. Winthrop, in 1663: "As for what Mr. Leite wrote to yourself, it was his private doing, without the consent or knowledge of any of us in the colony; it was not done by him according to his public trust as Governor, but contrary to it."

A serious division of sentiment had arisen in the colony which threatened its very existence. New Haven and Branford supported the cause of "Godly Government," but Mr. Leite was continued in his office and the nominal head of the elder faction, Matthew Gilbert, was, as usual, chosen to the subordinate office of Deputy Governor. Many now began openly to declare themselves citizens of Connecticut and to ignore the New Haven officers and laws. Taxes could not be collected and the colony, unable to pay the regular salaries of its officials, was plunging deeper and deeper into debt. Discouraged and almost disheartened at the inexorable logic of events, Mr. Davenport exclaimed, "The cause of Christ in New Haven is miserably lost."

The possible overthrow of his plans had been forseen by Mr. Davenport and by the leaders of his party during the quarrel with the townsmen in 1658 60, and at that time they had secretly sent out "wise men of good report" in search of a New Canaan.

They turned naturally to the Delaware region with which they were already familiar, having previously invested large amounts in that locality. A Committee of inspection was sent thither in 1661 and on the 8th of November, Matthew Gilbert, Deputy Governor of the Colony of New Haven, wrote from Milford to Governor Stuyvesant, at New Amsterdam, informing him that "a Companie of Considerable that came into N. E. that they might serve God w^th^ a pure conscience and enjoy such liberties and priviledges, both Civill and Ecclesiasticall, as might best advantage unto, and strengthen them in the end and worke aforesaid, w^ch^ also, through the mercy of God, they have enjoyed for more than twentie yeares together, and the Lord haveing blessed them w^th^ posterities so that their numbers are increased and they being desirous to p'vide for their posterities so that their outward comfortable subsistance and their soulles welfare might in the use of suitable means through the blessing of the Almighty, be obtained,—that this company having been encouraged so to do by the courtesy extended by the Governor to persons appointed to visit 'some adjacent parts' on a previous occasion, had appointed a committee of four of their most prominent men, at the head of which was Robert Treat, to confer with him relative to the terms upon which they might 'begin to plant,' and thereafter secure additions to those who might wish to join them 'for the enlargement of the Kingdom of Christ in the Congregational way,' and secure all other means of comfort, and subordination thereunto." In behalf, therefore, of the Committee, sundry propositions were submitted for which, as they were from "true men and not spies," a careful consideration was solicited with a view to a return of a definite answer to each.

Five conditions of willingness to settle under Dutch rule were submitted to Stuyvesant, and he refused assent to all of them, desiring especially to retain control of the election of officers and the right of appeal to the Dutch tribunals. These negotiations remained for a time in abeyance.

Stuyvesant, however, was exceedingly anxious to obtain such immigration, and in the winter of 1662 3, Robert Treat, Philip Groves and John Gregory again communicated with him and found him disposed to make some concessions; he finally wrote home for instructions. In June, 1663, Mr. Treat wrote to Stuyvesant to inquire if the instructions had come, and complained of hindrances at home to the consummation of the scheme.

Stuyvesant's instructions, which finally arrived, bearing date March 23, 1663, urging him to secure the English for subjects by every means and every concession if necessary. Stuyvesant replied to Treat

July 20, inviting him to come, and reserving only a formal confirmation of officers and the right o appeal in important causes and in capital cases, unless the criminal party confessed. The rapid succes sion of events checked the transaction with the Dutch at this point. The high-handed discourtesy o the Connecticut Legislature united for a time all the New Haven factions in opposition to Winthrop's Charter and led to important action on the part of the colonists. In January, 1664, the General Court fo the Jurisdiction voted that "The Committee shall treate with Captain Scott about getting a pattent fo Delaware."

The summer of 1644 brought the unexpected surrender of the New Netherlands to the Duke o York, on the 13th of December following—New Haven, Branford and Guilford voted to submit t Connecticut. One week after the surrender to Connecticut had been recorded, a letter was addresse by William Jones, magistrate of New Haven, to Colonel Nicholls, depicting the great "wrong an injury" of the Colony at Delaware Bay. "The Indians of whom we purchased the land there do own our right and much desire the coming of the English." It was hoped that "A further search of ou records may be further improved by your honor as your wisdom shall think fit."

Appeals to Colonel Nicholls were futile. In the meantime, Governor Philip Carteret arrived an fixed his capitol at Elizabethtown. In August, 1665, he sent letters to New England, offering to settler every civil and religious privilege. A committee, consisting of Robert Treat and one or two othe prominent men of Millford, was dispatched to New Jersey to satisfy the community that the pictur presented of the great advantages to be derived was not overdrawn. Reference has been made to th fact that unsuccessful attempts had been made at different times, to plant an offshoot of the New Have Colony on the banks of the Delaware, and it seems that the Millford committee first turned their step thither with a view of selecting a site near the present Burlington. But not being pleased with wha they saw in West Jersey, they returned and visited Governor Carteret at Elizabeth, at whose suggestio they determined upon a location on the Passaic. It is said that a formal agreement, comprising fifte articles, was entered into after a full discussion of the provisions of the "concessions," but the documen is lost. There was probably a reference to it in the record of a Town Meeting at New Haven December 4, 1665. "Mr. Jones tolde thee towne about Delaware. The Articles were read and it wa said that a Committee for the ordering of that affayre was appointed."

As the concessions required all land to be taken up under a warrant from the Governor, and as Treat and his companions were equally decided in requiring an extinguishment of the Indian title prior t settlement, these mutual requirements were considered satisfactorily met by Carteret's furnishing Treat with a letter to the Sachem having control of the desired tract, requesting him to give the immigrants possession, and promising to pay therefor, there having been some prior negotiations for the land. "On the subject of real estate in the New World," says Bancroft, "the Puritans differed from the lawyers widely; asserting that the heathen, as a part of the lineal descendants of Noah, had a rightful claim t their lands." Charged with this document, Treat and his friends returned to Connecticut to mak arrangements for the removal, and early in the Spring of 1666, the first immigrants from Milford em barked for New Jersey. The record states that "At a meeting touching the intended design of many of the inhabitants of Branford the following was subscribed: Deut. i, 13; Ex. xviii, 2; Deut. xvii, 15; Jere. xxxvi, 21. ('Take you wise men and understanding, and known among your tribes, and I will make them rulers over you.' 'Moreover, thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and place such over them to be rulers of thousands, of hundreds, rulers of fifteen, and rulers of tens, etc.) 1. That none shall be admitted freemen, or free burgesses within our town upon Passaic River, in the province of New Jersey, but such planters as are members of some or other of the Congregational churches; nor shall any but such be chosen to magistracy; or to carry on civil judicature, or as deputies or assistants to have power to vote in establishing laws, and making or repealing them, or to any chief military trust or office: nor shall any but such church members have any vote in such elections; though all others admitted to be planters have right in their proper inheritance, and do so and shall enjoy all other civil liberties and privileges according to

all laws, orders, grants, which are or shall hereafter be made for this town. 2. We shall, with care and diligence, provide for maintainance of the purity of religion as professed in Congregational churches." Whereunto inscribed the inhabitants from Branford:

JASPER CRANE,	ABRA PIERSON,	SAM'L SWAINE,	LAWRANCE WARD,
THOMAS BLATCHLY,	SAMUEL PLUM,	JOSIAH WARD,	SAMUEL ROSE,
THOMAS PIERSON,	JOHN WARDE,	JOHN CATLING,	RICHARD HARRISON,
EBENEZER CANFIELD,	JOHN WARD SENIOR,	ED. BALL,	JOHN HARRISON,
JOHN CRANE,	THOS. HUNTINGTON,	DELIVERED CRANE,	AARON BLATCHLY,
JOHN JOHNSON, (his mark),		THOMAS L. LYON (his mark).	

Most of these signers moved with Mr. Pierson to Newark. They went by vessel down Long Island Sound. There is a tradition that Elizabeth Swaine, the daughter of Samuel, was the first to land on the shore of Newark, having been merrily handed up the bank by her gallant lover, Israel Ward, in his ambition to secure for her that mark of priority. She was then nineteen years of age.

The omission on the part of Treat, to deliver promptly the letter to the Indians, with which he was furnished by Carteret, and to complete the arrangements for the occupancy of the desired tract, was the cause of unexpected embarrassment and delay. On attempting to land their goods at some point on the river, they were warned off by Indians on the ground, who claimed to be the owners, and informed them that they had not yet parted with their right thereto. The goods were therefore reladen and a report of the circumstances made to the Governor.

In the interview that followed, these difficulties were probably removed. Samuel Edsall, a resident on Bergen Neck, to whom the neighboring chiefs had become known through several negotiations with them that he had conducted, both on his own account and as interpreter for others, was authorized by Carteret to effect the purchase. Accompanied by Treat and some others of the newcomers, he proceeded up the Hackensack to confer with those who claimed to be the proprietors of the land west of the Passaic. In Treat's account of the negotiations, he says: "One Perro laid claim to the said Passaic lands, which is now called Newark, and the result of our treaty was, that we obtained of a body of said Indians to give us a meeting at Passaic, and soon after they came, all the proprietors, viz.: Perro, and his kindred, with the Sagamores that were able to travel, Orton being very old, but approved of Perro's acting; and then we acted by the advice, order and approbation of the said Governor (who was troubled for our sakes) and also of our interpreters, the said Governor approving of them (one John Capteen, a Dutchman, and Samuel Edsall), and was willing and approved that we should purchase a tract of land for a township."

A bill of sale was made out, arrangements made for taking possession, and soon the little party, relieved from their close quarters on board the vessels, were established on the site of the contemplated town.

While these preliminary measures were being consummated, an opportunity was afforded for the preparation and execution of written stipulations with certain agents from Guilford and Branford—who had either been fellow-passengers with the Milford people, or had arrived subsequently—that the settlers from those places should be permitted to join in forming one common township, provided definite intimations to that effect should be received prior to the ensuing 1st of November. The meeting at which this agreement was made was held, probably, on board of one of the vessels lying "near Elizabethtown," on the 21st of May, and was verified by the signature of Robert Treat for the Milford people, and Samuel Swain for those of Guilford and Branford, on the 24th of the same month; it being, they say, their "desire to be of one heart, and consent, through God's blessing, with one hand they may endeavor the carrying on of spiritual concernments, as also civil and town affairs, according to God and a godly government."

The document signed by the people of Branford, already referred to, was dispatched to Milford, and in the ensuing month the inhabitants "declared their consent and readiness" to conform to its

requirements. Subsequently, at a meeting on the 24th of June, 1667, shortly after the arrival of the Branford families, the Milford men also subscribed to the document. The following is a list of names in their order:

ROBERT TREAT,	OBADIAH BRUEN,	MATTHEW CAMFIELD,	SAMUEL KITCHELL,
JEREMIAH PECKE,	MICHAEL TOMPKINS,	STEPHEN FREEMAN,	HENRY LYON,
JOHN BROWNE,	JOHN ROGERS,	STEPHEN DAVIS,	EDWARD RIGS,
ROBERT KITCHELL, his mark,		J. B. BROOKS, his mark,	
ROBERT V. LYMENS, his mark.		FRANCIS V. LINLE, his mark,	
DANIEL TICHENOR,	JOHN BALDWIN, Sen.,	JOHN BALDWIN, Jr.,	JOHN TOMPKINS,
GEO. DAY,	THOM. JOHNSON,	JOHN CURTIS,	
EPHRAIM BURWELL, his mark,		ROBERT R. DENNISON, his mark,	
NATH'L WHEELER,	ZECHARIAH BURWELL,	WILLIAM CAMPE,	JOSEPH WALTERS,
ROBERT ENGLISH,	HAUNS ALBERS,	THOMAS MORRIS,	HUGH ROBERTS,
EPH'M PENNINGTON,	MARTIN TICHENOR,	JOHN BROWNE, Jr.,	JONA. SEARGEANT,
AZARIAH CRANE,	SAMUEL LYON,	JOSEPH RIGGS,	STEPHEN BOND.

The arrangement entered into with the Indians through the agency of Samuel Edsall, which preceded the settlement, was perfected by the execution of a more formal instrument at a conference with them held "at the head of the Cove of Bound Brook," July 11, 1667, which defines the boundaries as follows:

THAT WEE, the said Wapamuck, the Sakamaker, Wamesane Peter, Captamin, Wecaprokikam, Napeam, Perawe, Sessom, Mamustome, Cacanakrue, and Harish, doe, for ourselves and With Consent of the Indians, Bargain, sell and deliver, a Certain tract of Land, Upland and Meadow of all sorts; Wether Brooks, Rivers, Swamps, Springs, fishings, Trees of all sorts, Quarries and Mines, or Metals of what sort soever, With full liberty of hunting and fouling upon the same. Excepting Liberty of hunting for the above said proprietors that were upon the upper cummons, and of fishing in the above said Pesayak River; which tract of Land is bounded and Limited with the bay Eastward, and the great River Pesayak Northward, the great Creke or River in the meadow running to the head of the Cove, and from thence bareing a West Line for the South bounds, wh. said Great Creke is Commonly Called and known by the name of Weequachick on the West Line backwards in the Country to the foot of the great mountain called Watchung, being as is Judged, about seven or eight miles from Pesayak town; the said Mountaine as Wee are Informed, hath one branch of Elizabethtown River running near the said foot of the mountaine; the bounds northerly, viz: Pesayak River reaches to the Third River above the towne, ye River is called Yauntakah; and from thence upon a northwest line to the aforesaid mountaine; all of which before mentioned Lands for the several kinds of them, and all the singular benefits and Privileges belonging to them, with ye sevral bounds affixed and expressed herein, as also free liberty and range for Cattle, horses, hoggs, and that though they range beyond any of the bounds in this Deed expressed, to feed and pasture Without Molestion or of damage to the owners of cattle &c., above said. Wee, the above said Indians, Wapamuck &c., doe sell, Allienate, make over, and Confirm all Right, Title and Interest of us, our heires and Successors, for ever Unto the said Lands &c., as above mentioned, to Mr. Obadiah Bruen, Mr. Samuel Kitchell, Mr. Michael Tompkins, John Browne, and Robert Denison, townsmen and Agents for ye English Inhabitants of Pesayak, to them, their heires and associates for Ever; to have hold and dispose of, Without Claim, Let or Molestation from ourselves or any other Whatsoever. These Lands, &c., are thus sold and delivered for and in consideration of fifty double hands of powder; one hundred bars of lead, twenty axes, twenty Coates, ten Guns, twenty Pistols, ten Kettles, ten Swords, four blankets, four barrells of beere, ten pair of breeches, fifty knives, twenty howes, eight hundred fathom of wampem, two Ankers of Liequers, or something Equivalent, and three troopers' Coates; these things are received, only a small number engaged to them by bill, etc.

Eleven years later, on the 13th of March, 1678, the western limits of the tract were extended to the top of the mountain by a deed from two other Indians, the consideration for the extension being "two guns, three coates and thirteen cans of rum." The boundary line of the town on the south, separating it from Elizabethtown, as agreed upon on the 20th of May, 1668, ran from "the top of a little round hill named Divident hill; and from thence to run upon a northwest line into the country" until it reached the Watchung Mountain. The commissioners appointed for this work from Newark were Jasper Crane, Robert Treat, Matthew Camfield, Samuel Swaine and Thomas Johnson; from Elizabethtown, John Ogden, Luke Watson, Robert Bond and Jeffrey Jones.

It was proposed by the Milford settlers to call the new settlement after their own town in the New Haven Colony, and it was called Milford until the arrival of the Branford people. Then, upon a formal organization of the town government, the name was dropped and Newark substituted. The substitute appears to have been agreed upon in honor of Rev. Abraham Pierson, the first pastoral Shepherd of the place, who came originally from Newark-on-Trent, and who, although second on the list of the Branford emigrants, was second to none in the esteem and reverence of the entire community. In the old "Town Book," which is still preserved, the name is written NEW-WORKE.

The territory thus acquired by moral right from the natives, and by legal right from the proprietors, included the present city of Newark, the city of Orange and the townships of East, West and South Orange, Bloomfield, Belleville, Clinton and Montclair.

In the division of the lands, each settler received a "home lot" in the town laid out on the river, for which lots were drawn, the division being in strict conformity with Hebrew precedents—always the Puritanic model. There were, also, first, second and third divisions of the "upland," with an equitable distribution of the "bogged meadow."

CHAPTER IV.

LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS OF A "GODLY GOVERNMENT."

ERECTION OF THE FIRST CHURCH EDIFICE IN NEWARK.

AFTER nearly thirty years of wanderings, the little band of expatriated New Haven colonists found at last their ideal "Canaan." Without counting the exodus from England to Lynn, Mass., there were then three removals within thirty years and each time in search of a "Government according to God." 1. From Lynn to Southampton, L. I.; 2. Thence to Branford; 3. From Branford to New Jersey. It has been stated that Branford Church moved bodily to Newark; this, however, is an exaggeration. Mr. Pierson was a more bitter partisan than Mr. Davenport, and the history of his flock was indeed a "moving" one.

"Our Towne on Passaick" was fitly named by its founders, "New-Worke." It was to be a work of love. Recognizing as they did the "Fatherhood of God" and the "Brotherhood of Man," they built accordingly. A government was established in the wilderness, the fundamental principles of which were drawn from the Mosaic law. The history of this people for more than a quarter of a century was a repetition of God's chosen people under the rule and guidance of the judges and prophets. On entering the "land of Canaan," however, they did not attempt to "drive out the heathen," but lived at peace with their Indian neighbors. In the testimony of the Council of Proprietors at a later period, it is stated that: "We are well assured that since the first settlement of New Jersey, there is not one instance can be assigned of any breach of peace with the Indians thereof (though very few of the other provinces can say so as to their Indians), nor that any proprietor ever presumed to dispossess one of them, or disturb him in his possession; but have always amicably paid them for their claims, from time to time, as they could agree with them."

There was nothing false, nothing Pharisical about these Puritan settlers. They were brave and honest enough to say exactly what they meant and what they desired, and while they encouraged honest settlers to come among them, they embodied in their Fundamental Agreements the following article: "The planters agree to submit to such magistrates as shall be annually chosen by the Friends from among themselves, and to such laws as we had in the place whence we came." Another provision was as follows:

"*Item*, It is agreed upon that in case any shall come into us or rise up amongst us that shall willingly or willfully disturb us in our Peace and Settlements, and especially that would subvert us from the Religion and Worship of God, and cannot or will not keep their opinions to themselves, or be reclaimed after due time and means of conviction and reclaiming hath been used, it is unanimously agreed upon and consented unto, as a Fundamental Agreement and Order, that all (such) persons so ill-disposed and affected, shall, after notice given them from the town, quietly depart the place seasonably, the Town allowing them valuable consideration for their Lands and Houses as indifferent men shall price them, or else leave them to make the best of them to any Man the Township shall approve of."

The capacity of this people for self-government was early tested. "Will you know," inquires

Bancroft, "with how little government a community of husbandmen may be safe? For twelve years the whole province was not in a settled condition. From June, 1689, to August, 1692, East Jersey had no government whatever." The maintenance of order during this period rested wholly with the local authorities and with the people themselves. A town meeting was accordingly convened, March 25, 1689-90, to provide for the exigency. Hamilton, the Deputy Governor, having left for Europe the preceding August, it was "Voted, that there shall be a committee chosen to order all affairs, in as prudent a way as they can, for the safety and preservation of ourselves, wives, children and estates, according to the capacity we are in." The committee consisted of Mr. Ward, Mr. Johnson, Azariah Crane (son of Jasper Crane), William Camp, Edward Ball and John Brown, "with those in military capacity." It was well for the little commonwealth, in those times of disorder, that they were qualified not only for "the carrying on of spiritual concernments," but also for the regulation of "*civil and town affairs according to God and a godly government.*" It was not simply that they were a *community of husbandmen*, as intimated by the historian, that made them safe without the protection of provincial laws; they had a higher law, a more imperative rule of action, *written upon the heart.*

Among the inducements held out to immigrants at an early period to settle in New Jersey, was that it was "worthy the name of Paradise," because in addition to its natural advantages it had "no lawyers, physicians or parsons." At this period, however, lawyers were in great demand, and it was said that "no men grow rich here so fast as gentlemen of the bar." The "parsons," too, exercised a potent influence on the local government.

It was emphatically a Christian community that was established here, by no means faultless, but one that recognized the truth that "it is the river from which men drink and live, not such as they bend over to see themselves reflected in before they die, that flows untainted and perennial—a community in which religion was no abstraction, but a living, active, vivifying principle."

An agreement entered into by the Founders of Newark and the Oranges, on the 30th of October, 1666, provided first, "That none shall be admitted freemen or free Burgesses within our Town upon the Passaic River, in the Province of New Jersey, but such Planters as are members of some or other of the Congregational Churches, nor shall any but such be chosen to Magistracy or to Carry on any part of Civil Judicature, or as Deputies or assistants, to have power to Vote in establishing Laws and making or repealing them, or to any Chief Military Trust or Office. Nor shall any but such Church Members have any Vote in any such elections; Tho' all others admitted to be planters have right to their proper Inheritance, and do and shall enjoy all other Civil Liberties and Privileges, according to all Laws, Orders, Grants, which are or hereafter shall be made for this Town. Second, We shall, with care and Dilligence, provide for the maintainance of the purity of Religion professed in the Congregational Churches." Among the signers to this agreement are the names of Harrison, Baldwin, Campe, Browne, Camfield and others who became the "Founders of the Oranges."

After the first division of "home Lotts," "bogge Meadow," etc., the people turned their attention to the erection of a house of worship. The church organization known as the "First Church of Newark" was actually established before Newark was settled, it having been organized in Branford, in 1644. In October, 1666, the church, with its pastor, its deacons, its records, and the major portion of its congregation, was simply translated from Branford to Newark; so that its "church work" was really continued uninterruptedly. Dr. Stearns says of it: "The First Church in Newark appears to be the oldest fully organized church in the State of New Jersey. On September 10, 1668, steps were first taken to erect a place of worship. It was voted in the town meeting to 'build a meeting house as soon as may be.' This was the central object of interest in every community of the Puritans. A joint letter sent in 1684 to the Proprietors in Scotland, by David Barclay, Arthur Forbes and Gawen Lawrie, says: "The people being mostly New England men, do mostly incline to their way; and in every town there is a *meeting house*, where they worship publicly every week. They have no public laws in the country for maintaining public teachers, but the towns that have them make way within themselves to maintain them."

The whole town helped in the erection of the building. It was 36 feet in length, 26 feet in breadth and 13 feet between the joists, "with a leuter to it all the length, which will make it 36 feet square." The site selected was on the highway leading to the mountain; it was said to be nearly opposite what is now Mechanic street, or in the corner of what is known as the old town burying ground. It stood then with its gable ends pointing to the north and south, and the broadside "nigh pointing on a square with the street," in the precise spot which Mr. Pierson the elder, Deacon Ward and Mr. Treat had assigned for it. It was Newark's first church edifice and first place of general business—the theatre of all important transactions, religious, civil, military, during the first half-century of its existence. There the townsmen, "after lecture," held their stated meetings and there, on any alarm, the brave soldiers of the little community assembled with their arms at the beat or the drum to defend their homes and altars, their little ones and their wives.

A singular custom connected with this church and which prevailed among most, if not all the New England churches, was the *social distinction* observed in seating the members. "Concerning seating Persons in the Meeting-house, it was agreed that persons should be placed according to Office, Age, Estate, Infirmity and Desent of Parentage; by estate is meant that Estate as Persons purchased and took up Land by, together with the present Estate—comparing all these together." Michael Tompkins, whose son settled in that part of Newark now known as South Orange, was "appointed to do this work."

In the Newark Town Records, it is recorded January 1, 1666–7, "that John Baldwin, Junior, Thomas Pierson, Junior, Thomas Pierson, Senior, John Catlin, William Camp, Azariah Crane and George Day are chosen townsmen for the year ensuing. These townsmen are appointed to meet every lecture day in the afternoon." [The Baldwins, Piersons, Camps and Days are among the Founders of the Oranges.]

Rev. Abraham Pierson, the "Moses" who led his people out of the wilderness to this New Canaan, was an old man when he came to Newark, and after twelve years faithful service, he was "gathered unto his people." He was succeeded by his son, who was his assistant during nine years of his pastorate. Others followed the younger Pierson and continued in the good old way. The sixth regular pastor of the First Church was Rev. Joseph Webb, a graduate of Yale, who was ordained by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, October 22, 1719. The Presbyterian ordination and settlement of Mr. Webb is the first indication which appears of the people turning aside from the "Congregational way." Though the leanings of the second Pierson were toward Presbyterianism, the form of worship in his time and during the time of his successors until Mr. Webb's advent, was Congregational. There is no record of the precise time of the change. The difference between the two forms was, comparatively, so slight that from the first, in New England and New Jersey, persons of both persuasions lived in peace, harmony and good fellowship together, except when firebrand zealots appeared in their midst and sowed discord. About the year 1682, when half the twenty-four Proprietors were Scotch, great numbers of that race arrived and settled in New Jersey, and the historian Grahame remarks that "American Society was enriched with a valuable accession of virtue that had been refined by adversity and piety and invigorated by persecution."

CHAPTER V.

SETTLEMENT WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF THE PRESENT ORANGES.

PURCHASE OF LANDS. DISCOVERY OF COPPER MINES.

THE boundaries of Newark, as described in its charter, dated Apriell y^e^ 12th, 1715, were as follows: "Bounded Easterly by a Great Creek that runs from Hackingsack Bay through y^e^ Salt Meadow called by the Indians, Wequahick, and now known by y^e^ Name of Bound Creek, and Continuing from the head of y^e^ said Creek to the head of a Cove to a Markt Tree; from thence it Extended Westerly upon a Straight Line, by Computation, Seven Miles be the Same more or less, to the End or foot of the Great Mountain and to the Ridge thereof, called by the Indians, Wachung, near where Runs a branch of the Rahway River; from thence Extending on a Northerly Course along the Ridge of the Said Mountain to a heap of Stones Erected to Ascertain the boundary between the s'd Town of Newark and the Town of Achquickatnuck; from thence running a Southeast Course by Achquickatnuck Bound Line, to where the brook or Rivulet called by the Indians Yantokah, but now known by the name of Third River, Emptieth itself into Passayack River, and from thence Continuing Down along by the said Passaick River and Hackingsack Bay to the mouth of the said Bound Creek."

As the population increased, the settlement on the Passaic River began to spread itself toward the mountain and in the direction of what is now known as the Oranges. Lands were assigned to parties near to and on the Mountain soon after the settlement at Newark began. By the survey of land made in 1667, "Widow Hannah Freeman hath for her division of upland lying near the Mountain, containing 40 acres, bounded with Sergeant Richard Harrison, North, and by the common, South and East, and with the top of the Mountain, West."

Robert Symon, by warrant dated August 19, 1675, had forty-four acres, "part of his third division on the mountain," bounded northwest by the mountain; northeast, by lands of John Baldwin, Sr.; southeast, by Captain Samuel Swaine, and southwest, by Richard Harrison.

August 28, 1675, Samuel Swaine had forty acres at the foot of the mountain, bounded on the north by John Baldwin, Sr., and on the west by Robert Symon and Richard Harrison, and on the east, by Richard Harrison, and on the south by the Common.

John Baldwin, Sr., had, September 10, 1675, for his third division, forty acres near the mountain, and bounded north by Capt. Samuel Swaine and John Catlin, on the east by Richard Harrison, on the south by John Ward, on the west by the top of the mountain.

February 13, 1678–9. "*Item.*—Anthony Oleff doth confess his Fault in taking up land and meadow contrary to the Town Order, and doth freely submit to the town's Dispose. And upon his Desire, he is admitted a Planter."

"*Item.*—Anthony Oleff hath granted to him forty Acres of Land at the Mountain, which was laid out to him by the Surveyor."

September 27, 1680. "*Item.*—Nathaniel Wheeler, Edward Riggs and Joseph Riggs have a Grant to take up Land upon the upper Chestnut hill by Rahway River, near the Stone House, provided they exceed not above fifty acres apiece."

At what time the settlement began at the Mountain is not known, but from the description given

under the head of "Early Roads," it is evident that there were at least three dwellings on the side of the mountain previous to 1705, viz.: The Stone house in South Orange, Nathaniel Wheeler's and Anthony Oleff's in what is now Hutton Park, near the site of the stone bridge in Llewellyn Park. The Anthony Oleff farm was bounded on the south by Samuel Harrison, on the west by the mountain, and on the north and east by unsurveyed lands. It included on its northern border the street now known as Valley Road, or that part near Tory Corners.

Richard Harrison had fifty acres on the north side of Widow Freeman's lot; also fifteen acres "upon the branch of Rahway River, bounded on the west by John Catlin and John Baldwin Sr., on the east by a small brook running from the mountain, and on the north and south by the common."

Thomas Johnson's tract, granted in 1679, of about fifty acres, lay at the foot of the mountain, bounded by the lands of John Ward Sr., and John Ward, Jr.

"On June 13, 1679, Fifty-nine acres of upland were surveyed to Joseph Harrison. It was bounded on the north by lands of Benjamin Harrison, and on the northwest by Perroth's Brook."

In March, 1685, Paul, George and Samuel Day, sons of George Day, "had surveyed to them sixty acres of land, bounded on the west by the mountain, on the south by Matthew Williams' land, on the east by Wigwam Brook, and on the north by the common."

About 1688, Matthew Williams exchanged with George Day part of his Newark property for lands bounded by the mountain, Wigwam Brook and the lands of Samuel Day. This property was located in that part of West Orange known during and after the Revolutionary War as "Tory Corners." Under the head of "Early Roads," described as "Another Highway from the way at the foot of the Mountain, running up to the top of the Mountain on the North side of Amos Williams' House," it is clearly shown that there was a dwelling here some time previous to 1705. This house is said to have been built by Matthew, the father of Amos Williams.

Matthew Williams, with others, was admitted a planter in 1680, "provided they pay their purchase for lands as others have done." There is no evidence to show that any of the above named farms were under improvement or occupied as places of residence before 1680.

Whether Daniel Dod built his house at what was afterwards called "Dodd Town" before the street or highway to that point was laid out, is not known. The celebrated "Bill in Chancery" mentions surveys for Daniel Dod, in 1679, by warrant from the Proprietors.

DISCOVERY AND SUCCESSFUL OPERATION OF COPPER MINES. It was soon after the settlement at the mountain and the opening of the roads connecting therewith that a copper mine at Belleville and another on the John Dod farm near the present Bloomfield line was discovered. The first discovery, in 1719, was on the plantation of Arent Schuyler, opposite Belleville. It was a part of what was then known as Barbadoes Neck, which extended from the bay between the entrance of the two rivers, Hackensack and Passaic, about seven miles north to Boiling Spring, now known as Rutherford Park. The property was purchased from Edmund Kingsland.

A negro slave, while employed in the field, turned up a greenish heavy stone from the soil which attracted his attention, not only on account of its color, but of its unusual weight. He took it to his master who had it forwarded to England, where it was assayed and shown to contain eighty per cent. of pure copper.

Arent Schuyler, during his lifetime, did not work the mine with such energy and profit as his son John afterwards did, yet he sent to the British Copper and Brass Foundry, England, thirteen hundred and eighty-six tons of rich copper ore.

Shortly after the discovery of the Schuyler mine, copper in large quantities was found on the lands of John Dod, who owned about 500 acres, extending from a line a little west of the Bethel Presbyterian Church north and northeast towards Bloomfield. Articles of agreement between John Dod, and Gideon Van Winkle and Johannes Cowman, all of Newark, dated February 24, 1720 (still in the hands of his descendants), grants free liberty for the term of twenty-five years "to search for and dig in any of the lands or any part of the lands belonging" to John Dod, "within the limits of his patent, or other

patent, by which he holds his land in the bounds of Newark, not undermining any building or buildings, to seek for any mines, minerals, copper or any other metals or ore whatsoever." The expenses and profits were to be equally shared by both parties. A stamping mill was erected on the stream and the mine was operated by these parties for several years.

Another deed, dated October 8th, 1735 (now in the hands of John B. Dodd, son of Reuben W.), in favor of William Roe, "for and in consideration of the sum of fifty pounds Currant money of this Province, * * * doth Demise, Grant and Let * * * For and During the whole time and Term of Ten Years from that Twenty-forth Day of February, shall be in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty-five, etc. * * * That the said William Roe, his heirs and assigns, shall have full and free Liberty, power and authority from time to time and at all times to dig, make and sink any pitt, shaft or trench in any or any part of the Lands belonging unto him, the said John Dod, within the Bounds or limits of his Patent by which he holds his lands, &c., in quest of any Oare, mines, minerals, Copper or any other metalls or Oare whatsover. * * *

"Hereby is Liberty Granted unto the said William Roe, his heirs and assigns, &c., * * * Together with Liberty of both Wood and Timber to be gotten on any part of said Land for the carrying on of said work. * * * That if the said mine shall appear within the Bounds or Limits abovesaid and to continue Good as That it will answer in Effect the costs and expenses of s^d^ William Roe during the above Limited Term, then the said Dod shall have and be invested with the Right and property of one equal half of the *Erected Engine* and Stamping Mill, &c." * * *

A bond of indemnity for the faithful performance, etc., was executed by William Roe, which recites "That I, William Roe, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and Eastern Devision of Nova Ceserea, in America, Gen^tm^, am Holden and stand firmly Bound unto John Dod, of the Town, County and Devision of aforesaid, Miller, in the full and first sum of One Thousand Pounds Currant Lawful money of this Province," &c.

The terms of the above lease were never completed, as appears by the following: "Articles of Agreement made and concluded upon this Eighteenth Day of October, Anno Domini One Thousand Seven hundred and Thirty-nine, being the Thirteenth year of the Reign of our Soveraign, Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, &c., by and between Frind Lucas of the City, County and Province of New York, merch^t^, and Company, with him said Lucas concerned in the affairs of Mining, of the one Part, and John Dod, of Newark, in the County of Essex and Province of New Jersey, Miller, and Company, with him said Dod concerned in a Grist Mill (Situate in Newark aforesaid, at the Mountain Plantations So Called, and upon a Stream or River commonly Called and Known by the name of Second River, of the other Part), Pursuant unto the undertakings and Covenant obligations of the Persons abovesaid, and more particularly to the End Due; Tryal and Search may be made in the Lands of said John Dod, on Rattlesnake Plain, by said Frind Lucas and Company, in quest of Ore, according to Compact, &c. The parties above mentioned do for themselves, their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, Covenant, agree and oblige themselves as they shall or may Concern each one or both of them.

"The said John Dod and Company Doth hereby yield, Give and Grant unto him, the said Frind Lucas and Company, as aforesaid, their heirs and assigns, the whole and sole use and benefit or previliges of the Stream or River aforesaid from the Grist Mill, Dam or floom unto the mine works to make and carry up a Drift and Dead Water Level for the venting or Carrying off the water from the Mine or Course of Ore, in the lands aforesaid. The said Granted Previlige to be and Remain to them, said Frind Lucas and Company, their Executors and Assigns, during the whole term or time of their Lease in the Premeses.

"Said Lucas and Company shall make and Carry up a Drift and Water Levell from the Dam or floom aforesaid unto a Certain Stationed Stone set up at the head or on the Race filled up and near by the side of the old Levell; said Drift or Levell to be well secured with Stone and to be and bear in the bottom thereof three foot in Breadth when finished.

"It is Covenanted and Agreed and Concluded that the said John Dod and Company shall have the Liberty and Privilige to Erect and Set up a Grist Mill in or upon the Levell aforesaid, and to bring down a Stream or Course of water upon the Wheel of said Mill as may be thought most Convenient.

"In case said Lucas and Company should find occasion to sink a pump in the aforesaid Levell and sett or Erect a *Crank Engine* to take the water off their works, it is agreed they shall have the use and benefit of the Stream or Course of water brought down as aforesaid, he paying said Dod and Company what Moneys, Charges or Expenses they shall have been at in Digging a Race, making a dam or otherwise Bringing it Down.

"The abovesaid Drift or Dead Water Levell shall be Carryed up as aforesaid and Compleated by or before the first day of April next ensuing the date of these Presents. And, moreover, in case the said Mill and Engine shall be Sett up and Erected and a Stream or Course of Water brought down as aforesaid, said Dod and Company shall have the use and benefit of so much of the same as shall be found over and above what may be needfull to work or carry the aforesaid Engine. And for the True Performance and all and Singular the Articles, Covenants, Clauses, Conditions and Agreements herein Inserted and as above Specified, each and either of the Said Parties do hereby Bind themselves unto the other. In witness whereof, they have hereunto Interchangably met and sett their hands and Seals the Day and Year first above written.

"Signed, Sealed and Delivered in presence of

	FRIND LUCAS,	[SEAL.]
SAMUEL FARMAR,	CLAUSER CASE,	[SEAL.]
SAMUEL LARDLEM,	ANEKAM CASE,	[SEAL.]
DANIEL TAYLOR.	ERASMUS his X mark JOHOS.	[SEAL.]

Tradition says that the mine was successfully worked for several years and that large quantities of the ore were shipped to England. It was abandoned about 1760, or possibly sooner, on account of the water, the floor of the mine becoming lower than the creek, thereby arresting drainage.

The entrance to the mine was large enough for the passage of a horse and cart, and within the recollection of people now living there were still traces of the excavation and quantities of dèbris surrounding it. About 1856, a sensational article appeared in one of the Newark papers, entitled "A PART OF ORANGE SUNK!" The occasion of this was the sinking of a considerable surface of the earth near the entrance to the mine, caused, probably, by the decay of the timber supports of the mine beneath.

In two of the contracts made by John Dod—one in 1715, the other in 1745—it will be noticed that provision was made for a "crank engine" and it is fair to presume that the engine or engines were provided in accordance therewith, yet it is claimed that the steam engine brought over in 1753 for the Belleville mine was the first ever brought to this country. The burden of proof rests with these claimants to show that the Dod mine, which was worked successfully for twenty or twenty-five years, with a stipulation in both contracts providing for a steam engine, none was ever used.

CHAPTER VI.

THE MOUNTAIN SOCIETY.

THE LAND CONTROVERSY. THE FIRST GRIST MILL, SAW MILLS, ETC.

WITH roads and highways to the mountains, the population gradually increased and the settlers in the whole section of country embraced in what is now Montclair, the Oranges and Bloomfield were united together under the name of THE MOUNTAIN SOCIETY. Among the old papers preserved by the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, of Orange, is a deed of twenty acres of land sold by Thomas Gardner to Samuel Freeman, Samuel Pierson, Matthew Williams and Samuel Wheeler, and the *Society at the Mountain* associated with them, which bears date January 13, 1719.

The settlers at the mountain erected their meeting-house, called their pastor, Rev. Daniel Taylor, made many improvements in the locality and became a separate and distinct community. They lived in peace and quietness for several years until about 1734, when the land troubles began. In 1702, the agitation and excitement of the people who found the way of progress blocked by the jealousies and rivalries of the East New Jersey Proprietors, culminated in disturbance and confusion. The proprietors, finding their embarrassments increasing, voluntarily surrendered the right of their government, but not their right to the soil. The surrender of their government rights was accepted by Queen Anne, April 17, 1702. It was stipulated, among the conditions of the transfer, that "the crown disclaims all right to the province of New Jersey other than the government, and owns the soil and quit-rents, &c., to belong to the said General Proprietors; and the Governors are directed not to permit any other person or persons besides the said General Proprietors to purchase any land whatsoever from the Indians within the limits of the grant." By an act of the Assembly, published in November, 1703, after the arrival of Lord Cornbury, not only all the Indian purchases which had not been made by the Proprietors before that time were declared null and void unless grants for them were obtained within six months, but also all who should thereafter make purchases of the Indians except Proprietors (and they only in the manner prescribed by the act), should forfeit forty shillings per acre for every acre so purchased.

The point made in defense of this stringent prohibition was, "Has not the crown of England a right to those void or unhabited countries which are discovered by any of its subjects? Has not the crown of England a right to restrain its subjects from treating with any heathen nation whatsoever? Has not the crown of England at least granted that right to the proprietors by the grants of New Jersey under the great seal of England?"

At this juncture the settlers of Newark, still intent upon the possession of the tract beyond the First Mountain and unmindful of the claims of the proprietors, made purchase directly from the Indians of the land "westward or northwest of Newark within the compass of the Passaick River, and so southward unto Minnisink Path, viz., all lands as yet unpurchased of the heathen." The deed was executed by Loantique, Taphow, Manshum and divers other Indians. This document was lost by fire in the house of Jonathan Pierson, in Newark, about the year 1744. It bore date March, 1701–2. This deed was confirmed through renewal by King Quichtoe, King Tischewokamin, Shaphoe and Taupis, as the successors and heirs of the original grantors. It was executed March 14, 1744 5. The amount paid for the tract of thirteen thousand five hundred acres was one hundred and thirty pounds New

York currency, or about three hundred and twenty-five dollars. This tract included the section from Fullerton's Brook, below Swinefield Bridge, to a point near Little Falls, and between Second Mountain and Passaic River.

The townspeople of Newark, to the number of one hundred and one individuals, assumed themselves to be joint proprietors of this tract lying west of the First Mountain which they caused to be divided in lots or shares. During the period to 1740, the section acquired a very limited population. From 1734 to 1750, the settlers were greatly harrassed by the several proprietors, who demanded payment for lands occupied. The first organized opposition to this demand began with the inhabitants of the Mountain Society in 1734, as shown by the following *facsimile* copy of an agreement entered into by the planters to defend their rights:

Att a meeting &c: November 19th 1734.

Voted that this Societie Stand to Defend their Rights in the Land Claimed by John Walls &c: In order to which Samuel Freeman Jr Amos Williams and John Bod are Chosen as a Committee to take the oversight of ye Business and the Revd Mr Taylor is Desire to Hold and Keep his Possition thereof

Newark November ye 19th An: Domini 1734.

We the Subscribers Inhabitants of Newark Mountain Societie &c: Receiving the Plaint: and Information of the Damages we have already Recieved and Losses we are like to Sustain by and through the Invasion of our Rights & Previlidges already begun and further threatened by Trespasses Comitted on the Societies Lands Calls for some Due Care be taken and Effective means used to prevent the Same and Secure Unto us our Just Undoubted Rights Previlidges & Immunities. Pursuant unto which we as above said Do Covenant and Promise to Pay or Cause to be paid unto Such Person or Persons as a Committee of this Societie Shall appoint to Receive the Same the Sums of Money Annexed Unto our own Names within Three months from the Date above: which Receiver or Receivers of Said Money Shall render a Just account of all & Singular by him or them Recieved Unto the Comittee above Said att the Time of the Annual Meeting of this Societie in November An: Do: 173[illegible] if Called thereunto And if any of the Subscribers the Receivers above Said viz: more than is needfull to Secure the Rights & Previlidges of this Societie it shall be Considered and allowed Proportionably Unto the Subscribers above Said in their next Publick Payments or Rates.

Samuel Freeman	—0—10—0
Amos Williams	—0—6—0
John Bod	—X—0—6—0
Stephen Freeman	0—12—0
Samuel Baldwin	—1—0—0
David Williams	—0—12—0
Ebenezer Harrand	X0—12—0
Peter Beach	—0—10—0
John Smith	—0—7—0
Caleb Peirson	—0—10—0
Joseph Peck	—0—12—0
Richard Harid	—0—10—0

The proprietors used reasonable persuasion to induce the settlers to purchase or lease their holdings, but a long controversy followed. Several riots occurred, the jail at Newark was raided upon several occasions to release those who had been imprisoned for unlawful transactions in opposition to the rights and claims of the proprietors. The jail was broken open on January 1, 1746, when the rescuing party were led by Mr. Thomas Gould in person, who carried a flag. On November 13, 1749, the house

of Abraham Phillips, of Horseneck, one of the parties who recognized the proprietors' claims, was broken open, the owner turned out and a stock of oats burned. The people became very much excited at this juncture and in March following, the acts of the rioters caused general alarm.

The General Proprietors referred their claims to the courts and the long suit-at-law following resulted disastrously to the settlers. Many lost their homes, while others were reduced to the extremest straits in repurchasing the lands for which they had previously paid and which they had improved by years of toil. There were thirty-five families, however, found in the northwest portion of Horseneck, several of whom were *bona fide* purchasers from other proprietors, whose transactions dated as far back as 1716. Their titles were confirmed. The remaining families shared the persecutions and disasters of their neighbors to the east and south whose titles were held to be void, and all were dispossessed.

THE FIRST GRIST MILL *in the Towne of Newark.* "*Town Meeting, 24th March, 1670*, the motion of setting up the building of a Mill in our Town of Newark. The Town at length Made a full agreement with Mr. Robert Treat and Serg't Rich'd Harrison about the Building and Maintaining of a Sufficient Corn Mill, to be set upon the Little Brook called the Mill Brook, with suitable Necessary's and Making the Dams and all other Provisions needfull for and belonging to the s^d^ Mill, and furnishing the same with a good Miller, and to keep it in good repair; to grind all the Town's Grists into Good Meal, giving such due Attendance thereto as the Town being the one party and the owners of s^d^ Mill the other party shall from time to time and at all times Agree upon, for the Twelfth part of Indian Corn and the Sixteenth of all other Grain. And for their Encouragement to sit upon the Work with as Speed as they can, and upon their Effecting and Maintaining thereof, the s^d^ Town doth promise and agree to and with the s^d^ Treat and Harrison that they shall have the sole privilege of the s^d^ Brook, not prejudicing Common Highways, with all of the Town's Grists from time to time, all Stones capable of Millstones in the Town's utmost limits and bounds, with all the Timber that was prepared for it by Jos. Horton, with two days' work of every Man and Woman that holds an Allotment in the town, with all the Lands formerly Granted to Jos. Horton entailed to the Mill in all respects as their own Lands during the Time and Term of their Having and Upholding the s^d^ Mill, they being not to be Alienated or disposed from the Mill without the Consent of the Town; and also Thirty Pounds to be paid to the s^d^ Crane and Harrison, their Heirs or Assigns, at or before the first of March next, in Good Wheat, Pork, Beef or one-fourth in Good Indian Corn, at such Prices as may be like to procure Iron, Millstones or the Workmen's Wages, viz.: Winter Wheat at 5s. per bushel; Summer do. at 4s. 5d.; Pork, 3d. per lb; Beef at 2d., and Indian Corn at 2s. 6d. per bush'l; and upon these Conditions the said Town, with their two inhabitants aforesaid, have Mutually Bargained and agreed for the carrying on this Work."

The first grist mill erected in Orange was that of John Dod, a miller by trade, which is shown by leases and contracts now in the hands of his descendants to have been built previous to 1735. It was located upon the north side of Second River at the point where Midland Avenue now crosses it. It was reached by a narrow road leading in from the Doddtown Road (now Dodd Street) at a point a few feet east of where Brighton Avenue now intersects that highway. It was owned and operated at that time by John Dod and continued to be used as a grist mill for more than a hundred years. For a period of about twenty years, it was

Flour & Grist Mill. Reuben W. Dodd, Proprietor

leased to certain parties as a woolen mill. About ten years before the death of David Dod, it came into the possession of Reuben W., his son, who again converted it into a grist mill, and it was run by him in connection with his store, in Orange, for about twenty-five years.

The accompanying engraving represents the mill as it was in 1856. Some time later, the wing or miller's living department, was separated from the main building and moved about 200 feet east in order to accommodate the proposed Midland Avenue, which it would have completely obstructed. The supply of water from Second River which for more than a hundred years had furnished sufficient power to run the mill, gradually diminished, and during the last few years of its existence, steam power was introduced and other improvements made. This ancient landmark, connecting the past with the present, remained intact until December 24, 188–, when it was destroyed by fire, and soon after, during a severe autumn storm, the dam was broken down, the stream returned to its natural course and, with this exception, nothing remains to mark the spot where, more than a century and a half ago, the first stamping mill and the first grist mill were erected and the stream first arrested in its course to supply the power to run them.

"I wandered by the brookside,
I wandered by the mill;
I could not hear the brook flow,
The noisy wheel was still."

SAW MILLS. The first houses built by the settlers of Newark were doubtless of hewn timber. The Newark Town Records of June 19, 1695, contain the following: "Thomas Davis hath Liberty to set up a Saw Mill to have the use of timbers in any common Lands, provided he shall let any of the Inhabitants have Boards as cheap as others and before Strangers." This is supposed to have been the saw mill on Toney's Brook (the main tributary of Second River) on a site near the pond above the recent Wheeler's paper mill, in Montclair. In the survey made to Jacob Arents in 1718, near Rahway River (in South Orange), and the line dividing Newark and Elizabethtown, reference is made in the description of the boundaries to the "5½ chains below saw mill."

Samuel Harrison's saw mill, on Wigwam Brook, was built about 1728. A man by the name of Sandford was the millwright. The mill stood on the present Washington, near Day Street, in Orange.

The Dod saw mill, located a short distance north of Dodd Street, near Glenwood Avenue, is said to have been in use for a century and a half. It was probably built soon after the copper mine was opened. It was torn down in 1886.

Other mills were in existence here at a very early period, and as the wants of the colonists increased the facilities also increased. Many of the early houses were built of sawed boards and timber; the red sandstone or freestone, however, began to be quarried as early as 1721 and a number of houses were erected of this material.

CHAPTER VII.

ORANGE IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

PREVIOUS to the Revolution, Orange was divided into several localities which were designated by the names of the families who had settled in each. Between Brick Church and Grove Street it was known as Pecktown; the Orange Valley was known as Freemantown; in the vicinity of Washington Street and Valley Road it was known as Williamstown, and later as Tory Corners.

The whole of East New Jersey suffered to a greater or less extent by the incursions of British troops and their Hessian hirelings. At two different periods of the Revolution, Orange was exposed to the raids of the British, and on two separate occasions Washington was encamped in the immediate vicinity. The first was on his retreat through New Jersey in November, 1776. The American army had suffered a series of disasters beginning with the battle of Long Island, in August, followed by that of Kip's Bay, in September, the forced evacuation of New York, the defeat at White Plains, in October, and lastly the defeat and capitulation of the troops at Fort Washington, on the 16th of November. From Fort Lee, on the opposite side of the Hudson, Washington, with General Greene and Tom Paine, witnessed the defeat of the little band of patriots but could afford no relief.

On the 20th of November, four days after the capture of Fort Washington, Lord Cornwallis, with an army of five thousand troops, crossed the Hudson from Dobb's Ferry on the *east* side to Closter Landing between Dobb's Ferry and Fort Lee, to the *west* bank of the Hudson and, with artillery, climbed a steep rocky road to the top of the Palisades unobserved by Greene. Washington was notified early in the morning by a courier from Tappan. Greene fled in haste from Fort Lee with two thousand men leaving behind cannon, tents, stores and camp equippage, barely escaping capture. Washington covered the retreat of the garrison so effectually that less than one hundred stragglers were made prisoners.

In a letter from Gen. Washington dated Hackensack, Nov. 19, 1776, he says: "The unhappy affair of the 16th has been succeeded by further misfortunes. Yesterday morning a large body of the enemy landed between Dobb's Ferry and Fort Lee. Their object was evidently to enclose the whole of our troops and stores that lay between the North and the Hackensack Rivers, which form a very narrow neck of land." * * *

Washington pressed forward with his little army until he reached the Passaic River. In a letter dated Acquackanonck, 21st November, 1776, he writes: * * * "After the unfortunate loss of Fort Washington it was determined to evacuate Fort Lee in a great measure, as it was in a manner useless in obstructing the passage of the North River without the assistance of Fort Washington. * * * Finding we were in the same danger of being put between Hackensack and Passaic Rivers that we had been between the North and the Hackensack, and also finding the country, from the levelness and openness, unfit for making a stand, it was determined to draw the whole of our force over this side of the river, where we can watch the operations of the enemy without danger of their surrounding us or making a lodgement in our rear."

Washington continued his march to Newark where he arrived on the evening of the 22d of November. Following slowly in pursuit came the British troops under the command of Cornwallis. Washington

encamped in what was then the village of Newark from the 22d until the morning of the 28th. In the meantime he had his lookouts at Eagle Rock and at other points on the mountain watching the approaching enemy. On the morning of the 28th of November, the sixth day after his entry Washington departed from Newark on the retreat southward. Just as the American troops moved out the advance guard of Cornwallis moved in from the north. Instead of pressing forward in pursuit, the British troops remained at Newark until the morning of December 1st, when they resumed their march and came within firing distance of the rear guard of Washington as the guards crossed the Raritan River at New Brunswick, destroying part of the bridge as they passed over. Cornwallis left in Newark a strong guard, which remained till after the battle of Trenton.

A division of the American army, as it receded from the approach of Cornwallis, is said to have passed through Orange. Turning down the road now known as Scotland Street, it was just out of sight when a detachment of the enemy appeared. A British officer in command inquired of two farmers who were just entering the village from over the mountain, if the American troops had passed that way. Being answered in the affirmative, he then inquired as to their numbers and was told that "the woods in that direction were full of them." Fearing an ambuscade, he called a halt and encamped for the night in the old burying-ground.

It was during these movements in the autumn and winter of 1776 that the people of this locality were constantly harrasesd by British soldiers and Hessian hirelings. The mountainous range that divides the township of Orange was the limit of the enemy's incursions in this direction. Behind it large numbers of the exposed inhabitants took refuge with such property as they were able to remove. A few of the inhabitants, however, remained at their homes trusting in the promises of British protection, but learned, when it was too late, that these promises afforded them no protection against the merciless Hessians.

Dr. Hoyt, in his "History of the First Church of Orange," says: "The whole vicinity was traversed by foraging parties and troops sent out for plunder. The Hessians were particulary dreaded for their merciless depredations and cruelties. A company of these mercenaries came in this direction from Bloomfield. A few of the party riding in advance promised protection to such of the inhabitants as should remain in their homes. If the people fled, as many did, they afterwards returned to find their houses and farmyards thoroughly stripped. Nor were the plunderers overscrupulous to discriminate between friends and foe."

Mr. James Jones, of Bloomfield, hearing of the approach of the British army, loaded hastily his wagon with such articles as were most valuable and was about starting for the mountain with his family when the enemy came upon him. The captured family were taken to New York, where they remained till the end of the war. They afterward went to Nova Scotia.

Cornelius, a brother of James Jones and father of Cyrus Jones, was living near the Junction (now East Orange). His house was plundered and his hogs and cattle taken by the Hessians, the family having temporarily left the premises. After their return a skirmish occurred a little east of their residence, on the hill by Judge John Peck's, between several Highlanders and three Americans, whose names were John Wright, John Tichenor and Joshua Shaw. Wright and his party having muskets while the others had only swords, ordered the latter to lay down their weapons. This was done, but as the men with the muskets came within reach, the swords were dexterously caught again and laid upon them with bloody effect. The captors were now the vanquished and were left upon the ground badly wounded, while the Highlanders retreated to the army. It was then about noon. The same afternoon, a company of the enemy returned and entered the house of Mr. Jones in search of "the three rebels," whom Moses Jones, a nephew of Cornelius, had in the meantime taken upon a sled and removed to their homes in the neighborhood of Doddtown. Not finding the "rebels" at the house they set a guard over Mrs. Jones while they took her husband to the barn to renew the search. While they were thus engaged the nephew returned with his team and sled, which was covered with the blood of the wounded men. This led to the capture of the men, who were released on the following day.

Jonathan Sayre, a merchant of Newark, had at this time a quantity of whiskey in store on the dock by the river. On learning of the approach of the British army, he had this hastily removed to an empty barn belonging to Caleb Baldwin on a lane leading north from the present Main Street, which soon afterward received the baptismal (*internally* not externally) name of Whiskey Lane. This was a secluded spot and supposed to be a safe hiding-place for *spirits*. It was carefully covered over by a quantity of salt hay, but did not escape the vigilance of the Hessians. A foraging party of these marauders encamped for the night in this locality and some of them having entered the barn for a more comfortable night's rest, discovered that the hay, although considerably elevated, rested on a solid foundation, and a further investigation revealed the presence of *spirits beneath*. After imbibing freely they became unconscious and saw in their dreams

"Spirits above and spirits below,
Spirits of joy and spirits of woe."

The owner of the whiskey never attempted to reclaim it and before the end of the war it had all disappeared.

Many incidents of thrilling interest were related from time to time by the surviving veterans of the war, but as no record was kept, tradition has furnished few particulars.

The bloody struggle at Trenton (Dec. 26, 1776), followed by the equally severely contested one at Princeton (Jan 3, 1777), and the determined conflict of Monmouth (June 28, 1778), and that of Springfield (June 23, 1780), attest the horrors of war endured on New Jersey soil, not to say anything of the frequent minor skirmishes along the same line of territory intervening between the two contending armies. But even where bloodshed did not occur the feeling of insecurity was scarcely less than where the battle roar was heard.

Under an amended act of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, passed August 16, 1775, all officers chosen were ordered to be commissioned by the Provincial Congress or the Committee of Safety. Penalties and fines were then exacted for disobedience and refusal to bear arms or absence at muster. Under this plan Essex County was to raise two regiments.

These companies of militia, called "Minute Men," were "held in constant readiness on the shortest notice to march to any place where assistance might be required for the defense of this or any neighboring colony." They were to continue in service four months and they had precedence of rank over the "common militia" of the Province.

On October 28, 1775, the Congress of New Jersey passed more stringent measures in relation to the militia. Men capable of bearing arms who were *requested* to enroll by the first military ordinance were now *directed* to do so. They were directed, with all convenient speed to furnish themselves with "a good musket or firelock and bayonet, sword or tomahawk, a steel ramrod, worm, priming wire and brush fitted thereto, a cartouch box to contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints and a knapsack." They were also directed to keep "at their places of abode one pound of powder and three pounds of bullets." Fines, if not paid, were ordered to be collected by warrants of distress, levied on the goods and chattels of the offender. In case of an alarm the "Minute Men" were directed to repair immediately to their captain's residence and he was to march his company instantly to oppose the enemy. Companies of light horse were ordered to be raised among the militia.

The drafts made upon the Newark militia from time to time took many from their farms in this part of the town. An order dated Newark, August 29, 1777, and signed by Samuel Hayes, was addressed to Captain Williams, or the officer commanding in his absence, to detach his proportion of men to relieve those on duty there whose month was just expiring; also to meet with his subalterns "at the house of Captain Pierson, to-morrow at three o'clock P. M., to appoint officers for said detachment"; the same "to march into this town on Sunday, at three o'clock P. M."

There were some who disobeyed these orders through thoughtlessness or carelessness; and others—men who were opposed to the war—upon whom these orders were ineffectual. "At a court-martial held at Newark Mountain, July 7, 1780, at the house of Samuel Munn for the trial of several persons,

soldiers in Col. Philip V. Cortlandt's regiment, Essex County militia, belonging to Capt. Thomas Williams' company, being charged for disobeying orders and not turning out as their proper tour of duty the 20th day of June last, and on the alarm the 23d of June, and for desertion; agreeably to an act of the Governor, Council and General Assembly in that case made and provided, entitled 'an act for the more effectual defense of the State in case of invasion or incursion of the enemy.'" The court having met according to order, found three persons guilty of the above charges and unanimously agreed to fine them in the following sums: Jonathan Williams, £500; Charles Crane, £200; Joseph Tompkins, £3 15s. The presiding officer of the court-martial was Capt. Josiah Pierson. The other members of the court were Capt. Thomas Williams, Isaac Gillam, Henry Jarolaman, Lieutenants Henry Squier, John Edwards, Ensigns Remington Parcel, Thomas Baldwin, Ralph Post.

The fines thus imposed on these delinquents appear to the reader of the present day excessive, but the old adage that "figures will not lie" has its exception in this statement.

By the act of June 9, 1780, about a month before these penalties were imposed, the legislature had estimated the currency of the State "at the rate of one Spanish milled dollar in lieu of forty dollars of the bills now in circulation; thus, the largest fine of £500 amounted only to twelve and one-half Spanish milled dollars. So depreciated was the currency as stated by the officers of the New Jersey Line in a memorial addressed by them to the legislature, "that four months' pay of a soldier would not procure for his family a single bushel of wheat," and "the pay of a colonel would not purchase oats for his horse."

Individual records and traditions show that there were many enlisted men from this part of the county, but no separate list has been kept of them. Many names connected with the old families are found in the rosters of the different companies. In the same families were found patriots and tories—men who honestly differed in their opinions, and it required a greater amount of courage to be found on the side of the latter than on that of the former.

The question has often been raised as to whether Washington ever encamped in this vicinity. This has been recently settled beyond dispute by the exhaustive sketch entitled, "Cranestown during the Revolutionary War," by Rev. Oliver Crane, D. D., L.L. D., which appeared in the "History of Montclair, Illustrated," compiled and published by the author of this work, as follows:

"In Gen. Washington's Revolutionary Orders, issued during the years 1778–1782, and edited by Henry Whiting, Lt.-Col., U. S. A., New York, 1844, 1846, occurs the following order, viz.:

HEADQUARTERS, TOTOWAY, October 23d, 1780.

The Corps of Light Infantry will remove from their present Encampment, and take post on the most convenient ground, to the Cranetown Gap and the Notch, for the more effectual security of our Right. Gen. St. Clair will take care of the approaches on the Left, Col. Mayland's Regiment will furnish the necessary Patrols and will take a new Position for that purpose. The Officers of the Army are to be furnished with two rations per day until further Orders.

This fixes the precise date of march from Totoway for the occupancy of what Gen. Lafayette calls "our Station at Crane'stown," but Gen. Washington, "Cranetown Gap." The order, it will be noticed, is sufficiently definite for marching, but does not reveal the design of the movement; and for the obvious reason that it was not General Washington's intention to do so lest, by any unforeseen accident, the order be conveyed to the enemy, and so the secret aim—Gen. Lafayette's night attack on Staten Island—be known and thwarted. But it settles the point that "the Post" occupied was "Cranetown Gap" or "Crane'stown Station," directly at the foot of Crane's Gap.

The forced inactivity of the army for six long months, made all the more unendurable by the recent treason of Arnold, whose report had pervaded the ranks prior to the return of the Commander-in-chief, rendered both officers and soldiers exceedingly eager for a renewal of hostilities; especially was this true of Gen. Lafayette, whose impetuous spirit could hardly brook delay, and he panted for an opportunity to avenge the treason which had seemed for the moment to stain the honor of the noble cause which he so ardently espoused. He therefore entreated Gen. Washington to be permitted to strike a blow which, if successful, would be felt by the enemy.

It was known by scouts that Sir Henry Clinton had at this time a large amount of military stores on Staten Island, guarded mainly by Hessians. Lafayette proposed to secure these by a night attack, and such was his importunity that the Commander-in-Chief yielded; and in order to be in nearer proximity to aid, if needed, the endeavor, he gave orders for the main divisions of the army to move southward. This was done, and the station selected in which to await the result of the movement under Lafayette, was at Cranestown. The position was well chosen, commanding as it did the pass across the mountain, and at the junction of the roads both from Newark and Orange to that point. Washington appropriated the largest house in the town, and one best located, *the old Crane mansion*, then owned by William Crane, himself at the time in the ranks. Washington took possession of the two lower rooms on the west side of the main hall, while members of his staff occupied the other side and all the second story rooms. Just back of the rear and smaller room was an old-fashioned *lean-to* which had been, and was then, the kitchen. On the evening of his excellency's arrival, Mercy Crane, then in charge of the house, as she was having her slaves prepare supper for her distinguished guest, came to the General and apologetically explained her deep regret that she had no tea to serve to her guests. "Never mind, my good lady," replied his excellency, unperturbed, "please have a crust toasted and use it for tea. That is good enough tea for me." Her anxieties thus allayed, she hastened to furnish the best that her house afforded for the supper of her worthy guests. After supper, another difficulty caused no slight solicitude in the mind of the patriotic hostess. Owing to the unusual demand for beds, none was left for Generals Washington and Lafayette in the lower back room, which had been chosen by them, but which had been hitherto used as a dining-room. This deficiency was made known to his excellency by the hostess with even deeper regret than the fact of her having no tea. "But there is plenty of straw in the barn, is there not?" rejoined her courteous guest. "Abundance," was the quick response. Immediately Washington had several bundles ordered and spread in a corner of the room; and there on it, wrapped in their army blankets, that night slept two of the noblest Generals whose names are on the scroll of fame. Doubtless, better accommodations were devised for their convenience while they remained in occupancy thereafter.

During the three weeks of Washington's remaining in headquarters at Cranestown, the troops were encamped directly to the south of the old mansion, their tents standing thick all along the meadows, then wholly unobstructed, from Valley Road to what is now Mountain Avenue, and guarding the intersection of the old Newark Road (now Church Street) with the road leading to Orange and thence to Elizabethtown and beyond. As Washington had brought his army there for a purpose, preparations were immediately set on foot to further the designs of the enthusiastic leader, Lafayette, in his plan of attack on Staten Island. Boats were ordered brought down the Passaic River to a point where the crossing of the Kill was to be effected, while others were hastily constructed on wagons to be conveyed overland to the required place of embarkation. All things seemed at length in readiness for the attempt which promised success. Lafayette, with his command, repaired to the designated spot with all secrecy on the evening of October 26th, not doubting but that the boats ordered would be there to convey his command over the narrow stream. All night long he and his splendidly equipped corps waited impatiently to hail the sight of the wished for boats, but they came not. From some unaccountable cause they were delayed, until the dawn warned the disappointed watchers that their so much coveted opportunity was past, and that they had nothing now to do but to return to their quarters.

But, happily, just at this point we are supplied with very important data respecting the fact of the occupancy of Cranestown by Washington at this juncture. Soon after Gen. Lafayette had fairly started on his return to headquarters, he dispatched a courier with a letter to the Commander in-Chief, stating the unfortunate outcome of the attempt; and this letter we find in "The Memoirs of Lafayette," by his son, George Washington Lafayette, and published in English in New York, 1837. The letter is dated at Elizabethtown, October 27, 1780, and is found on pages 481 2 of the first volume. It reads as follows: "I have taken my position between Elizabethtown and Connecticut Farms. General Clinton has not the time of making any disposition against us. To-morrow, at nine or ten, I will march

to *our position of Crane'stown*, and the day after to-morrow to Totowa, unless I receive contrary orders. Newark Mountain (Orange) was rather too far to march it this night, and too near for to-morrow; because our men, being in want of blankets, will like better to join their tents again. If your Excellency approves of this arrangement, I beg you will order our baggage to wait for us on *our position of Crane's-town*; if you dislike the disposition, your orders may reach us on the road." This fixes exactly the date of the occupancy of Cranestown as temporary headquarters and also supplies the specific object, while distinctly stating that the troops were there in tents.

Shortly afterward General Washington withdrew his troops from Cranestown to their strongly entrenched positions on the heights on the left bank of the Passaic, at Totowa. Fortunately, we have a very exact description of the location and appearance of each corps along the line of entrenchments here. The Marquis de Chastellux, a French officer under Count Rochambeau, was sent by the latter on a visit of observation at this very time through New Jersey and thence on into Virginia; and he has given us a very clear statement of the disposition of the American forces at Totowa as he found them, November 23, 1780. It may be remarked that Gen. Lafayette (or the Marquis, as he was then usually styled) had, on the 7th of August previous, taken command of the corps of light infantry, consisting of six battalions, composed each of six companies of men chosen from the different lines of the army. These battalions were divided into two brigades, one commanded by Gen. Hand, the other by Gen. Poor. As the command of the Marquis was the pick of the army, it had assigned to it in position the post of honor as the vanguard. Both officers and soldiers were better clothed than the rest of the army, and made a handsomer appearance on parade. "Each soldier," says the Marquis de Chastellux, "wore a helmet made of hard leather, with a crest of horse hair. The officers were armed with espontoons, or rather half pikes, and the subalterns with fusils (muskets); but both were provided with short and light sabres brought from France and made a present of to them by M. de la Fayette. This corps was posted," says the Marquis de Chastellux, "in an excellent position. It occupied two heights separated by a small bottom, but with an easy communication between them. The river Totohaw, or Second River (Passaic), projects its right and it is here that it makes a considerable elbow, and turning towards the south, falls into the bay of Newark. The principal front and all the left flank to a great distance are covered by a rivulet (Saddle Creek) which comes from Paramus, and falls into the same river." Two miles beyond this position of the vanguard, keeping the river on the left, lay the main army, under the respective commands of Generals Wayne, Huntington, Glover, Knox (Commander of Artillery), and others. "The army," continues Marquis de Chastellux, "was encamped on two heights and in one line, in an extended but very good position, having a wood in the rear and in front the river, which is very difficult of passage everywhere except at Totohaw bridge. But the situation would be quite in favor of an army defending the left bank, the heights on that side everywhere commanding those of the right. Two miles beyond the bridge is a meeting-house of a hexagonal form, which is given to their places of worship by the Dutch Presbyterians, who are very numerous in the Jerseys." Not far from where the army lay, the same accurate observer tells us, was "the great cataract called Totohaw (Passaic) Fall," which interested him much in passing. "At length, after passing thick woods on the right, I found myself in a small plain where I saw a handsome farm; a small camp which seemed to cover it, a large tent extending to the court, and several waggons around it, convinced me that this was his Excellency's quarter; for it is thus that Mr. Washington is called in the army and throughout America."

Such, as far as we have been able, by throwing side-lights upon the screen to bring out more clearly the picture, were the circumstances attending Gen. Washington's temporary occupancy of Cranestown with his army; and such the position of the several lines at Totowa, on his return thither in consequence of the abortive scheme of Gen. Lafayette to attack Staten Island. For five long years had New Jersey been the scene of varying warfare, and for a full year no important aggressive movement had been made by the army, while signs of depression were becoming more and more evident in the minds of the patriots and not a few even began to doubt the outcome of the already long-continued

struggle. The troops at this time were, and had for months been, poorly clad and scantily fed. The term of service of not a few was expiring, and they were anxious to return to their (in some instances, devastated) homes; Congress was well-nigh powerless to aid by reason of the refusal of several of the States to recognize Congressional authority; the credit of the country was at discount, and money obtainable only on individual and responsible guarantees; treason had already shown itself, and might become unearthed elsewhere at any time—all these anxieties were pressing upon the mind of the Commander-in-chief at once, and yet not a quiver of discouragement was apparent either in his countenance or his acts, but he proceeded to lay plans with the same imperturbability that had always characterized him. Just five days after the Marquis de Chastellux had left the entrenched army at Totowa (November 28, 1780), Gen. Washington assigned to the different divisions of the army (then reduced to only a little over 10,000 troops) their winter quarters, his own being established at New Windsor, Ct. The New Jersey line was to quarter at Pompton, N. J., the Pennsylvania line at Morristown, the Maryland regiment of horse at Lancaster, Pa., and Sheldon's horse at Colchester, Ct.; one New York regiment at Fort Schuyler, one at Saratoga, and the remainder of the line at Albany, Schenectady and other exposed points. But a brighter dawn than any in the past was drawing nigh. As already stated, in less than a year from that very time (on October 17, 1781), came the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the recognition of American independence by European nations.

CHAPTER VIII.

ERECTION OF ORANGE AS A SEPARATE TOWNSHIP.

ITS GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE FOUNDERS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

UNTIL 1782, the only name by which the settlements along the mountain and extending toward the Newark settlement was known was that of the Mountain Society. There were several small hamlets embraced within the territory of what is now the Oranges which were designated by the names of the principal families living in these localities as Freemantown, Williamstown, Pecktown, etc.

As the population increased the importance of having a name to designate the parish was a subject of frequent discussion. Public meetings were held and several names were proposed. At one of these meetings Mr. John Munn jokingly suggested the name of Orange-field. Several names with the word "field" as a prefix had been suggested. The name of Orange struck a popular chord and it was then suggested that as the locality was both mountain and valley, that the word Dale would be more appropriate, and by popular consent this became the name. The first public application of the name to this locality was made by Rev. Jedediah Chapman at a meeting of the Presbytery, in 1782, when Orange Dale was named as the place of the next meeting. The first reference to the name in connection with this locality appeared in the Town Records of Newark, in 1790, when "John Ogden (O. Mountain)," was appointed to the office of road overseer.

The inhabitants soon found that it was only necessary to give the locality a *name* in order to start a "business boom," and they no doubt believed, with Col. Sellers, that there was "millions in it." The following advertisement appeared in Wood's *Newark Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser*, of June 10, 1795:

TO BE SOLD

By way of public vendue, on Saturday, the 25th of July, twenty-three building lots, pleasantly situated in Orange Dale, on the main road, opposite the meeting-house and adjoining the academy. Four of said lots have a never-failing stream of water running through them, which renders them convenient for tanning business. On one of said lots there is a well of excellent water and likewise a number of good fruit trees dispersed through the different lots, all of which are fronting on a road which renders them convenient for both mercantile and mechanical business. They are situated in a very flourishing part of the country, and would be very convenient for any person or persons who may wish to take in boarders.

MATTHEW CONDIT.
JOSEPH CONE.

The name of "Orange" was first applied to the place the year following and the "Dale" was dropped. This was in an advertisement which appeared in the same paper:

Opened on Tuesday, the 17th, inst., under the immediate instruction of Mr. Wyckoff, who has taught the English and learned languages, the arts and sciences in this place with approbation and success for a number of years. Those who choose to send their children to this institution may be assured that great care and attention will be paid both to their education and morals under the attendance, direction and influence of a board of trustees annually chosen by the parish for that purpose.

Orange, May 24, 1796. JEDEDIAH CHAPMAN, *President.*

Orange became a separate township under an act of the State legislature

Passed the 27th day of November, 1806.

1. BE IT ENACTED, *by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, that all that part of the township of Newark, in the County of Essex, lying and being within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a spring called the Boiling Spring, on the land of Stephen D. Day; running thence in a straight line southwardly to the bridge in the highway, near David Peck's; thence running southwardly in a straight line to a bridge in the highway, near Sayres Roberts', in Campton; thence southwardly in a straight line to Elizabeth township to the line of Springfield township; thence along the same to the line of Caldwell township; thence along the line of said township to a point on the first mountain called Stephen Crane's Notch; thence southwardly to Turkey Eagle Rock; thence eastwardly to a bridge on the highway, near Phineas Crane's; thence eastwardly to a bridge on the highway, between the house of Silas Dod and Nathaniel Dod; thence in a straight line to the Boiling Spring, the place of beginning shall be and the same is hereby set off from the township of Newark and the same is hereby established a separate township, to be called the "Township of Orange."

The territory embracing the four Oranges into which they were subsequently divided by acts of the State legislature, are bounded as follows: Northeast by Bloomfield and Montclair townships, southeast by the city of Newark, south by Clinton township and Union County, southwest by Milburn township, northwest by Livingston and north by Caldwell township. The old form of township government continued for a little over half a century, and during this period the population increased from hundreds to thousands, and from a small agricultural and manufacturing village to a prosperous and thriving township.

In the clearing up and settlement of this part of Newark, subsequently known as Orange township, it was found that the timber could be utilized for other purposes than that of fire-wood, and naturally the inhabitants, many of whom were skilled as coopers and carpenters, turned their attention to the manufacture of staves and heading from the large quantity of oak and ash timber with which the present site of the city of Orange abounded. It became a source of profitable revenue for the pioneers who had payments to make on their land purchases. An extensive trade in this line was carried on between Newark and the West India Islands through the owners of vessels who did the carrying trade. The staves and headings split from the oak and ash and were sold to west India traders, manufactured into sugar and molasses hogheads and carried to all parts of the then civilized world. This industry was carried on until the introduction of saw mills, about 1720, when it was found that the timber could be more profitably used in the construction of frame buildings, which rapidly succeeded the old log houses and barns.

CULTIVATING APPLE TREES AND THE MANUFACTURE OF CIDER. The soil of East New Jersey seems peculiarly adapted to the growth of the apple. Soon after the first colony located here, apple seeds brought from Connecticut were planted in this their virgin soil. Reference to the planting of these trees is made in the Town Records as early as 1678, and four years later Governor Carteret, in writing to the proprietors in England, said: "At Newark is made great quantities of cyder exceeding any that we have from *New England*, *Rhode Island* or Long Island." The careful cultivation of this fruit improved the quality and in time almost every farmer in the county had his apple orchard. The famous Baldwin, Harrison and Canfield apples which attained a world-wide reputation, originated among the families of that name in this locality, and no doubt Ebenezer Canfield, who had "the best farm at the mountain," introduced the apple bearing his name. After the close of the Revolution, cider mills and distilleries were established all over the county, and Orange, then a part of Newark, became famous for the rich quality of its cider made from the Canfield and Harrison apples, and thousands of barrels were annually shipped to the South and other parts of the country, and were even exported to Europe. "Applejack" became the favorite beverage of the tipplers, and distilleries multiplied, while intemperance increased. The government tax on spirits and the increased consumption of "*blue grass*" from Kentucky put an end to this "industry."(?)

Long before the invention of machinery for the purpose, Orange had become a great manufacturing

centre for boots and shoes made from the leather manufactured at the several tanneries in Orange and vicinity. As early as 1697 8 the Town Records of Newark show that land was given to Azariah Crane "out of the common," and "enjoy it so long as he doth follow the trade of tanning." Soon after the close of the Revolution, Benjamin Williams, who had been carrying on a cider mill and distillery, started a tannery or shoe shop and currying shop. Samuel and Amos, sons of Benjamin, did a thriving business in this line for many years. They also ground the bark and shipped it to England. Others also did a profitable business in this line.

The tanning business led naturally to the manufacturing of shoes, and many of the farmers found it profitable to devote a portion of their time to the manufacture of shoes. These were carried to New York in wagons and sold to wholesale dealers who packed them in hogsheads and shipped them to other markets. An extensive trade was done during the war of 1812 in the manufacture of army shoes. The industry increased in extent, gradually improving in style and quality, and men's and women's shoes of the finest grade and quality were shipped to the eastern, western and southern markets. The largest trade was carried on directly with the Southern States. The panic of '57, the stoppage of trade with the South and the large indebtedness of Southern merchants at the breaking out of the war, crippled the manufacturers to such an extent that many of them were obliged to go out of business. The manufacture of army shoes caused a temporary revival of trade, but Eastern competitors soon drew the trade in that direction.

When Orange became a separate township, in 1806, there was but the one church—First Presbyterian—and not more than two or three stores. Stephen D. Day was the pioneer merchant, he having started in business six years before Orange separated from Newark. During the first quarter of a century the population increased to nearly four thousand. Through the discovery of the mineral springs, in 1820, it had already become known as a health resort and there was a material increase in the summer population.

"Gordon's Gazeteer," published in 1830–33, says: "Orange Township, bounded northwest by Caldwell, northeast by Bloomfield, east and southeast by Newark, south by Union, southwest by Springfield, and west by Livingston; centrally distant northwest from Newark four and one-half miles; greatest length north and south, seven miles; breadth east and west, five miles; surface on the west, hilly, etc. * * * Orange the first town. South Orange, Camptown, Middleville and Jefferson Village are towns of the township. It is drained northeast by Second River and southwest by branches of the Rahway. Population in 1830, 3,887. In 1832, there were in the township 625 taxables, 172 householders whose rateables did not exceed $30 in value, 76 single men, 15 merchants, 3 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 40 tan vats, 362 horses and mules, and 1,099 neat cattle above the age of three years; and it paid State tax, $298.19: county, $780.20; poor, $600: road, $1,050.

"Orange is a straggling village of the preceding township and a post-town, extending about three miles along the turnpike road from Newark to Dover and distant about three miles northwest from the former. Contains one Episcopal, one Methodist and two Presbyterian churches, two taverns, 10 stores, two saw mills and a bark mill, from 200 to 230 dwellings, many of them very neat and commodious."

Mr. F. W. Baldwin, in the Orange *Chronicle*, December 19, 1891, says: "The population in 1840 and for many years later was almost entirely native. Ireland had scarcely begun to send her ship-loads of laborers to our shores, and it was an uncommon thing to meet either a foreigner or a colored man. Such a thing as a beer saloon was unknown and all the tippling was done at the old tavern, then kept by Isaac H. Smith in the same building now known as the 'Central Hotel,' or in the Park House, kept by Barnabas Day. Shoemaking was the only manufacturing industry of any consequence then pursued and the custom was for a man to have his shop alongside his house.

"It was the custom at that time for nearly all the shoe manufactures to keep stores, and instead of paying money to their workmen they issued books in which the work done was credited and the goods from the store were charged.

"Main Street was at that time a sleepy village thoroughfare; its roadbed soft and sandy in dry

weather and muddy up to the wagon hubs in spring and fall. The street was edged with a row of tall sycamores that in summer cast a grateful shade and shielded the occasional passer-by from the scorching rays of the midday sun.

"There were only two hotels in the village and the only independent stores were those of S. D. Day & Bailey, which stood on the present site of Music Hall and which was the original of the present firm of Bailey, Everett & Co.; John M. Lindsley, the predecessor of N. & G. Lindsley and later of John N. Lindsley, and William Condit, at the corner of Main and Centre Streets. They all kept general country stores.

"There were no special stores of any kind, the first drug store being that of Cyrus D. Minor, located on Main Street, about 1850. Such a thing as a newspaper was almost unknown. Here and there a more progressive citizen than the average subscribed for the *Sentinel* or the *Eagle*, published in Newark, and when a manufacturer had occasion to go to New York, which was a day's undertaking, he would bring with him a copy of the *Herald*.

"Street paving or sidewalk flagging had not been thought of, the first man to introduce this improvement being Moses B. Canfield, who carried on a large shoe manufacturing business where Library Hall now stands, and who flagged to the full width the sidewalk fronting his shop."

CHAPTER IX.

THE FOUNDERS OF THE ORANGES AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

THE FOUNDERS OF THE ORANGES embraced not only the original settlers—many of whom left no descendants—but a large class who came at a later period and engaged in farming or in the various industries that sprang up soon after the close of the Revolution. The list of Founders includes those who settled in Orange previous to its erection as a separate township in 1806.

Old wills, deeds and other records show that many of the early settlers could neither read nor write, and their "mark" affixed to these documents established their legality beyond question. These men left their *mark* on the community, and their character for honesty, uprightness and devotion to principle is ineffaceably stamped on the pages of history. These men brought into the wilderness with them the energy of the Anglo-Saxon and the vigorous yet rigorous and stable religious principles of the Puritan. Entering this then forest with bold hearts, they placed the rude cabin by the side of the wigwam and made the forest vocal at once with praise to God and with the sounds of civilized industry. Allotments of land by and on the mountain, to settlers, at a very early period were made, but at what time they actually took possession and erected their dwellings is not known. The two oldest houses still standing in the Oranges are the stone house in South Orange and the Samuel Harrison place in Orange, near Tory Corners, in Washington Street. The former was erected *before* 1680.

August 19, 1675, Robert Symon, by warrant, had forty acres, "part of his third division on the mountain," bounded northwest by the mountain, northeast by lands of John Baldwin, Sr., southeast by Capt. Samuel Swaine and southwest by Richard Harrison.

August 28, 1675, Samuel Swaine had forty acres at the foot of the mountain, bounded on the north by John Baldwin, Sr., on the west by Robert Symon and Richard Harrison, on the east by Richard Harrison and on the south by the common.

September 10, 1675, John Baldwin, Sr., had for his third division, forty acres near the mountain and bounded north by Capt. Samuel Swaine and John Catlin, on the east by Richard Harrison, on the south by John Ward—known as John Ward, *Turner*—on the west by the top of the mountain.

John Catlin had sixty acres extending to the top of the mountain.

Richard Harrison had fifty acres on the north side of Widow Freeman's lot, also fifteen acres "upon the branch of the Rahway River," bounded on the west by John Catlin and John Baldwin, Sr., on the east by a small brook running from the mountain, and on the north and south by the common.

In June 9, 1679, Thomas Johnson's tract lay at the foot of the mountain, measuring thirteen by fifty chains and bounded on the north by lands of John Ward, Sr., on the south by lands of John Ward, Sr., on the east by the plain and on the west by the top of the hill. Said tract to remain for fifty acres, allowance being made for bad land.

John Ward, Sr., had fifty acres bounded on the north by Thomas Johnson, on the east by the plain, on the south by John Catlin and on the west by the hill.

Anthony Oleff had fifty acres bounded on the south by Samuel Harrison, on the west by the mountain, on the north and east by unsurveyed lands. He married the widow of George Day and died

without issue, March 16, 1723, aged eighty-seven years. The Oleff farm was purchased by Peleg Shores who conveyed the eastern and southern portions of it (one equal half) to Jonathan Lindsley. He sold it to David Williams who, in 1730, purchased the other half of the farm.

On June 13, 1679, fifty-nine acres of upland were surveyed to Joseph Harrison. It was bounded on the north by lands of Benjamin Harrison and on the northeast by "Perroth's Brook."

April 27, 1694, a warrant was issued to John Gardner in right of Abraham Pierson, for a tract at the foot of the mountain, bounded on the northeast by lands of Azariah Crane and on the southwest by lands of Jasper Crane.

Daniel Riggs, fourth son of Joseph, one of the original settlers of what is now South Orange, was appointed to settle the estate of his father after the latter's death, and the list of names which appear in his account book in 1744, show the residents of the first and second generation living at that time. Among these are: Aaron and Timothy Ball, Job Brown, Daniel Baldwin, Ichabod Burnet, Samuel Crowell, Nathaniel Campbell, Thomas Cushman, Samuel and Isaac Condit, Thomas Day, Thomas Dean, Ebenezer Faren, Samuel Freeman, Ebenezer and Gilbert Hedden, Joseph Jones, Jeremiah Johnson, Sam'l Lamson, Benjamin, Ebenezer and Josiah Lindsley, Nathaniel, Samuel and Swain Ogden, Timothy Osborn, Joseph Pierson, Hugh Robords, Elisha Stainsborough, William Smith, Daniel Taylor, Benony Tomas, James Tompkins, Leonard Ward.

The farm of Daniel Riggs extended from Rahway River to the westerly side of the mountain. The dwelling-house stood upon the site now occupied by the rectory of the Church of the Holy Communion, in South Orange.

Edward Ball was the founder of this family in Essex County. He came with the Branford settlers. He was High Sheriff of Essex in 1693. He owned land at the mountain adjoining that of Azariah Crane, at Cranetown.

Timothy Ball, son of Thomas and grandson of Edward Ball, settled in South Orange. The homestead of Timothy, on the Ridgewood Road, is still standing and in a good state of repair. Inscribed on a stone in the chimney are the letters, "T. E. B., 1743," showing that the house was built that year. An addition was probably built in 1772, as shown by the figures in another chimney. He married Esther Bruen, probably a granddaughter of Obadiah Bruen.

John Brown, one of the Milford settlers of Newark, in 1666, was the founder of this family in South Orange. He had a Patent for forty acres beyond Elizabeth River, which he bequeathed to his sons Joseph and Thomas. The Newark Records, under date of 1686, contain the following "Item.—Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown have Liberty granted to exchange their Father's Third Division of Land lying beyond Elizabeth River, and to take up the quantity thereof on this side of Raway River below the mouth of the Stone House Brook. They also had liberty to take up sixty acres of land between them."

The survey for Joseph Brown was made by the town surveyor in 1686, which describes "a piece of upland granted by the Town vote, 30 acres on the mountain side down to Rahway River, bounded by the River east, John Treat south, top of the Hill west and Thomas Brown north." Added to this was the following memorandum: "Note.—This land hath a House on it, built by Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown, either of them having an equal share of it." This was probably the second house built in South Orange, the "Stone House" by Stone House Brook being the first.

The land given to Joseph Brown, it is said, has remained in the possession of his family and descendants and is a part of the property owned by Abijah F. Tillou, who married a daughter of Samuel Brown, a descendant of Joseph.

Michael Tompkins, who was of Milford 1639, was one of the original Newark settlers. Michael Tompkins, Jr., owned land within the present boundaries of South Orange. He had fifty-four acres adjacent to the lands he purchased of Mr. Treat which, from the description, evidently refers to a survey made for John Treat, April 27, 1694, for a "a tract of upland by Rahway River on the east side, beginning at the Stone House Brook, thence down the river twenty-six chains," &c.

In 1751, Samuel Tompkins conveyed to Jonathan Tompkins, for five shillings, one hundred acres, bounded west by the Rahway River, north by Stone House Brook, east by a highway (referring probably to the present Prospect Street).

A survey of land at the mountain dated April 27, 1694, for Martin Tichenor, bounded east by the river, west by the mountain, north John Brown, south Thomas Brown. He was one of the original settlers of Newark.

Henry Squier, in 1774, lived in the stone house on what is now known as the Redmond estate.

John Walls, mentioned as the "carpenter," had several tracts of land in South Orange as early as 1721.

In July, 1713, Allen Wilkinson conveyed to Robert Campbell nine and one-half acres on the east side of Rahway River.

Thomas Luddington was an early settler in South Orange, and Luddington's Brook is mentioned in a deed dated December 12, 1728, by Josiah Ogden and wife to Samuel Freeman, Jr.

Samuel Crowell's land is mentioned in a road record in 1728.

THE BALDWIN FAMILY.

The name Baldwin is said to be derived from the words *Bald*, quick or speedy, and *win*, an old word signifying victor or conqueror—the true signification being "the speedy conqueror or victor." The Baldwins, Earls of Flanders, were contemporary with Alfred the Great, whose son Baldwin (2d) married the daughter of Robert of France, whose daughter Matilda married William the Conqueror. Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, with a train of 200 horses and 300 foot, his banner inscribed with the name of Thomas O'Becket, went on a crusade with RICHARD COEUR DE LION, in 1120.

Most of the Baldwins of the Oranges trace their ancestry, through Benjamin, to Joseph Baldwin, one of the first settlers in Milford, Conn., in 1639. This Joseph was probably the brother of Timothy and Nathaniel, sons of Richard Baldwin, of Cholesbury, County Bucks, England, whose will was proved in 1633. Joseph removed to Hadley, Mass. His wife, Hannah, joined the church June 23, 1644, and his four children were then baptized. These were: Joseph, born 1640, *Benjamin*, born 1642, Hannah, born 1644, Mary, born 1645, Elizabeth, born 1646, Martha, born 1647, *Jonathan*, born 1649. Joseph (1) gave his property in Milford to his sons Benjamin, Jonathan and Joseph.

SECOND GENERATION.

BENJAMIN BALDWIN (1), second child of Joseph and Hannah (——) Baldwin, was baptized in Hadley, Mass., June 23, 1644, and was taken thence by his parents to Milford. He married Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Sargent, one of the Branford signers of the "Fundamental Agreement," at Newark, in 1666. Benjamin Baldwin's name does not appear on the list but he evidently came with the other settlers, as his name is on the "Sure List of Every Man's estate," in 1667. His "Home Lott" in Newark was bounded east by Washington Street, west by High Street, and extended above the present line of New Street to the canal. The Town Records of Newark, September, 1668, contains the following "Item. the town hath granted to Seth Tompkins, Liberty to lay downe his Own Home Lott and take up that which was formerly Granted to Benjamin Baldwin." Whether Benjamin (1) removed to South Orange is not definitely known, but at a Town Meeting held March 19, 1673–4, "it is also agreed that Weavers Thomas Pierson and Benjamin Baldwin shall be considered by the Surveyors to make their out lotts on the Hill shorter."

At a Town Meeting, January 24, 1686 7, "it is agreed that Benjamin Baldwin's or Stephen Davis's half Bushel shall be the standard which shall be thought most suitable, and all Measures shall be sealed with an N and all Weights shall be tried by brass Weights if they can be had."

"Town Meeting, January 1st, 1693 4. Item.—Benjamin Baldwin is chosen Constable and he hath chosen Jonathan Baldwin, his son, for his Deputy."

The children of Benjamin and Hannah (Sergeant) Baldwin were *Benjamin* (2), *Jonathan*, Sarah, Joseph.

THIRD GENERATION.

BENJAMIN BALDWIN (2), eldest child of Benjamin (1) and Hannah (Sergeant) Baldwin, was born in Newark (probably in that part now known as South Orange) about 1690. His children were *David*, born 1715, *Aaron*, born about 1717, Sarah, born 1720, *Benjamin* (3), born 1730.

FOURTH GENERATION.

Line of Aaron (1), son of Benjamin (2).

AARON BALDWIN, second child of Benjamin (2), was born in South Orange, about 1717. He owned and died in the stone house (still standing, 1896) situated on the northwest corner of South Orange Avenue and Munn Avenue, in South Orange. He was a member in communion of the Mountain Society prior to 1756. By his will, dated September 7, 1797, he devised to his son Elias, "forty acres of my land on the westerly end by Elizabeth River. * * * To son Aaron, my house and all my land which I have not given to Elias," etc. Aaron (2), however, died intestate before his father, in 1805, and the father, Aaron Sr., made a codicil to his will in which he devises to grandsons Nehemiah, Joel and Cyrus, and further provides that their mother the widow of his son Aaron—should be entitled to the same right of dower in the estate as she would have been had the property been vested in her husband and had he died intestate. The children of Aaron, Sr., were Zenas, born 1748; Aaron (2), baptized February 5, 1758; Elias A.; Elizabeth, married Richard Harrison; Eunice; Sarah, born 1766, married Aaron Munn; Susannah; Tabitha, born 1752, married Aaron Crane; Hannah, born 1762, married Deacon Joseph Pierson; Phebe.

FIFTH GENERATION.

AARON BALDWIN (2), second child of Aaron (1), was born in South Orange and baptized at the church in Orange, February 5, 1758; he died in 1805 at the home of his son Nehemiah. He served as a private in the War of the Revolution as a member of Capt. Squiers' company, Second Regiment, Essex; also Capt. Craig's company, State troops. He married, May 5, 1780, Sarah Baldwin, of Newark, born July 7, 1762, daughter of Joel Baldwin. Their children were Mary, born 1780, married Moses Munn; *Nehemiah*, born November 4, 1783; Samuel, born 1786; Cyrus (1), born 1788, died 1793; Joel, born 1790; Ira; Cyrus (2), born 1795, Phebe, born 1797; Lucetta, born 1799; Sarah and Matilda L., twins, born June 23, 1802. Both Aaron and his father died at the house of Nehemiah, in South Orange.

SIXTH GENERATION.

NEHEMIAH BALDWIN, second child of Aaron and Sarah Baldwin, was born at the homestead in South Orange, November 4, 1783. The fact that his father and grandfather died at his house shows that he supported both of them in their old age. He married Rhoda Terrill, daughter of Amos Terrill, of South Orange. They had issue Eliza, Aaron Ludlow, Aaron Riggs, *Samuel A.*, born April 7, 1808, Amarantha, Phebe Louisa, Mary Elizabeth, George W.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

SAMUEL A. BALDWIN, fourth child of Nehemiah and Rhoda (Terrell) Baldwin, was born at the old Baldwin homestead, corner of South Orange Avenue and Munn Avenue, in South Orange, April 7, 1808. He married, first, September 1, 1830, Letitia Davis Ward, daughter of Abraham K. Ward, and had issue Emma Whybrew, married Dr. Joseph A. Corwin, of Newark; Anna Adelaide, born 1834, died 1855; Frederick Wellington, born July 14, 1839; Theodore Alling (Rev.), born November 1, 1843, married Matilda Jane, daughter of William E. Layton, went as a missionary to Turkey in 1867 and still resides there. Samuel A. Baldwin married, second, Mary Addis, daughter of Miles Addis, of Addisville, Pa. By this marriage he had Wilmer Addis, Mary Adelaide, Elizabeth and Jane DuBois.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

WILMER ADDIS BALDWIN, son of Samuel A. and Mary (Addis) Baldwin, was born in Newark, Jul 19, 1854. He is a member of the firm of J. W. Goddard & Son, New York. He has resided in Ea Orange since 1891. He married Anna B., daughter of John Smith Hartshorne, of Newark, and ha three children, viz.: Mabel Hartshorne, Anna Hartshorne and Elizabeth Carol.

FOURTH GENERATION.

Line of Benjamin (3), son of Benjamin (2), of Benjamin (1).

BENJAMIN BALDWIN (3), son of Benjamin Baldwin (2), was born in South Orange in 1730. In h will, dated September 1, 1801, proved April 9, 1804, among other devises, gives "to eldest son Josiah, i addition to the farm he now lives on, all that ten-acre lot I bought of Benjamin Coe, adjoining o Gershom Kilborn. * * * To son Uzal all that farm he now lives on. * * * To son Jephth all the farm I now live on, including the land I bought of Jabez Pierson."

The children of Benjamin (3) were *Josiah*, born 1755, died 1826, married Lydia Ogden; *Jeptha* born 1778, killed by railroad cars at Market Street crossing, in Newark, in 1852, married Catharin Bishop; *Uzal*, married Sarah Parrott; Rhoda, married John Myers; Phebe, married Isaac Condit Mary, married, first, Joseph Cone, second, John Personette; Abbey, married Jonathan Condit; Eunic married James Condit; Zebula.

The Uzal Baldwin farm became the property of East Orange township, for use as the Poor Farm The Jeptha Baldwin farm became the property of his son Benjamin and was sold by him to th Montrose Park syndicate, and is now within the precincts of Montrose Park, since annexed to the villag of South Orange.

FIFTH GENERATION.

Line of Benjamin (3).

JOSIAH BALDWIN, son of Benjamin (3), [of Benjamin (2), of Benjamin (1), of Joseph], was born i 1755, married Lydia Ogden and had Abram, married Sarah Baldwin; Samuel, married Mary Meeker Rachael, married —— Munson; Josiah O., born 1796, married Ann Munn; Elizabeth, born 178 married Jonathan Lindsley; Sarah, married Joel Harrison; Mary, married Cyrus Baldwin; Abbey married Joel Baldwin; Harriet, born 1800; James E. Smith, born 1798.

JEPTHA BALDWIN, son of Benjamin (3), [of Benjamin (2), of Benjamin (1), of Joseph], was bor 1778, died 1852, married Catherine Bishop. They had issue, Mary, married Jabez Harrison; Clarissa married Charles Alling; Susan, born 1811, married Matthias Crane; Eliza, born 1810, married Ira T Freeman; Sarah, married John Lindsley; Catherine B., born 1816, married Robert P. Day; Amelia F born 1817, married Charles Williams; Margaret, married Joseph Wilde; Emma A., married Walte Tompkins; Virginia; George W.; Benjamin E., married Rebecca Tompkins; Aaron Bishop, marrie Catharine Mason.

USAL BALDWIN, son of Benjamin (3), [of Benjamin (2), of Benjamin (1), of Joseph], married Sara Parrott. They had issue Jeptha; William W., married Phebe Lindsley; Matilda, married Elias Ross Uzal; Sarah, married Daniel Camp; Josiah L., married Antoinette Quimby; Abby.

SECOND GENERATION.

Line of Jonathan, son of Joseph Baldwin, the Ancestor.

JONATHAN BALDWIN, son of Joseph and Hannah (——) Baldwin, was born February 15, 1649. H married, first, Hannah Ward, born 1663, died 1693. He married, second, Thankful Strong. He die Dec. 13, 1739. He had children, *John*, born May 22, 1683; *Joseph*, baptized 1685. He married Miss Bruen. He died in 1777.

THIRD GENERATION.

JOHN BALDWIN, son of Jonathan and —— (Bruen) Baldwin, was born May 22, 1683; died Januar 20, 1773. He had a son, *Ezekiel*.

FOURTH GENERATION.

EZEKIEL BALDWIN, son of John Baldwin, was born December 19, 1719. He married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Baldwin, (2), and had issue, Gabriel, born 1740, married, first, Rebecca Little, second, Hannah Foster. His children were: Jeptha, born 1744, married Phebe Freeman; Eunice, born 1745, married Samuel Smith; Mary W., born 1752, married Isaac Munn; Rachael, born 1755, married Zadoc Hedden; *Caleb*, born 1757; Benjamin, married Isabella Albright.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CALEB BALDWIN, son of Ezekiel, was born October 21, 1757. He served in the War of the Revolution, as private in Capt. Abraham Lyon's company, Second Regiment of Essex. He had charge, at one time, of several British prisoners. He died in 1799, shortly before the birth of his youngest son, Caleb. He married Lydia Johnson and had children, Eunice, married Simeon Crane; Sarah, married Henry Baldwin; Betsy, married Louis Dodd; Catharine, married Jabez Freeman; David, Isaac, Caleb.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CALEB BALDWIN (2), youngest son of Caleb and Lydia (Johnson) Baldwin, was born in Orange, November 28, 1799, after the death of his father. He is now (1893) one of the oldest persons in Essex County, in full possession of all his mental faculties and a man of remarkable vigor and strength for his age. He is able to walk four miles a day without fatigue. In his boyhood, he attended school in the old white school-house that stood on the site of the present Brick Church. His teacher was Nathaniel Bruen. After completing his studies he was apprenticed to his brother David at the trade of shoemaking. About 1827, he opened a shop of his own and carried on a successful trade for about five years and then started in the meat business. About 1836, he opened a country store in Main Street, in what is now East Orange, and became one of the first country merchants in this locality. In 1847, Mr. Baldwin obtained a position in the office of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, which he held for twenty years and enjoyed the confidence of his employers. He left the employ of the *Advertiser* to accept a position in the office of the Newark Water Board and after twelve years of active service he retired, having reached his eightieth year.

CALEB BALDWIN (2)

In his younger days, Mr. Baldwin served ten years as a member of two different military companies of Orange, one of which was commanded by Capt. Robinson. Many of the old revolutionary soldiers were still living and the military ardor of the young men was at its height. It was in 1824, when Mr. Baldwin had just reached his twenty-fifth year, that one of the greatest events in the history of Essex County took place. This was the reception of Lafayette by the people of Newark, on his second visit to this country. All the military of the county turned out on that occasion, and Mr. Baldwin marched with his company from Orange to Newark and took part in the the great celebrations, his company, among others, being reviewed by the Marquis de Lafayette and the Governor of New Jersey.

With the exception of his military career, Mr. Baldwin has led a very uneventful life. He ha made the best of his opportunities. With "malice toward none and charity for all," he has endeavore to live up to the golden rule. Upright, honest and conscientious in all his dealings, he has alway proved himself worthy of the trust and confidence reposed in him, and in his declining years he has " conscience void of offence."

Mr. Baldwin married, first, in 1825, Sarah, daughter of Bethuel Pierson, son of Samuel (3), of Samue (2) of Samuel (1), son of Thomas Pierson, one of the original Branford settlers of Newark, and brothe of Rev. Abraham Pierson. The children of Caleb Baldwin by his first wife were:

1. MARY, born July 28, 1826, married Caleb Neagles. 2. HIRAM PIERSON, born July 20, 1828 General passenger agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; Married Caroline E. Schnyder daughter of Aaron Schnyder, of Easton, Pa. Their children are: Mary Gertrude; Maggie S. married Henry M. Byllesby; Emily Pierson, married Isaac Post; Caroline Napier, marrie Warrington G. Lawrence. 3. OSCAR L., born March 29, 1832, married Isabel, daughter of Charles R Akers. Issue: Charles R., Isabel, Joseph Halsey, Edith Merchant. 4. WILLIAM H., born Decembe 25, 1834; resides in Newark. Married Cornelia Price, of Newark, and has four children, viz.: Elizabeth married Frederick F. Guild; Oscar H.; Bertha, married F. Walter Lawrence; Raymond S.

Caleb Baldwin married, second, Abby D., daughter of Lewis Munn, and had issue, Sarah C., marrie James Clark; Theodore Frelinghuysen, married Adèle Laeis, daughter of Felix Laeis, of St. Louis, Mo

THIRD GENERATION.

Line of Joseph, son of Jonathan, son of Joseph Baldwin.

JOSEPH BALDWIN, son of Jonathan, was born November, 29, 1685. He married Miss Bruen an had, among other children, a son, *Amos.*

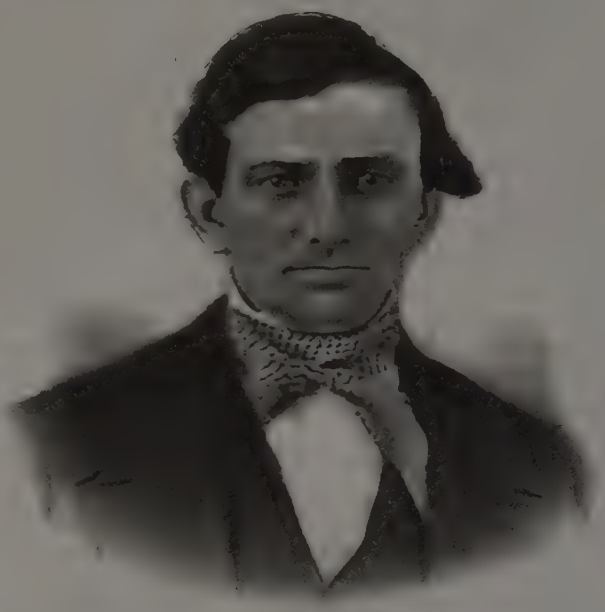
AMOS BALDWIN, known as "Deacon Amos," son of Joseph and —— (Bruen) Baldwin, was bor about 1720. He was a devout, earnest Christian and a man of considerable note in his day. He wa one of the earliest deacons of the First Church and was one of the six elders who welcomed Rev Jedediah Chapman to the pastorate, in 1766. He married Mary, daughter of Rev. Daniel Taylor, th first pastor of the Mountain Society, in 1721, and had a son, *Lewis.*

LEWIS BALDWIN, son of Amos and Mary (Taylor) Baldwin, was born in Orange, October 22, 174 He married Martha, daughter of Samuel Williams and had a son, *Henry.*

HENRY BALDWIN, son of Lewis and Martha (Williams) Baldwin, was born in Orange, May 24, 1773 He married Sarah, daughter of Caleb Baldwin, and had a son, *Cyrus.*

CYRUS BALDWIN, son of Henry and Sarah Baldwin, was born in that part of East Orang known as Brick Church, in 1808. He had only the advantages of the little neighborhood district schoo and yet he accomplished more than many collegiate graduates of the present age. He grew up o the farm and employed his leisure hours during the winter months, as did most of his neighbors, i the manufacture of shoes. He took up surveying without any previous instruction and for many year before his death was the only surveyor in this locality outside of Newark. He was conscientious an painstaking, and his work could always be relied upon. He was employed by Mr. Haskell t make all the surveys for Llewellyn Park and during his lifetime he laid out hundreds of acre into city lots. He made the original survey of Rosedale Cemetery, Orange. His work extended fo miles beyond the Oranges. He was for many years justice of the peace and the only recognized lega counsellor in this neighborhood. He drew up most of the wills, deeds and other legal documents, no one of which has ever been contested on the ground of legal imperfections. He was a man of great natural ability and sound common sense. He was often called upon to arbitrate disputes between neighbors and seldom failed to arrange matters to the satisfaction of both parties He enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people during his whole life, and not a single act of his ever brought dishonor or reproach on the name. By his wise and equitable decisions in the settlement

of disputes, he doubtless saved thousands of dollars in litigation that might have ensued had the parties employed the usual methods. While not specially active in Christian work, he lived very near to the standard of the golden rule and set a worthy example for Christians to follow. While a man of decided convictions, he never gave offence by intruding his views on others, and ventured an opinion only when called upon to do so. He was a devoted husband, a kind neighbor and a steadfast friend. He died August 30, 1854. He married Elizabeth Cooper, third child of Giles and Sally (Wicks) Mandeville. She was born July 8, 1810. Their children were: Henry Wicks, born 1831, died July 31, 1868; Giles Mandeville, born 1833, died August 3, 1888; Albert and Abram Mandeville, twins, were born July 5, 1835.



CYRUS BALDWIN.

ALBERT BALDWIN, third child of Cyrus and Elizabeth (Mandeville) Baldwin, was born at the homestead, in East Orange, July 5, 1835. He had none of the advantages of the higher education enjoyed by those of the present generation. He mastered the rudimentary branches, however, in the little village school, and fitted himself for the honorable position which he has filled for so many years. He entered the Orange Bank as a boy when Stephen D. Day was its president and W. A. Vermilyea its cashier. He acquired a sufficient knowledge of the business in three or four years to enable him to obtain a position in the City Bank, of Newark, in 1856, as receiving and paying teller. The only other employees at that time were a book-keeper, clerk and "runner." The capital stock of the bank was $300,000, and the deposits amounted to $300,000 annually. Even with this amount of business it was a very responsible position for a young man to fill. He inherited from his father, however, those strong traits and sterling qualities that would enable a man to succeed in any undertaking, and he proved himself fully equal to the duties he assumed and for forty years he has conducted its affairs with rare fidelity and devotion that has won for him the warmest affection and confidence of his associates. In 1858 he became its cashier, and now holds the dual position of cashier and vice-president. During his administration, the deposits have increased from three hundred thousand annually to nearly two million, the capital stock increased to half a million and the working force to three times the original number. There are probably few, if any, bank employees in the city of Newark who can show so extended a record of faithful service. The *staying* and sterling qualities of the Baldwin family, however, are proverbial.

The foundation of Mr. Baldwin's success was laid in his native town, but he has not resided there since early manhood. His winters have been spent in Newark and his summers at Convent Station, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. He has had no time to attend to affairs outside of the bank, its duties requiring his undivided attention. He has been for many years a vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church, Newark. Mr. Baldwin married, in May, 1861, Jennet P., daughter of Charles Hooker, M. D., of New Haven, Conn., a descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker, who came to New England in 1633, settled in Hartford in 1636 and founded the first church in Connecticut. Mr. Baldwin's wife died in 1883, leaving children, Charles Hooker, Albert Henry, and Jennet Eliza.

ABRAM MANDEVILLE BALDWIN, son of Cyrus and Elizabeth (Mandeville) Baldwin, and twin

brother of Albert Baldwin, of Newark, was born at the homestead, on Prospect Street, near Main Stree East Orange, July 5, 1835. After leaving school, he began his business career as clerk in the sho manufactory of Joseph A. Condit. In 1859 he established a retail boot and shoe store and was th pioneer in the retail trade, the business having previously been done by country stores which dealt i every class of goods. He soon established a reputation for first-class goods and honest dealings, an was enabled to carry a larger stock and greater variety than his "general store" competitors. H erected a large frame building at 345 Main Street, Orange, which was destroyed by fire in 1873. Thi was replaced by a fine brick building where he has since carried on a successful and constantly increasin trade. During his business career of over thirty-five years, he has passed through the various mone crises and has been able to meet promptly all his obligations, and notwithstanding the fact that competi ors have entered the field from time to time, he has kept well in advance and held his patrons. Lik his brother, he has devoted his time to his business and mingled but little in public affairs He ha been a regular attendant at the Brick Church for many years and has led an exemplary, upright life honored and respected by his neighbors.

THE CANFIELD FAMILY.

MATTHEW CANFIELD, the American ancestor of this family, was one of the original settlers of th New Haven Colony. His name is in the royal charter as petitioner and grantee in 1639. He swor allegiance in 1644. He married Sarah, daughter of Richard Treat, of Wethersfield, Conn., before 164 Their children were Samuel, Sarah, *Ebenezer*, Matthew, Hannah, Rachael, Jonathan, Mary. He was representative at the General Court in 1654, until the union of the Connecticut and New Have colonies. He came with the colonists to Newark in 1666, and both Matthew and his son Ebenezer signed the two Fundamental Agreements. He was one of the committee chosen consisting of "Seve Men that should have full Power to hear, examine and judge of every Man's Estate and Persons, a their Rule, &c." He was also one of the commissioners chosen to "agree upon and fully issue th Divident Line and Bounds between Elizabeth Town and Newark." He died in Newark in 1673. Hi son Matthew had a son John, who purchased of C. Ball, 50 acres near the mountain, in 1705.

SECOND GENERATION.

EBENEZER CANFIELD, eldest child of Matthew and Sarah (Treat) Canfield, was born in 1649, an died in 1694. He married Bethia and had a son *Joseph*.

THIRD GENERATION.

JOSEPH CANFIELD, son of Ebenezer and Bethia (——) Canfield, was born in Newark in 1681, an died 14th December, 1733, aged 52 years. He was known as "Deacon Joseph." He married Rachae Daglish and had children, Benjamin, Abiel, *Ebenezer*, Bethya, Rachael.

FOURTH GENERATION.

EBENEZER CANFIELD, third son of Deacon Joseph and Rachael (Daglish) Canfield, was born i Newark in 1712, and died June 10, 1775, aged 73; buried in the old churchyard, at Orange. He marrie Deborah ——, died December 9, 1791, aged 75; buried at Orange. Their children were Joseph, Sarah *Ebenezer*, Deborah.

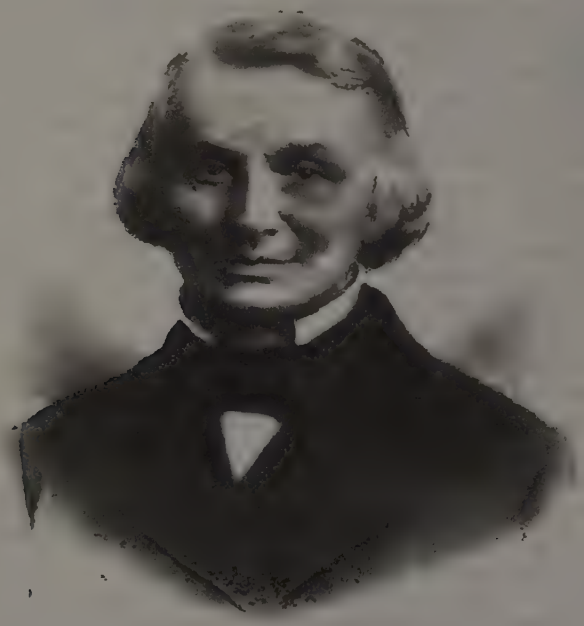
Tradition says that red and clover timothy for hay and pasturage were introduced about th beginning of the present century by Ebenezer Canfield, who had the best farm at the mountain. I lay at the north side of Main Street, beginning a little east of the old road to Watsessing (Bloomfield) now Prospect Street, and was next on the east to Moses Jones' land, where the Calvary M. E. Churc now stands, in East Orange. The site of his large stone house was on Main Street, opposite th present Dutch Reformed Church. He was a member in communion with the Mountain Society prio to 1756.

FIFTH GENERATION.

EBENEZER CANFIELD (2), son of Ebenezer and Deborah (—) Canfield, was born at the homestead of his father, on Main Street, in 1761 and died 8th September, 1831, in his seventieth year. He served in the war of the Revolution as private in Capt. Josiah Pierson's company, Second Regiment, Essex State troops. He married Rhoda Baldwin and had children, Elizabeth, Maria, Harriet, Fanny, Isaac, Benjamin, Ira, *Moses Baldwin*. He was buried in the old Orange cemetery. His wife, Rhoda, died at Belleville, 22d March, 1815, in her 57th year. Ebenezer signed himself gentleman. Mr. Jotham Condit, of East Orange, states that he kept a hotel for a number of years in the old stone house erected by his father, and at that time was the owner of the lands in direct line extending northward from his homestead in East Orange through to Bloomfield.

SIXTH GENERATION.

MOSES BALDWIN CANFIELD, third son of Ebenezer and Rhoda (Baldwin) Canfield, was born at the Canfield homestead, on Main Street, Orange, July 28, 1806. He received a fair education and learned the trade of shoemaking, which was the prevailing industry of Orange during his life. He became master of this and his ambition was to excel and to produce the best quality of work obtainable, using only the finest materials. He began the manufacture of the higher grades of boots and shoes early in the thirties and built up a large and extensive trade. He began in a modest way at first, his factory being near his residence on Scotland Street. He afterwards owned and occupied the large brick building adjoining the present library building, near the First Presbyterian Church, on Main Street. He used this building as a manufactory and had a store underneath, where he did an extensive retail business. He sold his property on Scotland Street and bought a valuable property nearly adjoining his factory on Main Street. He carried on an extensive business there for many years. His house and store were destroyed by fire, December, 1850, and he then moved to the opposite side of the street. He also had a large factory in Newark. He carried on an extensive trade with the South before the war and made many warm friends among the southern people. His generous treatment of them in all his business dealings and the many noble qualities exhibited in his personal intercourse with them won for him their respect and admiration, and when the separation of the North and South became inevitable they took no advantage of the situation, but continued to remit promptly until all intercourse was cut off, and even then they made frequent remittances through private sources. Mr. Canfield did a large trade with the East and West during the war and obtained a reputation for the superior quality of his goods that found a ready demand in every market at higher prices than those of his competitors.



MOSES BALDWIN CANFIELD.

In his private life Mr. Canfield was the soul of honor and integrity. He had a smile and a word of encouragement for everyone. The children loved him and when he met them on the street he had a kind word for all. Through his great generosity and his desire to help those who were in trouble, he often met with severe financial losses, but he never grieved over these; the satisfaction of having done a kind act and of having contributed to the happiness of his fellow-men amply repaid him for all his losses. He was a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church in 1851, and afterwards an elder, serving under the Rev. James Hoyt as one of his warmest supporters and most faithful office-bearers of the church. Mr. Canfield married Mary Ann Baldwin, daughter of Col. Isaac Baldwin. His children were *William Henry*, Hiram Quimby, *Ira*, Mary Lucetta, Charles Baldwin, Jane Eliza, Wiley, Jessup.

SEVENTH GENERATION

WILLIAM HENRY CANFIELD, eldest child of Moses B. and Mary Ann (Baldwin) Canfield, was born in Orange, April 12, 1829. After a due course of preparation he entered Princeton College and was graduated with high honors. He also took a theological course at Princeton Seminary, intending to enter the ministry. He was a young man of great promise and bid fair to make his mark in the world. He was an eloquent speaker, a warm-hearted, sympathetic, Christian gentleman, and had already made for himself hosts of friends, when he was suddenly cut off at the very threshold of his promised useful career. He attended the funeral of a classmate, where he took a severe cold which settled on his lungs resulting in his death January 22d, 1856. About one hundred feet from the entrance to Rosedale Cemetery, in Orange, is a plain marble obelisk erected by his father, which contains the following inscription:

"In memory of William Henry Canfield, A. M., a graduate of the College of New Jersey. In the bloom of early manhood, rich in the love and esteem of an ever-widening circle of acquaintances and friends, his mind invigorated and embellished by study and various learning; prosecuting the two-fold labors of a tutor in his alma mater and of a student in divinity, the past fragrant with pleasing memories of duties done, the future bright with hopes of serving God in proclaiming the gospel of His Son, he ceased to be mortal. Entering into rest on the morning of January 23, 1855, at the age of 25 years, 9 months and 11 days."

IRA CANFIELD, JR., third son of Moses Baldwin and Mary Ann (Baldwin) Canfield, was born at the homestead of his father, in Orange, where he spent his boyhood days. He was sent early in life to the best private schools in Orange, among which were those of Rev. S. S. Stocking and Mr. Alonzo Brackett. He was prepared for college, but owing to failing health was unable to continue his studies. He finally decided upon a business career and entered his father's employ, and subsequently acquired an interest in the business. He inherited many of the traits of character which contributed so largely to his father's success. Genial, courteous, obliging, full of push and energy, he was almost without a rival as a salesman. He traveled west and south and always kept ahead of his competitors, and not unfrequently made sales beyond the capacity of his firm to supply. He bought out his father and carried on the manufactory at Newark for some years, where he did a most successful business. The old employees, who had been with his father for so many years, remained with him and were treated with the utmost kindness and consideration. They were influenced, however, by the labor disturbances, and while he sought by every means in his power to conciliate them by conceding every reasonable demand, they tried his patience beyond endurance until he finally closed out his stock and gave up the business about 1872. Later, he started in the grain business in New York City, under the firm name of Canfield, McCoun & Co. He was a member of the Produce Exchange and for a time did a successful business, continuing for a number of years when, owing to continued reduced rates of commission, he withdrew. He soon after organized a company of which he was president and treasurer, and began the publication of an illustrated paper known as "*La Exposicion Norte Americana.*" He secured the best literary talent that could be found and spared no expense in procuring the finest illustrations of subjects of great interest to its South American patrons. Portraits and biographical sketches of our military leaders, statesmen and other prominent men; views of historic interest, of our magnificent buildings, American scenery, arts, industries, manufactories were selected with the greatest care and

executed in the most artistic manner, thus imparting to the South American people a knowledge of our Republic, its greatness and importance that would require years of residence here to obtain. Advertisements of leading manufacturers, business houses, with suitable illustrations were inserted, the great object being to pave the way for an increase of trade with our sister republics of South America. It was a great undertaking and gave promise of ultimate success. It was well conceived and ably executed. It was followed up by Mr. Canfield with a personal visit by him and his partner to the leading cities of South America and resulted in establishing a more friendly intercourse between these republics and the United States and an immense increase in trade. Agencies were opened in the principal cities of Chili, the Argentine Republic and Brazil, for our American manufacturers, and direct business intercourse established between these people and our own manufacturers. Mr. Canfield left his partner there to manage the affairs at that end, while he returned to his New York quarters, where he could be placed in constant communication with such parties as desired to extend their trade in this direction. His partner, in the meantime, was engaged in building up and extending their trade in South America, resulting as it did in establishing a successful business. In all this affair, which has resulted in great public as well as private benefit, Mr. Canfield has been the leading spirit. Notwithstanding the severe drawbacks occasioned by the frequent revolutions in the South American States, he has managed the affairs with discretion and safety.

It is a noteworthy fact that the Canfields, through every generation, have preserved unsullied the reputation for honesty, integrity and uprightness which characterized their worthy ancestor. The subject of this sketch, the latest representative of the old Orange family, is no exception, and the success achieved by him in life is due to his strict observance of the great moral principles so firmly engrafted on each and every generation of his family. Mr. Canfield married Fannie T. Backus, a niece and adopted daughter of Judge Franklin T. Backus, of Cleveland, O., a direct descendant of Lieut. William Backus, one of the original proprietors of Saybrook, Conn., under the grant made to Lords Say and Seal and Lord Brook.

THE CONDIT FAMILY.

JOHN CUNDITT is known to be the ancestor of nearly all bearing the name of Condit or Condict in the United States. Of his ancestry nothing definite is known. Tradition says he came from England or Wales. In the "Life of Sir Isaac Newton," by David Brewster, it is stated that John Conduit, Knight, married in England, a widow, Catharine Barton, who was a niece of Sir Isaac Newton, with whom they resided during the life of Sir Isaac and inherited his estate. Burke's "General Armory," referring to the Conduitt family, gives: "*Arms.*—Gules on a fesse wavy argent between three pitchers, double eared or, as many bees volant ppr. *Crest.*—Two caducean rods with wings, lying fesseways or, thereon a peacock's head erased ppr."

The earliest reference made to John Cunditt, the American ancestor, is in 1678. He married, first, in Great Britain, where his wife died. As his name indicates, he was of Norman descent. He came to America in 1678 with his son Peter, and settled at Newark, N. J., where he married, second, Deborah —, by whom he had a son John, who died a minor. He was the purchaser of lands "in the bounds of the town of Newark," in 1689 and 1691. The first deed describes the boundaries as "on the east by the river, on the south by said Condit, and on the west by a highway." This description indicates a previous deed The second deed is from Richard Lawrence, March 24, 1691, and conveys to John Condit, weaver, nineteen acres of upland for a lawful sum of money. This lot is described as on the plain commonly called the "Mill Brook Plain." John Cunditt died in 1713, leaving one son, *Peter*.

SECOND GENERATION.

PETER CONDIT, son of John Cunduitt, was born in England and came to America with his father. He married in 1695, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Ward) Harrison (son of Sergeant Richard Harrison). He had issue, *Samuel*, Peter, John, Nathaniel, Mary, Philip, Isaac. Three of the sons, John, Nathaniel and Isaac, settled at the foot of the Orange Mountain on the east.

THIRD GENERATION.

SAMUEL CONDIT, eldest son of Peter and Mary (Harrison) Condit, was born in the town of Newark, December 6, 1696. He married, first, in 1722, Mary Dodd, born November 8, 1698, and who died May 25, 1755. He died July 18, 1777.

About the year 1720, he purchased from the Indians land lying between the Orange Mountains in what was afterwards called Pleasant Valley. According to tradition, this land was purchased of the Indians: its first private ownership, as the records show, was vested in Samuel Condit, and its extent was such that during his lifetime he gave to each of his five sons fifty acres, and on each lot thus donated he erected a house and also gave to each son a family bible. He reserved to himself about seventy acres of land. Three of the farms have ever since remained in the family line of descent. Like his grandfather John, his first care was that each son should possess a copy of the holy scriptures, an act which, combined with the meagre items of his history which are still preserved, indicate the sturdy Christian citizen. His selection of a farm was a fortunate one. Taking the Livingston Road west from Orange by way of Eagle Rock, and by a long ascent reaching the top of the mountain, the valley beyond stretches out in a panorama of neat and productive farms with comfortable and tastefully built farm houses. Here was Samuel's home, where

> "In sober state,
> Through the sequestered vale of mortal life,
> The venerable patriarch guileless held
> The tenor of his way."

From here, during the many years of his manhood, was he wont to take his way over the mountain to the Orange church as often as the time arrived for divine service, and from here was borne his sacred dust to the Orange burying-ground, where a simple slab bears the inscription: "Samuel Conduit, Sr., died July 18, 1777." He had survived his first wife more than twenty years. He outlived his second wife, Mary Nutman (widow of Amos Williams), born 1700, whom he married in 1756, and who died February 18, 1777. Their graves are near their husband's, while in close proximity is that of his third son Samuel, whose monument bears the name, "Samuel Conduit, Jr." Here, also, repose the names of many useful members of the Condit family. The children of Samuel Condit (1) were: *Daniel*, Jotham, *Samuel* (2), Martha, David, Jonathan.

FOURTH GENERATION.

Line of Daniel, eldest son of Samuel (1).

DANIEL CONDIT, eldest son of Samuel and Mary (Dodd) Condit, was born December 22, 1723, at the homestead, situated on the highway between Orange and Swinefield Roads (now Eagle Rock Avenue), on the corner where Valley Road crosses the highway. He occupied the farm given him by his father. He was an earnest patriot and served throughout the War of the Revolution. He was a member of Capt. Williams' company, Second Regiment, Essex, also State troops, also Continental Army. His brother David was Major of the same regiment and for gallantry was made Lieut. Colonel. Daniel was an exemplary Christian and a deacon in the Presbyterian church. He married Ruth, daughter of Samuel Harrison, son of Samuel, son of Sergeant Richard, son of Richard Harrison, the ancestor of the Harrison family, who died at Branford, Conn., October 25, 1653. The issue of this marriage was Adonija, Eunice, Martha, Joel, Amos, *Samuel*, Ira, Jemima.

FIFTH GENERATION.

SAMUEL CONDIT, seventh child of Daniel and Ruth (Harrison) Condit, was born at the homestead of his father, August 16, 1761. He was but fifteen years of age at the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, yet he served as private in the Essex County militia. After his marriage he removed to the east side of Orange Mountain and resided at what was known as Tory Corners. He was a devout Christian, a kind parent and a sincere friend. He was a member of the State legislature early in the century. He

IRA H. CONDIT.

married Hannah, daughter of Ichabod Harrison, son of Nathaniel, son of Joseph, son of Richard Harrison, the ancestor. His children were: Jemima, died soon; Jemima, again; Eunice, Harriet, Samuel, Mary, Abby, Clara, *Ira Harrison*, Ichabod. Samuel, the father, died August 31, 1822.

SIXTH GENERATION.

IRA HARRISON CONDIT, tenth child of Samuel and Hannah (Harrison) Condit, was born on the corner of Park and Washington Streets, Orange, in what has long been known as the Samuel Condit homestead, May 16, 1808. His sisters were born in the old homestead, the stone house on the mountain side. His only education was that afforded by the little village school, yet he made the most of his limited opportunities and what he lacked in book knowledge he made up in good judgement and hard common sense. He was a live business man in his day and speculated extensively in real estate and was, in his early days, a well known contractor in Essex County. He always took an active part in politics, which was characteristic of the family, and was one of the leading men of Essex County. He was an old line whig until the organization of the Republican party, which he united with and heartily endorsed its principles. He never desired office, but served in the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1871 to 1874. At one time he owned a large part of what is now Llewellyn Park, and used it for farming purposes, which occupation he carried on in addition to his general business. In 1855 he sold one hundred acres to Llewellyn S. Haskell, and moved to Roseland in 1858. He has watched the transformation of his old farm into the beautiful retreat which it is to-day, with pride, and gave to the immortal Haskell many valuable suggestions.

Mr. Condit is still a large landholder, his property in West Orange, in Livingston Township and in Morris County amounting to nearly six hundred acres. Among other tracts, he owns the original farm of Aaron Kitchell, his wife's grandfather. Mr. Condit has nearly reached his four score and ten years, and is still hale and hearty and in full possession of all his mental faculties and able to attend personally to all his business affairs. Mr. Condit married Phebe Farrand Mulford, daughter of Timothy, who was the son of Timothy Mulford; the former married Susan Kitchell, daughter of Aaron Kitchell, who was one of the patriot leaders of New Jersey. In the opening scenes of the Revolution he was foremost in the great debate, a zealous and sagacious champion of freedom. At the close of the war he was for some years in the State legislature. In 1799 he was elected representative in Congress and held that position by successive re-elections till 1807. He was then chosen U. S. senator and served four years in that capacity. The issue of Mr. Condit's marriage with Phebe Mulford was: Samuel, born July 9, 1832; Clara, born January 27, 1834; Hannah, born October 9, 1839; *Elias Mulford*, born May 22, 1841; Susan, born July 2, 1843; Sarah, born December 18, 1848; Mary and Harriet, twins, born October 9, 1850; Ira, born February 5, 1855, died March 24, 1859.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

ELIAS MULFORD CONDIT, fourth child of Ira Harrison and Phebe Farrand (Mulford) Condit, was born at the homestead of his father, on Eagle Rock Avenue, in what is now West Orange, May 21, 1841. His education was received at public and private schools. With these limited advantages he has achieved success far beyond that of many who have received a collegiate education. Like most of his ancestors he was endowed with great powers of observation. Gifted with a retentive memory and other mental qualifications, he acquired a fund of information that made up in a great measure the lack of a more thorough education. His strong, rugged constitution is due to his early life on the farm. His occupation as a surveyor which he subsequently chose, was better suited to his tastes and inclinations. He became city surveyor and this afforded him the opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of realty values that laid the foundation of his subsequent success. He increased the circle of his acquaintance and made many warm friends, not only in his native town but throughout the county. He was never known to sacrifice his friends to further his own interests. In politics he is a republican, and has been a zealous worker for his party. It was at the solicitation of his friends that he became

a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders and for years its director, a position which is recognized as the most honorable of any local office in the county. This proved of great political advantage to him and was the stepping-stone to higher honors. In 1885 he was nominated for the legislature by the republicans of his district and elected by a handsome majority, and re-elected in 1886. He served on several important committees during both sessions of the legislature and without any violation of his own convictions he fully represented the interests of his constituents and received their hearty congratulations for the effective service he rendered his party. Still higher honors awaited him, and three years later his friends determined to place him in nomination for Congress.

At the county convention, held September 20, 1890, he became the unanimous choice of that body. The campaign was an exciting one and the tariff issue, under the McKinley bill, was pushed vigorously by its advocates, and the working people were told that their salvation depended on the defeat of the republican party. The democratic candidate, Thomas Dunn English, was the strongest man of his party in Essex County. He made a strong canvass and, while Mr. Condit ran considerably ahead of the ticket, he was defeated by a small majority; his total vote was 21,468 and that of his opponent, 23,278. Even the defeat was an honor to Mr. Condit, for it showed the strong following he had, not only from his own party but hosts of his personal friends in the democratic party testified their appreciation of his merits by giving him their hearty support. In 1892, Mr. Condit was chosen by his party as one of the delegates to represent his district at the National Convention, held at Minneapolis.

Mr. Condit has been for many years extensively engaged in real estate operations, and while he is an honored descendant of one of the chief Founders he is worthy to be classed among the leading Builders. He has done much to improve and beautify his native town, in which he has always taken a laudable pride.

He is a worthy representative of the Masonic Fraternity, and acquired his first knowledge of its mysterious rites in Union Lodge, F. & A. M., of Orange. He is also a member of Orange Chapter, R. A. M. He is a member of various other societies in the city and county to all of which he is a most liberal contributor. Mr. Condit married, in 1870, Sarah Louise Beach, daughter of Charles Beach, a descendant of Zopher Beach, son of Thomas, who took the oath of fidelity at New Haven, 1654. Zopher was in Newark, 1685, called the "well beloved brother" by Samuel and Sarah Lyon, 1687. The children of Elias M. and Sarah Louise (Beach) Condit are: Charles Beach, Phebe A., Clara L., Wilberforce, Albert Kitchell, Hattie May and Elias Mulford, Jr.

FOURTH GENERATION.

Line of Samuel (2) son of Samuel (1).

SAMUEL CONDIT, JR., third son of Samuel and Mary (Dod) Condit, was born in what is now the township of West Orange, January 13, 1729. He married, in 1754, Mary Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith (son of James Smith, the ancestor of the Smith family of Orange). She died May 26, 1770, aged 37 years. He was a farmer on the land inherited from his father and is known to have been a very exemplary man, truly pious and God-fearing. His subscription for the erection of the Second Meeting House was £12. Out of 175 subscribers, only two others subscribed an equal amount. He was among those who were "regularly chosen to manage the affair of the building." His name appears in the list of "Members in Communion of the Mountain Society prior to 1756." He married, second, in 1774, Martha Carter, widow of Stephen Wilcox, of Elizabethtown, N. J. By his first wife he had issue, *John*, Daniel, Moses, *Joseph*, Aaron, Caleb. By his second wife, Martha Carter, he had *Jotham* and Samuel, born 1777.

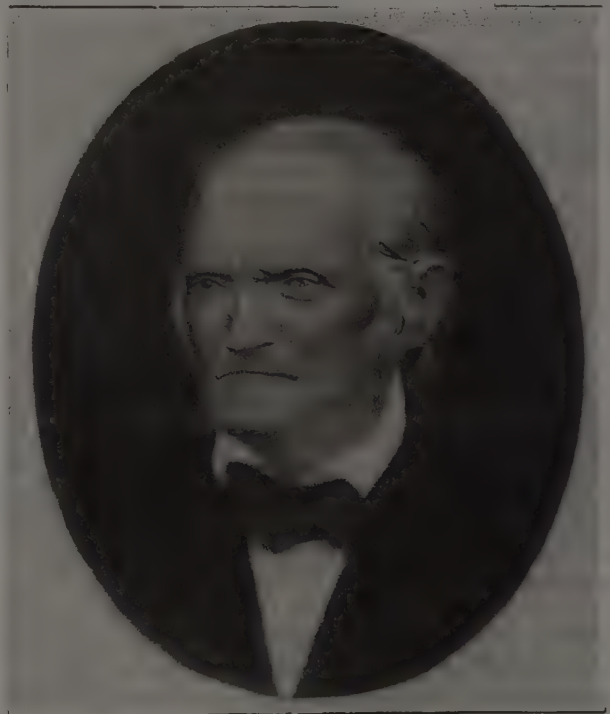
FIFTH GENERATION.

DR. JOHN CONDIT, eldest child of Samuel (2) and Mary (Smith) Condit, was born at the homestead, in West Orange, July 8, 1755. He was educated as a physician and surgeon and had only just reached his majority when he entered the army, at the beginning of the War of the Revolution, as surgeon in

Col. Van Cortland's battalion, Heard's Brigade, June 29, 1776. He was present at the battle of Long Island, and soon after this returned to his home in Orange where he began practice and was for many years a successful physician in this locality. He was of great service to the patriots during the war and in his journeys over the mountains his life was often in jeopardy. After the close of the war he became interested in public affairs and was a recognized leader in the community. He was one of the founders and was also a trustee of the Orange Academy. He represented his district in the State legislature and was a member of Congress from this State from 1799 to 1803, U. S. senator from 1803 to 1817, and was elected to Congress again in 1819-20. His long term of public service nearly thirty years—interfered with the practice of his profession and in his old age he accepted the position of assistant collector of the port of New York. He was often called "Colonel" from the fact of his having served as Colonel of State Militia during the present century. His home which he built—a large, fine old mansion on Valley Road—is still standing. He died in Orange, May 4, 1834. He married, first, Abigail Halsey, by whom he had Caleb, Silas, Charlotte and Joseph. He married, second, Rhoda Halsey, and had issue, John S., Abigail and Jacob A.

JOTHAM CONDIT, seventh son of Samuel (2), and fifth in descent from John Condit, the ancestor, was born at the family home on the First Mountain (now West Orange), March 27, 1775. He was left an orphan at the age of eighteen months and was placed under the care of his brother Joseph, to whom he was later apprenticed at the trade of shoemaking, and continued in this business through life. His education was limited to the little neighborhood district school. When he arrived at the age of twenty-three he married Hephzibah, daughter of Benjamin Munn, of Orange. He owned, at this time, property on Main Street, in Orange, bounded on the west by Centre Street and on the east by Col. Abraham Winans', afterward the home of Albert Pierson. In 1802 he moved to Prospect Street and thence, in 1809, to Main street, below South Clinton, where he carried on his business of shoemaking until 1835. As was the custom in those days, he made occasional trips to Philadelphia *on foot* with his samples to solicit orders for goods.

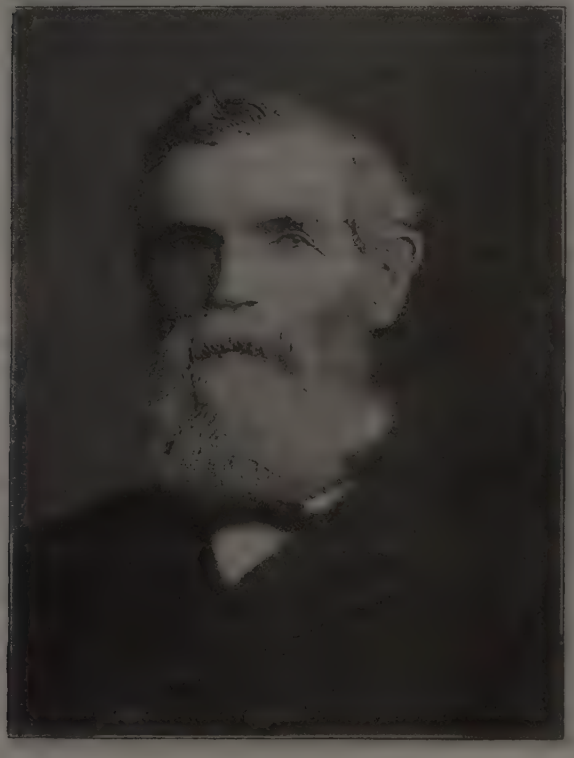
Mr. Condit served his full time in the New Jersey militia and in 1809 was commissioned Ensign by Governor Bloomfield, and in June, 1811, was promoted to Lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment, Essex Brigade, and in this capacity did service in the War of 1812. In politics Mr. Condit was an ardent whig, but on the disintegration of that party he joined the republicans and so continued during the remainder of his life. He was for several years a director in the Orange Bank. He was a public spirited citizen, giving encouragement to every worthy enterprise. He was for many years connected with First Church of Orange and a devout attendant at Sabbath and other religious meetings. He was one of the promoters and assisted in organizing the Second Presbyterian or Brick Church, of East Orange, in 1829-30. The last fifteen years of his life were spent at the home of his son, Jotham H., where he died August 25, 1862, aged 87 years and five months. His children were: Aaron Munn, Charlotte, Martha, Melinda, Mary, Jemima, Elizabeth and *Jotham Halsey*.



JOTHAM CONDIT.

SIXTH GENERATION.

JOTHAM HALSEY CONDIT, youngest son of Jotham and Hephzibah (Munn) Condit, was born at the homestead of his father, on Main Street, in what is now East Orange, January 19, 1822. His educational advantages were confined to the public schools of that day. He served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade and in 1847 started in the business for himself. His work as a builder was carried on with varied success for more than a quarter of a century, retiring in 1873 when he was elected township collector which position he held for three years—to 1875. On retiring from the collectorship he was elected a member of the Town Committee which office he held for three years, retiring on his own volition. In his earlier days he consented to be a candidate for the office of Chosen Freeholder for the county and was elected. This position was voluntarily relinquished at the end of one year although his record was a creditable one, being a member of the finance committee. Mr Condit is ardently devoted to the cause of religion and to the elevation and improvement of his fellowmen. He was an elder in the Second Presbyterian or Brick Church for twelve years. On the formation of the First Reformed Church in 1875 he was elected one of its elders. In 1885 Mr. Condit compiled and published, with the assistance of his nephew, Eben Condit, a genealogical record of the Condit family, a valuable contribution to the history of one of the most faithful and earnest settlers and founders of that part of the town of Newark embraced in the territory of the Oranges. This work also contains a partial genealogy of the Harrison, Williams, Pierson, Smith, Lindsley, Munn and Whitehead families. He has also collected genealogical and historical data relating to other old families connected with the Oranges.



JOTHAM HALSEY CONDIT.

Mr. Condit married, in 1847, Abby Ann, daughter of Cheveral Condit, a descendant of John Condit, the ancestor. The issue of this marriage is six children—two deceased. Edward I., the eldest, succeeded his father in business; Herbert J., the second son, carries on an extensive grocery business in East Orange; Frank P. is engaged in the gents' furnishing business, in East Orange; Anna D., married Francis W. Lawson.

EDWARD IRVING CONDIT, eldest son of Jotham and Abby Ann Condit, was born in East Orange, N. J., September 14, 1848. While his educational advantages were not of the highest, they were superior to those of any of his family who preceded him. He attended public school and had one year's tuition at Miss Robinson's private school, of Orange. With this as a foundation, he entered his father's employ and became, in time, one of the best and most prominent builders in East Orange, succeeding to his father's business in 1873. The total valuation of the houses he has built will probably exceed a million dollars. Among these are some of the finest and most expensive residences in East Orange and include among the public buildings the Columbian school-house, the best equipped of any public school-house in the Oranges, and the Arlington Presbyterian Church, erected in 1893. Mr. Condit was one of the pioneers in the fire department of East Orange. He was a charter member of Ashland Hook and Ladder Company, of which he was afterwards foreman. He also assisted in organizing the Firemen's Relief Association and has been for twelve years its

secretary and was the first president of the Exempt Firemen's Association. He has been a worker in the temperance movement, is Past Worthy Chief Templar of the Washington Temple, of Orange, and filled the several offices in the Order of the Good Templars. He was also connected with the I. O. O. F., and is Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He united with the Brick Church in 1872, from which he withdrew later with a number of others to organize the Reformed Church, of East Orange. He was elected one of its first deacons and has held the position continuously up to the present time. He has been for many years a teacher in the Sabbath School and one of its most faithful workers. He married Miss Charlotte Robinson, daughter of John Robinson, of East Orange, and had issue seven children, the first two deceased in infancy. Of those living are Edward H., Henry L., Richard S., Jessie R. and Jotham Robinson.

EDWARD IRVING CONDIT.

HERBERT JOHNSON CONDIT, second son of Jotham and Abby Ann Condit, was born at the homestead, in East Orange, August 12, 1852. He attended the Ashland public school until he was thirteen years of age and then obtained a position in the wholesale dry goods and jobbing house of Butler, Broome & Clapp, New York City. He remained with this firm five years and was with Cochrane, McClane & Co., in the same line of business, for about the same period of time. In 1877 he returned to his native town and opened a gents' furnishing store under the firm name of Condit & Irving. Two years later he disposed of his interest and opened a grocery on Main Street. He built up a successful trade and six years later he moved to the large and commodious brick building (then recently built) at 529 Main Street, opposite Brick Church. His trade increased, necessitating increased accomodations, and in 1889 he purchased the whole building, reserving to himself the most desirable portion and renting the remainder to good advantage. He was a charter member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, which he assisted in organizing. He is also a charter member and president of the Exempt Firemen's Association; is a member of Longfellow Council, Royal Arcanum; one of the founders and treasurer of the East Orange Conclave, Order of Heptasophs, and was formerly an active member of Washington Temple of Honor, of Orange. He became, early in life, a member of the Second Presbyterian or Brick Church and was among the original members who withdrew from that church to organize the First Reformed Church, of East Orange, of which he is a deacon. He has been identified with the Sunday School since early childhood and is at present assistant superintendent of the Sunday School conected with the First Reformed Church. He married, in 1878, Phebe E. Condit, daughter of Daniel H., a descendant, through another line, of Samuel Condit, the ancestor of the Orange family of this name. His children are Mary Squier, Abbie Harrison, Herbert Johnson, Jr., and Hattie Osmun

THE DAY FAMILY.

GEORGE DAY, the New Jersey ancestor of this family, was among the Milford signers of the "Fundamental Agreement." He had the fourth lot in the first assignment made to the Milford settlers His "Home Lott," as shown by an old Newark map, was bounded by the present Broad, Walnut and Mulberry Streets, and adjoining that of Nathaniel Wheeler. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Riggs and had children, Paul, *George* and Samuel. He died before 1685, and his widow married Anthony Oleff, whose homestead was at the mountain within the present limits of Llewellyn Park. In March, 1685, Paul, George and Samuel Day had surveyed to them sixty acres of land, bounded on the west by the mountain, on the south by Matthew Williams's land, on the east by Wigwam Brook and on the north by the common. In January, 1688–9, George Day exchanged lands with Matthew Williams, the latter parting with a dwelling-house, shop, orchard and other property and lands

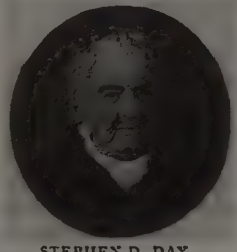
near Newark, and receiving two tracts at the mountain, one bounded east by the Wigwam Brook and the other (swamp land) bounded by Parrow's Brook. The first wife of George Day (2) is not known; his second wife, Phebe, he married in 1711. He had among other children a son, *Joseph*.

JOSEPH DAY, son of George (2), was born, probably, in Newark. His will names children *Jonathan*, Amos, Thomas, Paul and Stephen A. A deed dated 1744, executed by Joseph Day, conveys a tract of land in Newark to "my beloved son, Jonathan Day." Joseph Day contributed, in 1753, £1.10s to the new church building of the Mountain Society.

JONATHAN DAY, son of Joseph, was born in the town of Newark. He married a Mrs. Clark and had two sons, Isaac and *David*, and a daughter, Hannah.

DAVID DAY, son of Jonathan and —— (Clark) Day, was born, probably, in what is now Orange. The home of David Day is described in a road laid out in 1733, as "Beginning at the house of David Day, thence running as the road now runs to a certain chestnut tree, near the house of Amos Williams, said tree standing on the northeast side of said highway." David Day married Elizabeth Lyon, and had five sons, viz.: Jonathan, *Stephen D.*, David and two sons named Josiah. He had six daughters: Phebe, Hannah, Mary, Elizabeth and two named Comfort.

STEPHEN D. DAY, son of David and Elizabeth (Lyon) Day, was born at Camptown, now Irvington, July 1, 1771. On March 30, 1798, he purchased a lot on the southwest corner of Main and Cone Streets, and built a two-story house, on the first floor of which he opened a country store. He subsequently formed a co partnership with John Morris Lindsley, whose sister he married some years later. The partnership was dissolved in 1811, and Mr. Day built a new store on the site now occupied by the Orange Savings Bank, the easterly corner of Main and Cone Streets. Mr. Day bought out Mr. Lindsley in 1811, and in 1813 he sold all his property on the south side of Main Street, taking in part payment the northeast corner of Main and Day Streets, on which he built a fine house which he occupied until his death, the lower part being occupied by him as a store. At the time of this purchase Day Street was not opened. This building was destroyed by fire on the night of March 3, 1866. Mr. Day was the first and the most successful merchant in Orange and prominent in public affairs throughout the county. He invested largely in real estate in different parts of Orange and sold at a very small advance over the cost in order to encourage settlement. He was a man of great liberality and when the third meeting-house in Orange was built he subscribed $300 towards it. During the war of 1812–15 he raised and commanded a company of infantry which was mustered into the United States service. He was a leader in and a promoter of nearly every public enterprise in this locality. He assisted in the organization of the Orange Bank, in which he was a large stockholder, was its first president, continuing in office for twenty-four years. He was for many years one of the judges of the County Court of Common Pleas. He was twice elected to the State Senate. He was a director and for a time temporary president of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company. He was a man of decided convictions, and when his mind was once made up nothing could swerve him from the course he had marked out for himself. He became early in life a strong advocate of temperance at a time when intoxicants were freely used as a beverage in almost every family. He gave up the sale of it, which was a source of great profit and formed a part of the stock in trade of every country merchant. He never clung to any of the old time prejudices which were so common in his day, but was always ready to adopt any real improvement. He bought a piano for his daughter, said to be the first ever brought to Orange. It is claimed that he laid the first sidewalk in front of his own premises ever laid in Orange. It is also claimed that he brought the first load of anthracite coal to Orange, but as the stoves of the day were not constructed for its use it did not prove a success.



STEPHEN D. DAY.

Judge Day was twice married. His first wife, Sarah, was a daughter of Judge John Lindsley (see Lindsley family), whose old homestead was in South Orange. The issue of this marriage was six children, of whom three died in infancy. Of those who lived were *Robert Patton*, born December 16,

1799; Eliza, born October 8, 1805, married Rev. George Pierson; Charles Rodney, born November 6, 1808, died August 19, 1870. Judge Day married, second, Mary, a sister of his first wife. Of the second marriage there was no issue.

ROBERT PATTON DAY, eldest child of Stephen D. and Sarah (Lindsley) Day, was born at the homestead, in Orange, December 16, 1799. He died in 1844, before his father. He married Mary Williams, daughter of Moses Dodd [son of Moses, son of Joseph, son of Daniel (3), son of Daniel (2), son of Daniel (1)]. Their children were: Sarah Elizabeth, died young; Stephen D., died young; Mary, Gertrude; Phebe, the youngest, married James E. Reynolds. Their children are: Frank Day, Stella, Mary, Gertrude, Frederick C., Phebe E., Robert D. and Ethel E. Robert Patton Day married, secondly, Catharine, daughter of Jeptha Baldwin (see Baldwin family), and had one son, Robert Lindsley, living at Somerville, N. J.

CHARLES RODNEY DAY, second son of Stephen D. and Sarah (Lindsley) Day, was born November 6, 1808. He married Lucy R. Alvord and had issue, Charles, died young; Lucy E., Stephen D. and William A.

STEPHEN D., son of Charles Rodney and Lucy R. (Alvord) Day, married Elizabeth M. Martine, daughter of Theodore Martine, of New York. They have Elizabeth Martine, Stephen D, and Helen Alvord.

WILLIAM A., youngest child of Charles Rodney Day, married Rachael T. Barber, of Atlanta, Ga. They have one child, William A.

Charles R. Day's wife was Lucy Robinson Alvord, daughter of Gaius Alvord and Eunice Robinson a descendant of John Robinson, who came over with the Mayflower emigration. Their children were six in number: Lucy E., Charles Patton, Stephen Delavan and William Austin, twins, Frederick Norman and Frank Alvord. Charles Patton died at the age of five years and the twins in infancy.

THE DODD FAMILY.

The Dod family is one of great antiquity and is variously spelt Dot, Dod and Dodd. In Burke's Heraldry it is stated that "Hova, son of Cadwgan Dot, who was the founder of the family about the time of Henry II, having married the daughter and heir of the Lord of Edge, in Cheshire, obtained one-fourth of that manor and settled there." Ormond says: "Dot, the Saxon lord of sixteen manors, either exclusively or of a considerable proportion thereof, was joint Lord of Cholmondeley, Hampton, Groppenhall and two-thirds of Beckerton, with Edwin, a Saxon thane, who was allowed, after the Norman conquest, to retain possession of his lands at Edge, in Cheshire. The Dod pedigree, entered by Baron Dod, in the visitation of 1613, gives four descents after Cadwgan, and again commences with Hova Dod, after which it proceeds in a clear descent." Near one extremity of the Dod estate, in Edge, in a place called the Hall Hegs, are vestiges of a mansion which was most probably the earliest residence of the family.

DANIEL DOD, the ancestor of most of the families of this name in East New Jersey, was probably an early settler of Wethersfield, Conn. His name appears among the list of forty planters who, in 1644, purchased from the Indians the plantation of Totoket, which they named Branford. These settlers were mostly from Wethersfield, a few coming from the New Haven colony. Daniel Dod (1), died about 1666. By his wife, Mary, he had seven children, of whom Daniel (2) was the third child.

SECOND GENERATION.

DANIEL DOD (2), third child of Daniel (1) and Mary (——) Dod, was born in Branford, Conn., about 1650. He came with the original Branford settlers to Newark and his name appears in the Newark Records, 1667–8, in the "Sure List of Every Man's Estate, approved by the Sale Men with their deductions." His deduction was £100. He was "Granted an Acre and a Half of Land to build

upon near Hauns Albers Lott." He also had "given him that Acre and a Half of upland above Haun Albers Lott." On May 13, 1672, "Daniel Dod is to have his Meadow Lay'd out by a £100 Estate On March 30, 1677, he, together with Edward Ball, was "chosen to run the North Line with the Indian and meet with the others (who were to run the west line) on the Mountain." On January 24, 1686– he was one of the "Committee appointed to give instructions in the Town's Behalf." He was chosen deputy to the Provincial Assembly, in 1692. In 1701 he signed, with a hundred or more citizens Newark, an agreement to purchase, with the consent of the Lords Proprietors, the lands west of th bounds of Newark purchase. The "Bill in Chancery" mentions surveys for Daniel Dod in 1679, by warrant from the Proprietors. He and his sons owned a large tract of land in Watsessing (no Bloomfield), and in that part of Orange bordering on Bloomfield. Daniel Dod married, probably, Phebe Brown, daughter of John Brown, and had issue, *Daniel* (3), Stephen and *John* (1).

THIRD GENERATION.

Line of Daniel (3), eldest child of Daniel (2), son of Daniel (1).

DANIEL DOD (3), eldest child of Daniel (2) and Phebe (Brown) Dod, was born in Newark, about 1680 and died in 1767. As there were two other Daniels mentioned in the Newark Town Record during the life of Daniel (3), it is somewhat difficult to ascertain who was referred to except when the name of his wife was mentioned. He married Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Nash) Alling. This Samuel Alling was one of the founders of the New Haven Colony in 1639, and signed the original compact. The first mention of his name in the Newark Records is on February 28, 1700. He probably settled in Newark a little previous to that time. The children of Daniel (3) and Sarah (Alling) Dod were: Eunice, born 1718; Sarah, born 1720; Thomas, born 1723; Daniel (4), born 1725; Isaac, born 1728; *Joseph*, born September 12, 1731; Moses, born 1734; Amos, born 1737; Caleb, born 1740.

FOURTH GENERATION.

JOSEPH DOD, son of Daniel (3) and Sarah (Alling) Dod, was born September 12, 1731. He married Mary Lindsley, daughter of Ebenezer Lindsley (son of Francis Linley or Lindsley, one of the first settlers of Newark). She died February 14, 1763, aged 29. He married, secondly, Sarah Williams, daughter of Amos Williams, Esq. (born February 23, 1742, and died September 3, 1818). Joseph Dod lived and died in Orange. By his first wife he had *Matthias*, born April 29, 1753, Ebenezer, Rachel, Joseph and Mary, twins, and two other twins born 1763. Joseph Dod had by his second wife, Amos, Abigail, Daniel, Moses, Lydia, Abigail, Allen.

FIFTH GENERATION.

MATTHIAS DODD, eldest son of Joseph and Mary (Lindsley) Dodd, was born in that part of Newark now known as Orange, April 29, 1753. He was a farmer and carpenter and during the War of the Revolution he served with the Essex County Militia. He took part in the battle of Springfield and at the battle of Monmouth he captured from the enemy a good musket leaving his old one in place of it. This subsequently fell into the hands of his grandson, Matthias, who presented it to the trustees of the Washington Headquarters, at Morristown. After the close of the war Matthias Dodd worked at his trade as a carpenter. He cut timber in the mountains, framed and shipped it to New York, where it was used in the erection of buildings some of which are probably still standing. On July 23, 1801 while on an excursion to Coney Island, Matthias was drowned in the attempt to save his daughter Rachel. She, with her cousin, Stephen Munn, got out beyond their depth. Her father, who was an excellent swimmer, went to assist them, but both of the drowning ones caught hold of him at the same time and all perished together. Matthias married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Munn (born August 31, 1759, died May 31, 1848). He had issue, Jared, William, Rachel, *Lewis*, born September 8, 1784, Abby, Charlotte, Bethuel, Nancy, Mary.

SIXTH GENERATION.

LEWIS DODD, son of Matthias and Sarah (Munn) Dod, was born in Orange, September 8, 1784. He carried on the shoemaking business for several years. He also, at one time, took cargoes of fruit and cider to sell at the South. On one of these voyages he had to leave his cargo on account of the yellow fever, incurring a ruinous loss, but by his perseverance acquired a competency for his old age and made a good provision for his children. He married, November 12, 1808, Elizabeth Baldwin, daughter of Caleb Baldwin, who was born December 17, 1788. They resided in East Orange and had issue, Rachel, born August 20, 1809, married John Dunham; Jane, born September 11, 1811, married Fernando Crans; *Matthias Munn*, born January 24, 1814; Lydia, born April 9, 1816; Jared, born April 27, 1818; Sarah, born August 8, 1820; William, born November 11, 1822; *Bethuel Lewis*, born January 16, 1826; Julia Ann, born February 17, 1828, married Edward Wallace.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

MATTHIAS MUNN DODD, third child and eldest son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Dodd, was born at the homestead built by his grandfather on "Whiskey Lane," now Grove Street, East Orange, January 24, 1814. His education was limited to the rudimentary branches taught in the little country school and he spent much of his time on his father's farm. In later years he engaged in other enterprises; he bought and sold timber, dealt in cattle, &c. He was never idle either in summer or winter. About 1841 he started a milk route which he continued for nearly fifty years, and for nearly forty years of the time was also engaged in the coal business with his brother-in-law. He owned considerable real estate and when prices advanced so that it was no longer profitable to hold it as farm land, he disposed of a large portion of it. He reinvested his money in improved property which yielded a good income. Much of this he divided among his relatives and gave to various benevolent objects. His interest centered in the First Congregational Church, of East Orange, of which he was one of the founders and staunchest supporters. As the population of East Orange increased, he kept well abreast of the times and was a firm advocate of public improvements. He served on the town committee of Orange before its disintegration and gave his hearty support to the movement which led to the formation of East Orange into a separate township. He was afterwards elected a member of the Township Committee of East Orange. While eschewing politics he voted for a number of years with the Republican party, but withdrew later and gave his support to the prohibitionists. He was a director of the People's Insurance Company and is now a director of the Merchants' Insurance Company, both of Newark. Although brought up in the old Calvinist school of theology, Mr. Dodd has always opposed its teachings and held to more liberal views and advanced thought. This eventually led him into the fold of the Congregational church and he is now a firm believer in its teachings. Mr. Dodd married, first, Harriet, daughter of Stephen Rowe. Three children were born to them, viz.: Elizabeth, who married Aaron P. Mitchell; Myra, married Horace N. Jennings, and Adelaide. His first wife died in 1880, and he married, second, Mrs. Emily Bullock, *née* Padden. Although well advanced in years he is still strong in body and in mind and able to give his personal attention to all his business affairs.

BETHUEL LEWIS DODD, eighth child of Lewis and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Dodd, was born at the homestead of his grandfather, in East Orange, January 16, 1826. He received his preparatory course at Hamilton College and also had the benefit of private tutors. He entered the sophomore class at Princeton College in 1846. He studied medicine with Dr. Coles, of Newark, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1849. He afterwards became associated with Dr. Coles, of Newark, continuing for nearly thirty-five years. He was District Physician, Police Surgeon and surgeon for the N. J. R. R. Co. At the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, he was volunteer surgeon of Ward's Hospital and examining surgeon for several New Jersey regiments. From about 1862 to 1872 he was County Physician of Essex.

Dr. Dodd, in 1864, in connection with John R. Burnett, published "Genealogies of the Male Descend-

ants of Daniel Dod, of Branford, Conn., a native of England, 1646 to 1863." He also assisted Mr. C. C Baldwin in the preparation of the Baldwin Genealogy. Dr. Dodd is a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society, also of the Cliosophic Society of Princeton College. Dr. Dodd married, first, October 4, 1854, Susan E. Jaques, daughter of John D. and Clarissa (Freeman) Jaques, son of John C. and Margaret (Dobbs) Jaques. She was born October 1, 1821, and died February 11, 1870. Dr. Dodd married, second, Gertrude Ray Ward, daughter of Richard Ray and Gertrude E. (Doughty) Ward, a descendant of one of the most distinguished families in this country. She is own cousin to Julia Ward Howe, also to Mrs. Crawford, the sculptor, and to the famous "Sam Ward," of Washington. Dr. Dodd retired from active practice in 1876 and has since engaged in literary pursuits and in the management of his wife's large estate and other business affairs. His children by his first wife were: Milton Coles, Clara Branch, Matthias Munn and Lydia Grace. By his second marriage he had issue, Edward Lewis, Annie May, Richard Ward, deceased, Gertrude Emily, Samuel Ward, Louisa Margaret.

THIRD GENERATION.

Line of John (1), youngest child of Daniel (2).

JOHN DOD (1), youngest son of Daniel (2) and Phebe (Brown?) Dod, was born in Newark, about 1695. His property embraced a large tract of land in what is now East Orange, formerly known as "Dodd Town," bordering on and embracing a considerable portion of Watsessing plains. He was a leader in the movement organized by the property owners living near the mountain to resist the claims of the Lords Proprietors. He owned about 500 acres, extending from a line a little west of the Bethel Presbyterian Church, north and northwest towards Bloomfield, including the site of the old saw mill between Dodd Street and Bloomfield Township. A portion of this land, on which the copper mines were worked, is mentioned in the early deeds and contracts as "Rattlesnake Plains." John Dod died about 1762. His wife was Elizabeth Lampson, by whom he had issue, Eleazar, Abigail, married Job Crane; *John* (2), born 1726; Mary, Phebe, *David*, born 1733, and Elizabeth.

FOURTH GENERATION.

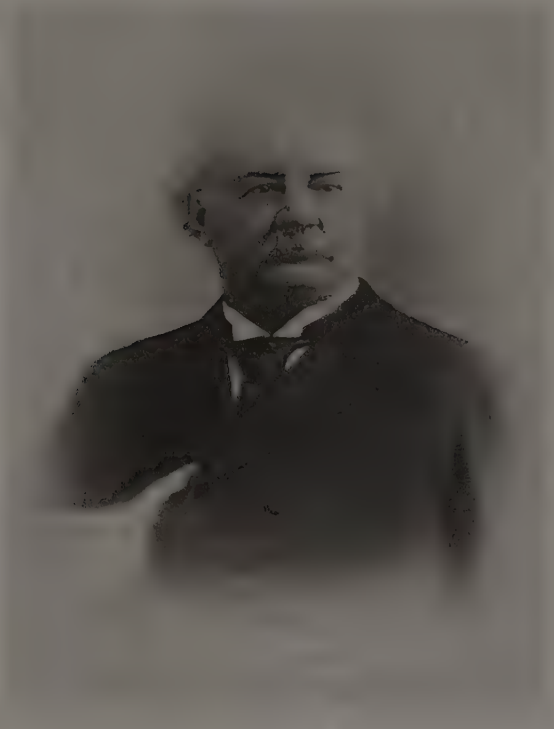
JOHN DOD (2), eldest son of John (1) and Elizabeth (Lampson) Dod, was born in Dod Town, in 1726. In 1754 he was chosen assessor of the town of Newark, which then included nearly the whole county of Essex, and was re-elected annually for several years. During the War of the Revolution he served in the Second Regiment of Essex, also in Capt. Craig's company, State troops. He died November 13, 1795. He married Jane, daughter of Joseph Smith, son of James Smith, the ancestor of the Smith family of Orange. His children were: Hannah, born 1753; *Eleazar*, born 1757; Uzal, born 1759; John, born 1761, and *Linus*, born 1765.

FIFTH GENERATION.

ELEAZAR DODD, eldest son of John (2) and Jane (Smith) Dodd, was born in 1757, in Dod Town. He owned a farm which ran along the present line of Prospect Street, which was afterwards divided between his sons, Stephen and Abial. He served as a Minute Man in the War of the Revolution in the same company with his father. He died on the farm where he was born, in 1807. He married Abigail Harrison, daughter of Stephen Harrison, son of Nathaniel, son of Joseph (1), son of Sergeant Richard Harrison, the ancestor of most of the Harrisons of Orange. They had issue, Hannah, born 1783; *Stephen*, born 1786; Abial, born 1789; Lydia, born 1792.

SIXTH GENERATION.

STEPHEN DODD, second child of Eleazar and Abigail (Harrison) Dodd, was born at the homestead of his father, on what is now Prospect Street, September 26, 1786. He carried on an extensive business for many years as contractor and builder. He owned the property on the southwest corner of Main



SAMUEL M. DODD.

and Harrison Streets, and carried on business there for a number of years. After the death of Samuel M. Dodd, his cousin, he took charge of the saw mill at Dodd Town and continued the business for twenty years, until Samuel Uzal Dodd, son of Samuel M. Dodd, became of age. He sold his homestead, corner of Main and Harrison Streets, Orange, and built himself a house on Prospect Street, on a part of the farm which he inherited from his father. He spent the remaining years of his life in that house. He was modest and unassuming in his manner, unselfish and charitable, with a kind word for every one. He was a man "known and read of all men," and his friends were legion. He was open, frank and honest and without guile, and there was much that was loveable in his nature. It may be truly said of him that:

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, *this was a man.*"

He was for many years a member of the old First Presbyterian Church, of Orange, and afterwards assisted in organizing the Second Presbyterian, now known as the Brick Church, of East Orange. Mr. Dodd married February 1, 1826, Mary Condit, and had issue:

1. STEPHEN HARRISON DODD, born at the homestead, on the corner of Main and Harrison Streets, January 7, 1828. He resides at present in the house built by his father, on Prospect Street. He married Susan C. Washburn, daughter of Silas and Lydia (Baldwin) Washburn. Their children are: Silas Washburn, born November 18, 1857, married Elizabeth Clark; Letitia Chardevoyne, and Henry Vanzandt.

2. VINER VANZANDT DODD, born December 17, 1829. He lived for a number of years with his father, in the old homestead at Dodd Town. He resides at present in a modern cottage on Midland Avenue. He married, November 20, 1856, Abby Porter, and had issue, Mary Linden, and Samuel Irving, born March 17, 1860, died April 12, 1861.

3. SAMUEL MORRIS DODD, third child of Stephen and Mary (Condit) Dodd, was born at the homestead, in Dodd Town, now East Orange, June 3, 1832. He attended the little district school in his neighborhood and completed his education at the Bloomfield Academy, a famous educational institution in its day. At the age of fourteen he started on his business career as clerk in a country store in Orange, and two years later he obtained a position in the office of a wholesale hat, cap and fur house on Water Street, New York. As a lad he was honest, industrious, painstaking, and attended faithfully to the interests of his employers. He remained with this firm three years and his prospects for further advancement were very good. The West at this time offered great inducements to young men, and he determined to avail himself of the opportunities offered for improving his condition. He went to St. Louis in February, 1851, and found employment with the hat, cap and fur house of Baldwin, Randall & Co. His knowledge of the business acquired in the East proved of great advantage to him in his new connections, and he grew in the estimation of his employers so that at the end of five years he was received into the firm as a junior member. In 1863 he bought out his partners and continued the business in his own name until 1866, when he wound up its affairs and became one of the founders and senior member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Dodd, Brown & Co. This became one of the largest and best known dry goods houses in the West, and Mr. Dodd was recognized as one of the leading merchants of St. Louis. He continued his connection with this firm until 1885, when he retired. During this period he had become actively identified with other large enterprises which required more or less of his time and attention. He was at that time president of the American Brake Co., and of the Broadway Real Estate Co, and has since become interested in numerous other corporations. He is now president of the Missouri Electric Light and Power Co., president of the Edison Illuminating Co., vice-president of the American Central Insurance Co., vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, and a director in numerous other institutions.

During the Civil War, although in the midst of the enemies of his country, Mr. Dodd was true and loyal to the government, assisted and encouraged enlistments and took part in the various public

movements for the support of the Union cause. While he has never shirked any known duty and has given his hearty support to the various public improvements in the city of his adoption, he eschewed politics and declined public office. As a loyal republican he has been faithful to his party and contributed to its success. Modest and unassuming in his demeanor, Mr. Dodd possesses qualities of mind and heart that endear him to all who know him. He has proved himself a true and worthy representative of the Dodd family, that for generations have preserved a spotless escutcheon. Though identified for almost a lifetime with the growth and prosperity of the great West, Mr. Dodd has never lost his interest in the scenes of his childhood. Not only his own immediate family, but the playmates of his youth are remembered by him with tender solicitude and affection. His frequent visits to the home of his childhood are hailed with joy by his circle of friends and acquaintances, who are proud of the fact that the little village of Dodd Town has produced at least one of the successful merchants of the great West.

4. ABIAL MONROE, born March 25, 1834.
5. HENRY PIERSON, born January 28, 1836.
6. HARRIET PIERSON, born January 26, 1839.
7. IRA CONDIT, born June 26, 1841.
8. MARCUS DIXON, born January 17, 1844.

FOURTH GENERATION.

Line of David, sixth child of John (1), son of Daniel (2), son of Daniel (1).

DAVID DOD, sixth child of John (1) and Elizabeth (Lampson) Dod, was born at the homestead, in Dodd Town (East Orange), 11th October, 1733. He inherited his share of the property and was a large land owner. He served with the Essex County Militia in the War of the Revolution. He carried on the grist mill and in addition to this business he had a large cider mill, where he did a very extensive business and manufactured and coopered all his own barrels. He married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Harrison (son of Joseph, who was the son of Sergeant Richard Harrison, the ancestor of the Newark and Orange family of this name). They had issue, Mary, Zebina, Elizabeth, Rhoda, Abigail, Sarah, *David* (2), born June, 1773, Phebe, Lydia, David (1), died March 31, 1817. In his will, made in 1790, he left the mill property to be enjoyed equally between his two sons, David, Jr., and Zebina,

FIFTH GENERATION.

DAVID DOD (2), seventh child of David (1) and Sarah (Harrison) Dod, was born in that part of what is now East Orange, formerly Dodd Town, June 2, 1773. He served his time with his father and continued to operate the grist mill for a time, and about thirty years before his death he leased it to certain parties for a woolen mill. He was a man highly respected in the community. He married, June 22, 1800, Lydia Ward, daughter of Samuel L. Ward (son of Lawrence, son of Josiah, son of John Ward, Jr., who settled in Newark, 1666, and in Bloomfield before 1700). The children were: Joseph Chandler, Eliza Ward, Mary Ann, Ellen Margaret, *Reuben W.*, born August 5, 1812, Margaret, Almira, *Josiah Farrand*.

SIXTH GENERATION.

REUBEN W. DODD, fifth child of David (2) and Lydia (Ward) Dodd, was born in that part of East Orange formerly known as Dodd Town, August 5, 1812. He attended the district school at Dodd Town and assisted his father in the grist mill, of which he became proprietor about ten years before his father's death. He did a thriving business at the mill for many years and also kept a flour and feed store on Main Street, on the site of the present post office. Mr. Dodd served on several occasions as

Surveyor of Roads for Essex County. He took an active part in the affairs of Orange Township and more especially those of East Orange after it became a separate township. Although a republican in politics, he could not be called a partisan; he was too liberal minded for that. He was best known in Masonic circles and in his daily life exemplified the teachings of the Order. He was a member and for a long time the treasurer of Union Lodge, of Orange, F. & A. M., prompt in his attendance at the regular communications and ever ready to assist in carrying on the work. He was equally prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and recognized the strong ties which bound this noble brotherhood together. He passed through the several chairs of Lafayette Lodge, No. 12, of which he was long a member. He was also highly honored in the Encampment and was Past High Priest of Mt. Ararat Encampment, of Newark. He died October 9, 1870, and was buried with Odd Fellow and Masonic honors. The funeral ceremonies on the part of the Odd Fellows were conducted by Theodore N. Ross, Past Grand Master of the State of New Jersey, and on the part of the Masonic Fraternity by Leander Williams, W. M., of Corinthian Lodge, of Orange.

Mr. Dodd married late in life, Nancy Maria Doty, born at Sloansville, Schoharie, County, N. Y., June 9, 1834, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Day) Doty (born at Sharon, Conn., April 28, 1795), son of Jesse and Lydia (Strong) Doty (born at Sharon, Conn., 1772), son of Asa and Sarah (Barnum) Doty (born at Wareham, Mass., Nov. 6, 1746). Asa was a soldier in the Revolution, was ensign in 1775, in Albany Co., N. Y. He lived in Sharon, Conn., and died there in 1788, by a fall from a wagon. He was the son of Capt. Samuel and Zeriah (Lovell) Doty. Capt. Samuel Doty, born in Rochester, Mass., about 1713, removed to Wareham, and in 1747, to Sharon, Conn., where he practiced surveying and became a prominent citizen. He was the son of John and Elizabeth (——) Doty. John Doty was born at Rochester, Mass., March 1, 1688. He was the son of Joseph and Deborah (Hatch) Doty. Joseph Doty was born at Plymouth, Mass., April 30, 1651. He was a surveyor and farmer and one of the original purchasers and settlers at Rochester, Mass., and was treasurer of the town. He was the son of Edward and Faith (Clark) Doty. Edward Doty, the emigrant ancestor of the family, was born in 1599 and was one of the "blessed company" who came on the Mayflower to Plymouth, Mass., in 1620. The children of Reuben W. and Nancy Maria (Doty) Dodd were: Lydia Caroline, David Asa, Lizzie C. and John Brower.

JOSIAH FARRAND DODD, youngest child of David (2) and Lydia (Ward) Dodd, was born at the homestead of the family, corner of Dodd Street and Midland Avenue, February 19, 1818. After completing his education he went to Newark and learned the coach making trade. Later in life he engaged in the manufacture of prussiate of potash, in Newark. Mr. Dodd was twice married; his first wife was Sarah Maria Ward, daughter of Elijah Ward, of Morristown, to whom he was married in 1842. Three children were the issue of this marriage—Matilda (still living), married John Brower, of New York City. They have four children, John, Jr., Ward, Farrand D., Beatrice. Mr. Dodd married, secondly, Eleanor Carhuff, of Pennsylvania. The issue of the second marriage of Mr. Dodd was five children, all deceased except Mary E., who married J. Ward Grummon. They have children, viz.: Eleanor, deceased, Joseph Dodd, Thomas, Paul.

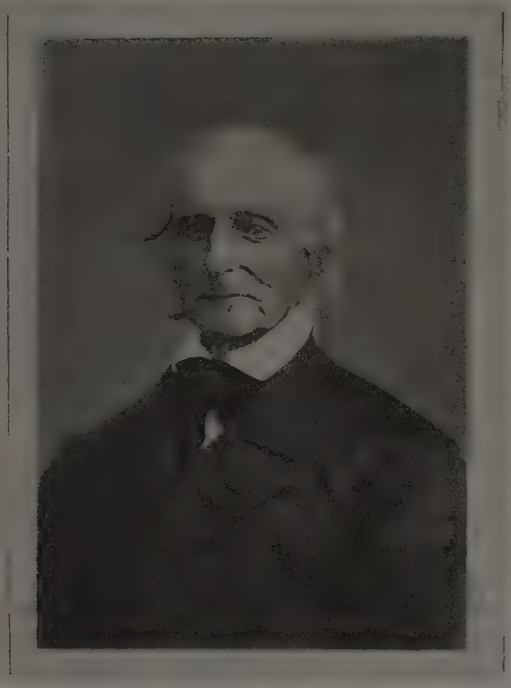
FIFTH GENERATION.

Linus, youngest son of John (2), son of John (1), son of Daniel (2), son of Daniel (1).

LINUS DOD, youngest child of John (2, fourth generation) and Jane (Smith) Dod, was born near the original homestead of Daniel Dod, in Dodd Town, June 18, 1765. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church and was one of those who signed the call, in 1801, to Rev. Asa Hillyer to become the pastor of the church. He was a man of high standing in the community as well as in the church. He died August 3, 1825. He married Elizabeth Pierson, daughter of Caleb, of Caleb, of Samuel, of Samuel, of Thomas Pierson, the ancestor. Their children were Achsah and *Calvin*.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CALVIN DODD, only son of Linus and Elizabeth (Pierson) Dodd, was born in Dodd Town, November 13, 1792. He was educated at the neighboring country school. While this was all the schooling he had, it was by no means the extent of his education. He was always learning, always accumulating, and being possessed of a retentive memory, he was never at a loss to express himself on any subject in which he was interested. He had a strong fund of common sense and made good use of his powers of observation. He was a man of strong personality and a leader among men. He was the advisor and counsellor of his neighbors on all important matters, and those who followed his advice seldom had occasion to regret it. He stubbornly opposed what he believed to be wrong, and strenuously urged the adoption of any cause that seemed to him to be right. His likes and dislikes were strong, but he was withal a generous opponent. As an illustration of this it is said that he opposed for years the building of a bridge across Parrow Brook on Central Avenue, but when at last it was proposed to erect a cheap structure he insisted on building it of the very best material and in the best manner. He carried his point after a heated discussion, and a lifelong opponent, in his closing remarks, said of him: "He was the noblest Roman of them all."



CALVIN DODD.

He served the best part of his life as a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. He was a director of the Orange Bank for many years. He was long an elder and one of the main pillars in the Second Presbyterian or Brick Church. He was the prime mover in the effort to establish a church in his own immediate neighborhood and worked faithfully to accomplish this object. He died February 15, 1875. By his marriage, January 13, 1820, with Elizabeth, daughter of Ichabod Harrison, he had three children: Phebe Jane, Elizabeth Caroline and *Amzi Smith*.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

AMZI SMITH DODD, son of Calvin and Elizabeth (Harrison) Dodd, was born November 1, 1826. Early in life he attended the village school and the Bloomfield Academy. In disposition he was like his father in many ways and inherited those strong traits for which his line of ancestors were distinguished. He was a man of strong character and sterling virtues and highly esteemed in the community. He never engaged actively in political affairs, but when pressed to accept official honors he discharged the duties in a fearless and conscientious manner. After his father became enfeebled by age and no longer able to fill positions of public trust, he was called on to take his place. He served on the Township Committee, also on the Board of Chosen Freeholders. When quite young he united with the Second Presbyterian or Brick Church and continued his labors there until the new interest was started by his father in Dodd Town, when he devoted all his energies to this work. He was a member of Lafayette Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Orange. He died March 1, 1872, beloved and respected by all who knew him. He married Hannah L. Kilburn, daughter of Thomas D. Kilburn, of South Orange, son of Jabez, who was the son of Ebenezer Kilburn, of Morris County, N. J., born in Glastonbury, Conn., March 10, 1679. The father of Ebenezer was John of Wethersfield, born 1651, a prominent man in the community—selectman, 1693: constable, 1697, 1702, 1705; grand juror of Hartford, 1693—son of

Sergeant John Kilburn, who came with his father Francis in the ship Increase, in 1635. Their children were Linus Calvin, born November 27, 1850, died August 31, 1851; Frederick Milton, born January 11, 1853, died September 25, 1855; Abby Elizabeth, born January 14, 1856, died December 24, 1859; Caroline, born July 11, 1859, died in infancy; Amzi Thomas, born May 30, 1868, employed in the passenger department of the Central R. R. Co., of N. J. He married, on June 12, 1805, Alice Williams Short, daughter of Valentine Short, son of Martin Short, a soldier in the War of the Revolution, who, after the war, established the first stage line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and settled in the latter place, of which he was one of the founders.

THE FREEMAN FAMILY.

The name of Freeman is found in the records of England as early as the fifteenth century. Nearly all the English families of this name bore substantially the same Arms, with a similarity of Crests. Those of London and Northamptonshire were: *Arms.*—Azure three lozenges in fesse or. *Crest.*—A demi-wolf argent, holding between his paws a lozenge argent.

STEPHEN FREEMAN, the progenitor of the New Jersey families of this name, was one of the original settlers of Milford, Conn., in 1646, where he had a house and lot, but did not become an inhabitant until 1658. On May 21, 1666, he, with Capt. Robert Treat (afterwards Governor of Connecticut) and others, was appointed a committee on behalf of the people of Milford, Guilford and Branford to investigate and report in regard to the "Towne Plotts on the Pesayick River," with a view to settlement, etc.

Stephen Freeman was one of the Milford signers of the Fundamental Agreement, October 30, 1666. "His home lott" consisted of six and one-half acres, "bounded with John Carley south, the swamp east, and the Highway north and west." This is shown on the old maps as on the south side of Market Street, below Mulberry Street, and nearly opposite Obadiah Bruen's, and was known as Lot No. 8. In December, 1669, "Liberty is granted to Stephen Freeman to remove his lot nearer homeward out of Gregory's, so much of it as is left, provided he lays down of his own to the Town lands so much as he takes up." At a Town Meeting, August 4, 1673, he was nominated for one of the magistrates. On October 13 of the same year, he was chosen with others "to take the Pattent in their Names in the Town's Behalf and to give Security to the Payment of the Purchase." March 19, 1673-4, he was chosen one of the Town's Men.

September 3, 1680, "The Town hath engaged to Vote to stand by Goodman Porter (Potter) and keep him harmless from what shall come to him from Peter Jacobs, by reason of Stephen Freeman's Bond of forty Pounds. *Item.*—John Curtis, Thomas Richards and John Brown, Jr., are chosen to do what they can to see what is paid to Peter Jacobs on account of this Bond of Stephen Freeman's." This is the last record found of Stephen Freeman and it is supposed that he died soon after. He married Hannah, daughter of Capt. Astwood. His will names *Samuel*, Hannah, Martha and Sarah.

The Newark records show that "Widow Hannah Freeman (survey of land, 1667) hath for her division of upland lying near the Mountain containing 40 acres, bounded with Sergeant Richard Harrison north, and by the Common south and east, and with the top of the Mountain west." This division was probably intended for her husband and she succeeded to his rights. Whether she moved to the Mountain with her children is not known, but her son Samuel is the first one mentioned in connection with the land at the Mountain.

SECOND GENERATION.

SAMUEL FREEMAN (1), son of Stephen and Hannah (Astwood) Freeman, was born in Milford, Conn., in 1662, and was brought by his parents to Newark, in infancy. He probably inherited the land of his mother "near the Mountain," the boundaries of which are given in several conveyances made to other parties. He married Elizabeth Brown, born in Newark, 1662, died November 13, 1732, aged 70. He had among other children, *Samuel* (2).

THIRD GENERATION.

SAMUEL FREEMAN (2), son of Samuel (1) and Elizabeth (Brown) Freeman, was born between 1680 and 1690. He married Mary Lindsley. His children were: *Samuel* (3), known as "Deacon Samuel," Timothy, Abel and Thomas. In 1728, Samuel Freeman purchased from Josiah Ogden forty acres described as "beginning at John Freeman's south corner tree standing by Rahway River; from thence to Lidington's Brook, and up the said brook to the head thereof, and thence to the Mountain, and thence along the Mountain to the line marked out between Joseph Hedden and the said land, thence southeast to Rahway River, thence to the said River where it began." The sum paid was £69. It is stated by the descendants of the family that all the land lying between South Orange Avenue on the south and the present cable road on the north was owned by Deacon Samuel, Timothy, Abel and Thomas, sons of Samuel (2). In the purchase made in 1719 by the Mountain Society of twenty acres of land for a glebe, the grant was made to Samuel Freeman and others.

FOURTH GENERATION.

SAMUEL FREEMAN (3), son of Samuel (2) and Mary (Lindsley) Freeman, was born at the homestead of his father, in 1716. He died in Orange, October 21, 1782, aged 66. The contract for building the church edifice of the First Presbyterian Church, of Orange, in 1754, was made by Samuel Freeman with Moses Baldwin. He was elected Deacon of the church in 1748, and continued in office until his death. He married Keziah ——, and had issue, Abel, Amos and *Joseph*. The homestead of Deacon Samuel Freeman stood on the "Mountain House" lot, about twelve or fifteen feet from the road and five or six rods north of the brook. Abijah Tillou (still living, 1896,) helped to tear down the house, in 1830.

FIFTH GENERATION.

JOSEPH FREEMAN, youngest son of Samuel (3) and Keziah (——) Freeman, was born at the homestead of his father, near where the "Mountain House" stood, in 1741. He married, first, Mary Morris; second, Mary Walker. He and his wife entered into covenant with the Mountain Society, August 31, 1767. Three of his children by his first wife—Rachel, Phebe and Samuel—were baptized the same date. He had other children by his second wife, *Uzal W.*, born October 5, 1771; Richard, born 1773, and Ira. He served with the Essex County Militia in the War of the Revolution. Some time after the close of the war he moved with his family to Saratoga County, N. Y. It is said that one of his children, Richard, was the first Mayor of Schenectady.

SIXTH GENERATION.

UZAL W. FREEMAN, son of Joseph and Mary (Walker) Freeman, was born at the homestead of his father and grandfather, October 5, 1771. He received a good education and taught school for a time. He afterwards went to New York City where he learned surveying and assisted in laying out some of the streets in the upper part of the city. He removed to Montville, Morris County, N. J., about 1817, and about four years later went to Paterson. It is said that he made the first map ever made of that city, two or three of which are still in existence. He married Sarah Ann Angevine, daughter of Gilbert Angevine, a descendant of a Huguenot family of that name, which settled in New Rochelle, N. Y., previous to the Revolution. Gilbert Angevine served in the War of the Revolution as a private. Only one surviving child was the issue of this marriage, viz.: Alexander Hamilton Freeman.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON FREEMAN, only son of Uzal W. and Sarah Ann (Angevine) Freeman, was born in New York City, December 30, 1810. When he was seven years of age his father removed to Montville, Morris County, N. J., where Alexander spent his boyhood and enjoyed good educational advantages. At the age of sixteen he went to learn the trade of tinsmith at Paterson and became a first-class workman. In 1836 he came to Orange and located on Main Street, near Harrison, where he

ALEXANDER H. FREEMAN.

remained in business for a year, returning to Paterson. In 1844 he came again to Orange and located on Main Street, near Hillyer, where he soon after built a shop and residence. Prospering in business he bought, in 1855, the property on the corner of Main and Canfield Streets and later another piece of property on the corner of Main and Centre Streets, where he built a three-story building, the lower part of which he occupied as a store and associated with him Mr. J. J. Banta. The buildings were twice destroyed by fire, first in 1860 and again in 1873. He rebuilt what is at present known as the Freeman Buildings, corner of North Centre and Main Streets.

Mr. Freeman was a man foremost in all good works and one whose name was a synonym of integrity, industry and unswerving fidelity to his convictions of right, and who was an unyielding opponent of everything that he believed to be against the welfare of the masses. For nearly thirty years he held the office of Justice of the Peace. He served as councilman four years, and for ten years was a member of the Board of Education, of which he was President at the time of his death and in which he served faithfully, ever studying the best methods of educating the rising generation. He did much to improve the condition of the schools during his administration as President. He prepared, in 1876, an elaborate history of the public schools of Orange, a portion of which is embodied in this work.

In politics Mr. Freeman was an abolitionist, being among the earliest to identify himself as a champion of the oppressed blacks, and was a member of the Buffalo Convention which, in 1842, nominated James G. Birney for President of the United States. When the Republican party was organized he at once identified himself with it and adhered to its principles up to the time of his death. He was so pronounced in his advocacy of freedom for the slaves that he sometimes gave offence to those who differed with him, but he had the satisfaction of knowing that most of them became converts to his faith. In the temperance cause he was an active worker and in the Temple of Honor he held the highest office in the subordinate temple in the State society, and for one year held the highest position in the organization in the United States. He was for some years an elder in the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Freeman married Lucinda, daughter of Judge Benjamin Crane, for twenty-five years County Judge of Morris County, N. J. He was the son of Benjamin Crane, of Cranestown, son of Stephen, son of Azariah, Jr., son of "Deacon Azariah" (who married Governor Treat's daughter), son of Jasper, the ancestor of the Crane family of Essex county. The issue of the marriage of Mr. Freeman and Lucinda Crane was: J. Addison Freeman, Ginerva and Wilberforce. Mr. Freeman died December 16, 1883, and his wife, August 5, 1889, and both are buried in the family plot in Rosedale.

JOSEPH ADDISON FREEMAN, M. D., eldest child of Alexander H. and Lucinda (Crane) Freeman, was born in Paterson, N. J., June 25, 1833. He came to Orange when eleven years of age and that place remained his home until his death. He early gave evidence of rare intellectual qualities. He graduated with very high honors from the College of New Jersey, in 1852, and after the required preliminary study, graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1856. He practised his profession for a short time in Somerset County, in this State, but soon returned to Orange where he was actively engaged until the breaking out of the Civil War. In 1862 he entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the Thirteenth New Jersey Regiment, but was soon after made surgeon of the same, which place he held until December, 1863, when he was appointed by President Lincoln, Surgeon in the U. S. Vol. Corps and assigned to the U. S. General Hospital, at Nashville, Tenn., of which he was subsequently placed in charge, and where he remained until his sudden death from pneumonia, on December 29, 1864. His remains were at once brought to Orange and interred in Rosedale Cemetery. Although but thirty-one years of age at his death, he had already developed into a physician of marked ability and gave evidence of becoming a very learned man. He possessed a sterling character and was universally recognized as a person of unusual talents and worth.

WILBERFORCE FREEMAN, the youngest child, is also a graduate of Princeton of the class of 1864, and of the Columbia College Law School, in 1868. He has always resided in Orange and practiced law for many years in partnership with Hon. J. L. Blake. He has been President of the Half Dime Savings Bank for several years.

THE HARRISON FAMILY.

RICHARD HARRISON, the ancestor of the Newark family of this name, came from Cheshire, England, and was one of the original settlers of the New Haven Colony, also one of the proprietors of the Totoket plantation, subsequently named Branford, where he died October 25, 1653. His children were: *Richard*, Samuel, Mary (or Maria), married, November 27, 1662, Thomas Pierson, Sr. (brother of Rev. Abraham), and Elizabeth.

The Newark Settler.

SERGEANT RICHARD HARRISON, eldest son of Richard Harrison (1), was born, probably in England. He was one of the committee sent to Newark "to order and settle the concernments and people of the place till another committee be chosen and settled." He was one of the Branford signers of the Fundamental Agreement. In 1668, as appears by the Newark Records, "the Town hath bargained with Deacon Ward, Serg't Richard Harrison and Serg't Edward Rigs for the sum of seventeen Pounds, to build the same Meeting House according to the Dementions agreed upon, &c." On August 24, 1670, "the Town made a full agreement with Mr. Robert Treat and Serg't Rich'd Harrison about the Building and Maintaining of a sufficient Corn Mill, to be set upon the Little Brook called the Mill Brook." Sergeant Richard Harrison was nominated for Ensign, August 30, 1673. He was elected one of the Town's Men, March 19, 1674. On April 17, 1676, he was chosen one of a "Committee to lay out the Highway and the Landing Place by the River." At a Town Meeting, May 16, 1683, "Whereas, there was a Covenant made with Mr. Robert Treat and Serg't Richard Harrison to make and maintain a sufficient Corn Mill, upon such conditions as is in a Covenant exprest, made between them, the said Treat and Richard Harrison, and the Town, recorded in the Town Book, fol. 29. Be it known that I, Richard Harrison, having bought Mr. Treat's part of the Mill, and am obliged, according to the Covenant and conditions thereof af's'd, have formerly and do now again, make over all my Right to the Mill unto my sons Samuel, Joseph and George Harrison, they being become obliged unto the Town, in all particulars mentioned in the said Covenant, to observe and keep the same in all respects as fully as I, the said Richard Harrison, was obliged to. And the said Samuel, Joseph and George Harrison have and do declare in the Town Meeting, their acceptance of the Mill upon the same Conditions as is in the said Covenant exprest." The children of Sergeant Richard Harrison were: *Samuel*, *Joseph*, born 1649; John, Benjamin, born 1655; George, born 1658; Daniel, born 1661; Mary, born 1664, married Samuel Pierson, Jr.

SECOND GENERATION.

Line of Sergeant Richard, of Newark.

SAMUEL HARRISON, eldest son of Sergeant Richard, came to Newark with his father. He drew his home Lott, No. 2, in May, 1673, and had evidently just reached his majority. In August of that year he was nominated for Ensign. On March 22, 1683, Samuel Harrison, Azariah Crane, Joseph Riggs and Edward Ball "are chosen to lay out the Bounds between us and Hockquecanung and to make no other Agreement with them of any other Bounds than what was formerly." Samuel Harrison (1), married Mary Ward, daughter of Sergeant John Ward. Their children were: Mary, *Samuel* (2), John, Sarah, Susanna and Eleanor.

THIRD GENERATION.

Samuel Harrison (2), son of Samuel (1) and Mary (Ward) Harrison, was born in Newark, in 1684. He settled at the Mountain in what is now Orange, in 1723. The old homestead, erected by him, is still in a good state of preservation. It is situated on Wigwam Brook, about two hundred yards west of Day Street, on Washington Street, and a little east of the new school house. It is partly concealed by a new building in front. The old well, with the well sweep, is between the two houses. On the corner stone of the

foundation underneath the front of the house is the following inscription: "S. H., 1723." A few feet east of the homestead stood the old saw mill and beyond this the fulling mill. This was a part of the farm owned by Samuel (1), his father. In his will, dated January 7, 1712-13, he gives to his son Samuel "fifty acres bounded on the north by lands of Anthony Olive, on the south by lands of Widow Abigail Ward, on the east by the highway and the west by the Mountain." The first reference to the mill of Samuel (2) is found in his account book, the charge being: "1729, June 16, to sawing for scool house, 00.5.6." He exercised the quadruple functions of magistrate, farmer, fuller and sawyer. He was withal a loyal rent-payer as appears from a petition addressed to Gov. Belcher in 1749, and signed by Nathaniel Wheeler, Jonathan Pierson, John Condit and others, asserting their loyalty and vindicating themselves against an implied connection with recent disturbances and riots Samuel Harrison's saw mill was the only one in this locality for some years and he probably did the sawing for most of the houses built here. The entries in his day book show that in July, 1748, he was sawing "oke plank, gice, slepers" and other material, and also receiving sundry sums of money "on account of the parsonage." Samuel Harrison married Jemima Williams (born 1686), daughter of Matthew Williams. Their children were: *Amos*, born 1712; Jemima, born 1714, married John Dod; Mary, born 1716, married —— Ward; Samuel (3), born 1718; Adonijah, born 1721; Ruth, born 1723; *Matthew*, born 1726; Eleanor, born 1729.

THE SAMUEL HARRISON HOMESTEAD.

FOURTH GENERATION.

Line of Amos, eldest child of Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1).

Amos Harrison eldest child of Samuel (2) and Jemima (Williams) Harrison, was born at the homestead, on Washington Street, within the present boundaries of Orange, in 1712. His name appears on the list of Essex County Militia, who served in the War of the Revolution. He purchased from the executors of Caleb Crane a large tract of land on the south side of the Northfield Road, extending to the summit of the mountain, a portion of which is still owned by his descendants. He married Hannah Johnson and had issue, Reuben, Isaac, *Simeon*, born 1741, Eleanor, Martha, Jemima, Ruth, married John Munn.

FIFTH GENERATION.

SIMEON HARRISON, third child of Amos and Hannah (Johnson) Harrison, was born at the homestead of his father, on the Northfield Road, in 1741. He married Hannah, daughter of Caleb Crane (son of Azariah (3), of Azariah (2), of Deacon Azariah—who married the daughter of Gov. Treat, —son of Jasper Crane, the ancestor). Their children were: *Caleb*, born 1770; Phebe, born 1774, married Noah Matthews; John, Hannah, Sarah, born 1783, married Joseph Matthews.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CALEB HARRISON, eldest child of Simeon and Hannah (Crane) Harrison, was born at the homestead on Northfield Road, in 1770, died 1854. He built, in 1808, the present brick house which stands near the entrance of the Northfield Road. He married Ketmah, daughter of Isaac Crane, and had children, Simeon, born 1792, died 1799; Mary, Phebe, Margaret, married Joel W. Condit; *Simeon*, again, born 1804; Hannah, married Rev. William R. Whittingham; Phebe.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

SIMEON HARRISON, fifth child of Caleb and Ketmah (Crane) Harrison, was born at the homestead of his father, in what is now West Orange, February, 1804; he died March 20, 1872. He attended the village school and had the advantages of a higher education at the Bloomfield Academy, a noted school in its day. He was a born leader of men, and no man ever lived in this community who exerted a stronger influence. Bold, courageous, honest and upright, he commanded respect, and yet by his kind, genial disposition he won the confidence of his fellow-men. He was a democrat of the old Jeffersonian school and was known throughout the State as one of the staunchest supporters of his party. He was in public office nearly all his life at a time when the office sought the man, and not the man the office. In the campaign of 1856 he was sent as a delegate by his party to the National Democratic Convention, at Cincinnati, when James Buchanan was nominated for President. At the fall election of 1858 he was elected as a representative of the Second Assembly District to the State Legislature. While faithfully representing his constituents in local matters, he could rise above all party ties when any great principle was at stake and, while loyal to his party, was in no sense a partisan. It was largely through his efforts that the new charter for Orange was obtained in 1860, and he was elected a member of the first Common Council under this charter. After the separation of the Oranges he became a member of the West Orange Township Committee. He was a most exemplary and worthy representative of the Masonic Fraternity, and no worthy distressed brother ever appealed to him in vain. He was seldom absent from the stated communications of Union Lodge, of which he was for forty-six years an honored member, passing through the several chairs, serving as Worshipful Master in 1852-3 and again in 1864. He was an excellent presiding officer and a skillful craftsman. Mr. Harrison's charities were not confined to his Masonic brethren. He recognized the fact that "The poor ye have with you always," and his well-filled larder could always be relied upon to supply the wants of the needy. He was a man of positive convictions, but not self-assertive. He was well informed on all the topics of the day and ready at all times to meet an opponent in open, fair combat. He was respected alike by friend and foe and admired for his many noble qualities of heart and mind.

Mr. Harrison married Abby Maria, daughter of Stephen Condit. They had one child, Abby Maria, who married Samuel O. Rollinson, a grandson of William Rollinson, one of the first—if not the first—steel engraver in this country. He came to this country just previous to or during the Revolution and it is said that he engraved the buttons on Washington's military coat. He engraved, in 1808, a portrait on steel of Gen. Alexander Hamilton—one of the best likenesses of Hamilton, it is said, ever made. Samuel O. Rollinson, the grandson, was connected with the Atlantic White Lead Co. for about forty years, part of the time as a partner. After his marriage with Miss Condit in 1869, he came to West Orange and resided at the home of his father-in-law and became interested to a considerable extent in public afiairs. He was for a long time a member of the Township Committee of West Orange and was also its chairman. He continued to reside in the old homestead until his death in August, 1891. He left four children. Simeon Harrison, the eldest, born at the homestead in 1870, educated at Princeton and graduated at the New York Law School in 1896 and read law in the office of Blake and Howe. He has already become interested in public affairs of his native town and has served as chairman of the Township Committee of West Orange. Phebe Harrison and Margaret Stymits, the two daughters of Samuel O. Rollinson, reside at the homestead. William, the youngest son, is a student at Princeton.

IRA HARRISON.

FOURTH GENERATION.

Line of Matthew, son of Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1).

MATTHEW HARRISON, seventh child of Samuel (2) and Jemima (Williams) Harrison, was born at the homestead, in Orange, in 1726. He served with the New Jersey militia in the War of the Revolution. He married Martha Dod and had issue, Abijah, *Aaron*, born 1753, *Amos*, Adonijah, Mary.

FIFTH GENERATION.

AARON HARRISON, eldest child of Matthew and Martha (Dod) Harrison, was born at the homestead of his father, on the Swinefield Road, in 1753. He also served with the New Jersey militia in the War of the Revolution. The military spirit continued long after the war and he was elected Major of a battalion of light horse composed of seven companies, every man furnishing his own uniform and equipments, at a cost of one hundred dollars each. It is said that the first farm wagon ever used in this locality was brought here by Major Harrison. He was a man of good judgment and sound common sense, and had the confidence and respect of his neighbors. He was twice married, first, to Jemima, third child of Daniel and Ruth (Harrison) Cundict. [Ruth was the daughter of Samuel Harrison (2).] He married, second, Phebe, daughter of Lewis Crane, son of Elihu, son of Jasper (3), son of Jasper (2), son of Jasper (1), one of the original Newark settlers. The wife of Lewis Crane was a cousin of Rev. Aaron Burr. The children of Aaron and Phebe (Crane) Harrison were: Samuel A., Charles, Matilda, Phebe, Jemima, married Caleb W. Baldwin, *Ira*, born January 4, 1795, *Aaron Burr*, Abigail, and Mary.

SIXTH GENERATION.

IRA HARRISON, son of Aaron and Phebe (Crane) Harrison, was born at his father's homestead, near that of his grandfather, January 4, 1795, died March 5, 1890. He was one of the most important connecting links between the past and present, and lived to see the great changes that have been wrought in his native town. He lived a useful, honored life and died in the full enjoyment of a bright Christian faith. He was one of the most enterprising farmers in this vicinity and was quick to adopt any improvements. He loved the good old customs, but was not averse to the new. He kept himself well abreast of the times. The old ox team might do for his neighbors, but he preferred a good team of horses. He was no doubt envied by his neighbors whom he was able to drive around in his own horse and wagon, he being the first to introduce this new method of locomotion in the Oranges. He lived to witness the feats of the iron horse and all the improved methods of travel. It was as a Christian and a gentleman, however, that he wielded the greatest influence. He was long an elder and a bright and shining light in the old First Presbyterian Church. His was no formal, but a thorough practical Christianity. He carried a *sanctified purse* and gave liberally when and where it was needed, and could always be relied upon to bear his full share of the burdens. He was tender and affectionate as husband and father, and loved, honored and respected by his neighbors. Although well advanced in years he showed his patriotism and loyalty during the war by attending the public meetings and encouraging enlistments. Mr. Harrison married Mary, daughter of Ichabod Jones, born Dec. 27, 1798, son of Joseph (2), born 1737, son of Joseph (1), born 1681, son of John Jones, the ancestor of the Jones family of East Orange. The children of Ira and Mary (Jones) Harrison were: Aaron, Rhoda A., Samuel, Matilda, John, Phebe C., married Josiah B. Williams, *Alfred F.*, William L., Mary E., married Capt. Ambrose M. Matthews, and Frederick J.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

ALFRED HARRISON, M. D., son of Ira and Mary (Jones) Harrison, was born at the homestead of his father, in Orange, September 9, 1833. He was prepared for college at Pierson's school, in Elizabeth, and was graduated at Princeton in 1855; pursued his medical studies at the University of Michigan, and the University Medical College, of New York, and for twenty-five years was engaged in a successful

practice in New York, which he relinquished some years since in consequence of failing health, and returned to Orange, the place of his birth. Mr. Harrison married Sarah Elizabeth Matthews, a sister of Capt. Ambrose Matthews.

AARON BURR HARRISON, seventh child of Aaron and Phebe (Crane) Harrison, was born September 18, 1796, at the homestead of his father, which stood on the present site of the Edison factory, on Valley Road. He was excessively fond of reading and study, and his parents desired to fit him for the ministry, and for his preparatory course he was sent to the Bloomfield Academy, intending to enter Princeton College. He changed his mind, however, preferring the simple farm life which his ancestors had followed. He had never united with any church and could not accept the extreme orthodox theological views required by the religious institutions of that day, and he was not ambitious to enter any other profession. He was associated for a time with his brother-in-law, John Randall, in surveying, and assisted in laying out a number of lots in the upper part of New York City. In his public and private life he was above reproach, and few men—even professing Christians—have ever lived nearer to the golden rule. His love for his fellow-men was very strong and he delighted in doing good and making others happy. He inherited a part of the homestead property and acquired additional acres, owning at one time about one hundred acres in different parts of Orange. His largest holdings extended from near the centre of Llewellyn Park some distance beyond the line of the Watchung branch of the Erie R. R. He cultivated his farm for many years until the rise in values made it no longer profitable. He sold some fifteen or twenty acres in Llewellyn Park to Mr. Haskell, and by degrees parted with much of his other property. Soon after disposing of his property in Llewellyn Park, he removed to the old Cyrus Jones homestead, on Main Street, East Orange, opposite the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, the birthplace of his wife. Here he spent the remainder of his days in peace and happiness, respected by his neighbors and honored by his fellow-citizens.

He was always known as Major Harrison, having early in life received his commission as Major of the Orange Infantry regiment. He possessed all the elements of leadership and his judgement was never questioned. Until the breaking out of the Civil War he was a Jackson democrat, but the action of the South in seceding from the Union aroused all the latent patriotism of his nature and he became one of the most ardent supporters of the government, doing all in his power to encourage enlistments and assist those who entered the ranks of the Union army. From the beginning of the war to the close of his life he continued in the ranks of the Republican party. While never especially active in local or State politics he was a man whose fitness for positions of honor and trust was universally acknowledged, and before the division of the Oranges he served on the Township Committee, acted as Township Treasurer, was for many years a member and Director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. In public life he did everything he could to encourage and help along the growth of his native town. He welcomed the business man from the city who came here to seek a home, and was heartily in favor of every improvement desired by the new-comers. He believed in having good roads, well lighted streets and above all, the best educational facilities for the masses that could be provided, and willingly submitted to increased taxation for that purpose. He gave the land for the village school which stood on the site of the present hotel on Valley Road, near Washington Street. In this little village school-house his own children were instructed in the rudimentary branches. In the march of improvement when better facilities were required, the little school-house was removed and is now used as a barn on the premises of Mrs. Dunston, a daughter of Mr. Harrison, who resides with her sister Caroline in the pretty cottage erected by her late husband, situated on Valley Road, facing Washington Street.

During the latter years of his life Mr. Harrison was occupied mostly in the care of his real estate. He was for many years a member of the Board of Directors of the Orange National Bank and a regular attendant at its meetings. He was a man of domestic tastes and very fond of his home and children. He married, about 1821, Caroline, daughter of Cyrus Jones, son of Cornelius, of Joseph (2), of Joseph (1), son of John Jones, the ancestor. Their children were: Cyrus Jones, married Harriet Simmons; Phebe Jones, married William Dunster, of Morris County, N. J., died September 5, 1885; Lydia Louisa,

AARON BURR HARRISON.

married Dr. C. A. Lindsley, a distinguished physician of New Haven, Conn., and Secretary of the Connecticut State Hospital from 1865 to 1877. He is a native of Orange, son of John Lindsley, of Daniel, of Nathaniel, of Ebenezer (2), of Ebenezer (1), of Francis, of the Newark Colony, son of John, the Branford ancestor.

Matilda, the third child of Aaron Burr Harrison, married Henry Powles, of East Orange. Their children are: Charles Van Zandt, deceased, Aaron Burr, Caroline, Harriet.

Cyrus Jones Harrison, the eldest, recently purchased a farm in Maryland. His eldest child, Cyrus Melville, resides with him, assisting in the management of the farm. He has had other children, viz.: Ida Lydia, Herbert, died young, Josephine, Samuel, deceased.

Charles Van Zandt, the fifth child of Aaron Burr and Caroline (Jones) Harrison, left two children —Aaron Burr and Charles Herbert.

AMOS HARRISON, second child of Matthew and Martha (Dod) Harrison, was born at the homestead in Orange, September 10, 1755. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and held positions of trust and honor in the county. He was commissioned Major of Essex Battalion, June 5, 1793, was Justice of the Peace for a long term of years. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1813, and held that position until his death. He was made Presidential elector in 1808, casting his vote for James Madison. He was elected elder of the First Presbyterian Church in 1799, continuing for some years. He lived on the Valley Road, in the house now known as "Walnut Cottage." He married, first, Martha Condit, daughter of Col. David Condit. He married, second, Sarah (Munn) Dodd, widow of Matthew Dodd. His children, all by his first wife, were: Keturah, born October 31, 1774, died young; Japhia, born September 7, 1776; Keturah, again, born April 16, 1779, died young; Johanna and David, twins, born June 10, 1781; Daniel, born September 10, 1783; Bethuel, born February 8, 1789; Amos, born January 9, 1791; *Abiathar*, born March 9, 1793; Rhoda, born October 19, 1795.

ABIATHAR HARRISON was born at the homestead of his father, in Orange, March 9, 1793, died January 31, 1867. He was a man of high standing in the community. He served two terms in the State Legislature and held other public positions. He married, first, Phebe Freeman, June 25, 1813; second, Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb Williams, November 28, 1816. His children were: Phebe, born November 25, 1817; Sarah, born December 20, 1819, died December 24, 1878; Susan Elizabeth, born January 29, 1822, married Nathan W. Pierson; Mary Adeline, born May 9, 1825; Harriet Newell, born March 20, 1828; Albert Williams, born January 21, 1831; Amos, born January 20, 1834, died July 27, 1840.

Mary Adeline Harrison, daughter of Abiathar, married Joseph Duryea Harrison, born July 3, 1822, a descendant of Joseph, son of Sergeant Richard Harrison. They had issue, Alexander Lee, Elizabeth A., Henry Lewis, Harriet Newell, Amy Duryea, Helen Mary.

Albert W. Harrison, son of Abiathar, was born January 21, 1831. He married Angeline Crane, daughter of Ira Crane, a descendant of Jasper through Azariah Crane. Albert W. resides in Fairfax County, Va. His children are: Clara Billings, Margaret Norwood, Mary Curtis and Albert Russell.

Line of Joseph Harrison, son of Sergeant Richard.

JOSEPH HARRISON, second son of Sergeant Richard Harrison and brother of Samuel, was born at Milford, in 1649, and came with his parents to Newark. The Newark Records show that "On June 13, 1679, fifty-nine acres of upland were surveyed to Joseph Harrison." It was bounded "on the north by the lands of Benjamin Harrison (brother of Joseph) and on the northwest by Perroth's Brook." He had one hundred acres fronting on the north side of the highway, now Main Street, from a point two hundred and fifty feet west of Ridge Street to Parrow Brook and bounded on the north by land of Amos Williams. This probably included the land of his brother Benjamin. He married Dorcas Ward, daughter of Sergeant John Ward, and had Richard, *Joseph*, Stephen, *Nathaniel*, Elizabeth, married Caleb Baldwin, Phebe, married John Ward, Mary.

JOSEPH HARRISON (2), second child of Joseph (1) and Dorcas (Ward) Harrison, was born in 1697 and lived in what is now Orange. He married, first, Martha Sargeant and, second, Mary Tompkins, daughter of Micah. His children were: Hannah, born 1714, married Samuel Williams, son of Samuel; Dorcas, born 1725, married Benjamin Lindsley; David, married Sarah Day, second, Phebe Dod; Phebe, married Samuel Pierson; Martha, married Josiah Quinby; Mary, married Judge John Peck; Sarah, born 1736, married David Dod, son of John; Joannah, married Cornelius Jones; Elizabeth, married Jonathan Williams; Richard, born 1743; Jared, born 1745; Joseph, born 1747; Lydia, born 1750, married Zebulon Jones.

NATHANIEL HARRISON, fourth child of Joseph (1) and Dorcas (Ward) Harrison, was born in 1705 and died in 1779. His farm was located in East Orange, on the ridge through which Harrison Street now runs. The name of his wife is not known. His children were: Stephen, Ichabod, Phebe, Dorcas, married Capt. Thomas Williams, Sarah.

Stephen, the eldest son of Nathaniel, married Lydia, daughter of Matthew Williams, and had Abigail, Joseph, Abial, Martha, married Jabez Pierson, Mary, Eunice, Rufus.

Abial, son of Stephen, married Elizabeth Lyon, and had Lydia, Stephen, Sarah, Abby, Hannah, Elizabeth, Eliza, Richard B., born August 9, 1806.

THE JONES FAMILY.

JOHN JONES, the ancestor of this branch of the Jones family, tradition says, came from Wales. He was the father of John, Moses and *Joseph*.

JOSEPH JONES, the immediate ancestor of the Jones family of Orange, was born in 1681, died in 1753. He owned large tracts of land near the head of the present Main Street, in Orange, to the foot of and on the mountain. On June 18, 1711, he conveys to John Suydenham "a certain tract of land in the limits of Newark by the road that leads to the Mountain * * * bounded east by Peleg Shores, and north and west by my own land, and south by said highway, containing four acres."

June 2, 1718, Joseph Jones and Hannah Jones, his wife, convey to Nathaniel Ward * * * "a certain parcel of land upon the road that leads to the Mountain, being part of the land upon which I now dwell, upon the eastern part of said lot, containing twenty-one and a half acres, bounded easterly with Huntington's land, and northeasterly with Azariah Crane's, and westerly and southerly with the highway"—Northfield Road. "Executed before Joseph Harrison and Jonathan Crane, two of His Majesty's Justices of the Common Pleas."

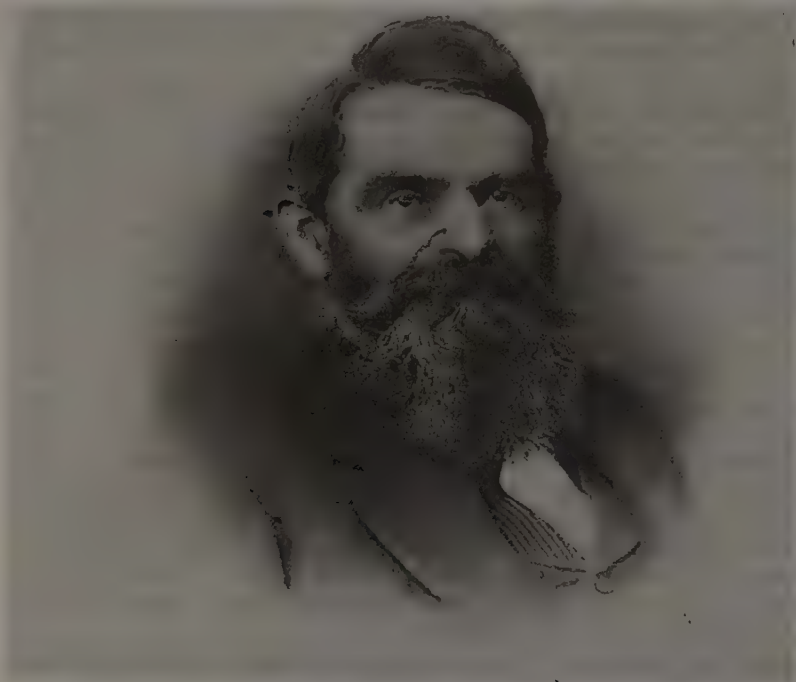
Joseph Jones married Hannah ——, born 1678, and had issue, *Samuel*, born 1706.

SAMUEL JONES, son of Joseph and Hannah (——) Jones, was born in 1706, died October 18, 1764, aged 56; he was buried in the old Orange cemetery. He married Elizabeth Morris, probably daughter of John Morris, Jr., son of Capt. John. His children were: John, born 1736; Hannah, born 1738; *Joseph*, born 1739; Cornelius, born 1741; James, born 1743; Sarah, born 1745; Capt. Zebulon, born 1747; Elizabeth, born 1749; Mary, born 1750; Phebe, born 1753; Lydia, born 1755.

JOSEPH JONES, third child of Samuel and Hannah (——) Jones, was born in Orange, November 17, 1739. He probably inherited lands from his father. His homestead was on the northwest corner of the present Maple Avenue and Main Street, in East Orange. He served with the Essex County militia in the War of the Revolution. He married Phebe, daughter of Nathaniel Harrison, born May 28, 1739, died October 11, 1833. He had among other children, a son, *Ichabod*.

ICHABOD JONES, son of Joseph and Phebe (Harrison) Jones, was born at the homestead, in what is now East Orange, in 1778. He was a carpenter and joiner and carried on a successful business for some years. He married Rhoda, daughter of John and Ruth (Harrison) Munn, and had issue, Polly, born December 27, 1798; John M., born March 2, 1802; Marita, born June 12, 1809; Nancy, born February 27, 1811; Phebe, born May 4, 1789; *Alfred*, born June 10, 1815; William, born April 30, 1818.

ALFRED JONES, son of Ichabod and Rhoda (Munn) Jones, was born at the homestead of his father, corner of North Maple Avenue and Main Street, East Orange, June 10, 1815. He was self-educated and served an apprenticeship with the late Stephen Dodd at the carpenter's trade. He subsequently formed a co-partnership with Mr. E. O. Doremus (the present Vice-President of the American Insurance Company, of Newark), and the firm did a large and successful business for many years. Some of the finest and most substantial houses in the township of East Orange were erected by this firm. Mr. Jones was a skillful mechanic, conscientious, painstaking, reliable and trustworthy, and those with whom he had dealings were among his warmest friends. He never took any active part in public affairs but was a man of progressive ideas and gave encouragement to all public improvements. He was modest and unassuming in his manner and was highly respected by his fellow-citizens and beloved by those who enjoyed his friendship. He was an early member of the Second Presbyterian or Brick Church, having united with it during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Pierson. He was an exemplary Christian and labored earnestly to advance the cause of religion. He engaged actively in works of benevolence and endeavored faithfully to live up to the golden rule. As a member of Lafayette Lodge, I. O. O. F., he was in hearty sympathy with the principles of the order and exemplified its teachings in his readiness to respond to every appeal for assistance from the distressed worthy brethren of the order. The esteem in which he was held in the community was shown in the large gathering of his friends and relatives on the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage—the golden wedding—January 6, 1891. He married Margaret E. Peck, daughter of William Peck, sixth in descent from Joseph, the ancestor of the Peck family, of East Orange (see history of Peck family). She was a sister of James Peck, one of the most prominent citizens of East Orange. The issue of this marriage was: William A. and Harriet Louisa, who married Charles M. Decker, a leading merchant of the city of Orange, and President of the Orange National Bank.



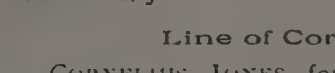
ALFRED JONES.

WILLIAM AGUSTUS JONES, eldest child of Alfred and Margaret (Peck) Jones, was born in the house adjoining the Brick Church, on Main Street, East Orange, October 26, 1841. He received a good education, attending the public and private schools. Among his tutors were Dr. Berry and Mr. Alonzo Brackett, a brother-in-law of the Rev. Dr. White, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. After serving an apprenticeship with his father at the carpenter's trade he, in 1862, entered the employ of John M. Randall, lumber dealer, at Newark, N. J. Later he became the junior partner of the firm of Randall, Swain & Co. In 1875 Mr. Randall withdrew and the business was continued under the firm name of Swain & Jones. The firm has held a leading position in the lumber trade and carries on a general trade throughout the State in addition to its extensive local trade. Mr. Jones has confined himself strictly to his line of business and has never engaged in other enterprises. He is a member of the Lumber Dealers' Association of New Jersey, of which his firm was one of the founders. During the

year 1892 Mr. Jones served as President of the Association. He is also a member of the Orange Athletic Association. In 1862 he married Lucy Miriam Andrew, daughter of the late George Andrew, of Cheshire, England. Their children are: Mary E., Jennie A., Winnifred L., Nora M., Albert E., William A., Jr. and Maude.

Line of Cornelius, son of Samuel, of Joseph, of John Jones.

CORNELIUS, JONES, fourth child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Morris) Jones, was born in Orange, September 27, 1741. He served as private in the Essex Militia, in the War of the Revolution. His house and farm was plundered by the Hessians and stripped of everything movable. He married Joanna Harrison, daughter of Joseph, and had issue, *Cyrus*, born 1770; Nancy, married Moses Williams, son of Capt. Tom Williams; Naomi, married Enos Lyon, Matthias, Martha, Joanna, married Daniel Matthews.



eldest child of Cornelius and Jemima (Harrison) Jones, was born in Orange, August 24, 1770, died May 27, 1870. He engaged in the manufacture of hats in 1790, on the west side of Main Street, in East Orange, near the junction. He enjoyed excellent health up to a short time before his death, and lacked only about three months of being one hundred years old. He married Jemima, daughter of Benjamin Munn, and had children, *Viner Van Zant*, Lydia, Phebe, Caroline; the latter married Aaron Burr Harrison.

VINER VAN ZANT JONES, son of Cyrus and Jemima (Munn) Jones, was born at the homestead, in East Orange, October 27, 1794. He also engaged in the manufacture of hats. He married, Harriet Condit, daughter of Samuel, and had two children, only one of whom survived—Samuel C., born September 17, 1819. Viner Van Zant died September 30, 1823.

SAMUEL C. JONES, son of Viner Van Zant and Harriet (Condit) Jones, was born at the homestead, in what is now East Orange, September 17, 1819. He has been for many years Secretary of the Newark Lime and Cement Co. He is a leading member and an elder in the Munn Avenue (or First) Presbyterian Church, of East Orange. Married Mary O. Kilburn, daughter of Daniel; no children.

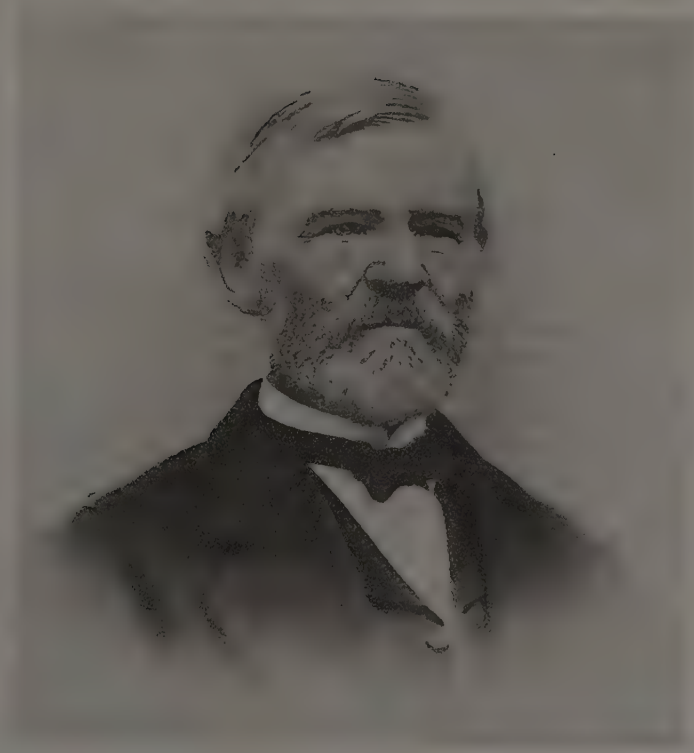
THE LINDSLEY FAMILY.

This name is variously spelled Linle, Linley, Linsley and Lindsley. The name was originally Linesley, and there is a town of that name in County Lancaster, England, where this family had their seat. They bore: *Arms*—Sable, a lion rampant between eight crosses pattée fitchée argent. *Crest.*—An arm in armour, embowed, holding in the glove a sabre, all ppr.

John and Francis Linley emigrated from a place not far to the southwest of London and settled in the New Haven Colony about 1640. John Linley took the oath of fidelity to the New Haven Colony, July 1, 1644. The names of John and Francis Linley appear on the New Haven Records the following year in a suit for "damadges" as follows: "Stephen Medcalfe complayned that he was going into the house of John Linley, Francis Linley, his brother, being in the house, told him he would sell him a gunne, the said Stephen asked him if it were a good one, he answered yea, as any was in the towne." The "gunne" proved defective as was shown by the result and the finding of the court. "The court considering the premises, the great damadge Stephen Medcalfe had susteyned in the losse of his eye, w^th^ the losse of his time and the great chardge of the cure, Mr. Pell affirming it was worth 10^l^, ordered Francis Linley to pay to Stephen Medcalfe 20^l^ damadges."

Branford, formerly Totoket, was established as a plantation in 1644 and the names of John and Francis Linley appear on the records in 1646. They were probably among the first planters. John remained at Branford, where he died, his children having settled "ancient Woodbury."

FRANCIS LINLEY came with the first settlers to Newark, and his name appears among the forty additional settlers who signed the "Fundamental Agreement," June 24, 1667. In the first division of "home lots," he drew No. 44. He also had his division of meadow land and a "lot in the Great Neck."



NELSON LINDSLEY.

He obtained patents for several tracts of land, part of which was in the right of Ebenezer Canfield. Among the records of the New Jersey Historical Society are copies of several deeds of Francis and Ebenezer, his son. He was a large landholder, but does not appear to have taken a prominent part in the town affairs. His "home lott" was on the corner of the present Market and High Streets. His children born in Branford were: Deborah, born 1656; Ruth, born 1658; *Ebenezer*, born 1665; John, born in Newark, 1667; also Benjamin, Joseph and Jonathan.

SECOND GENERATION.

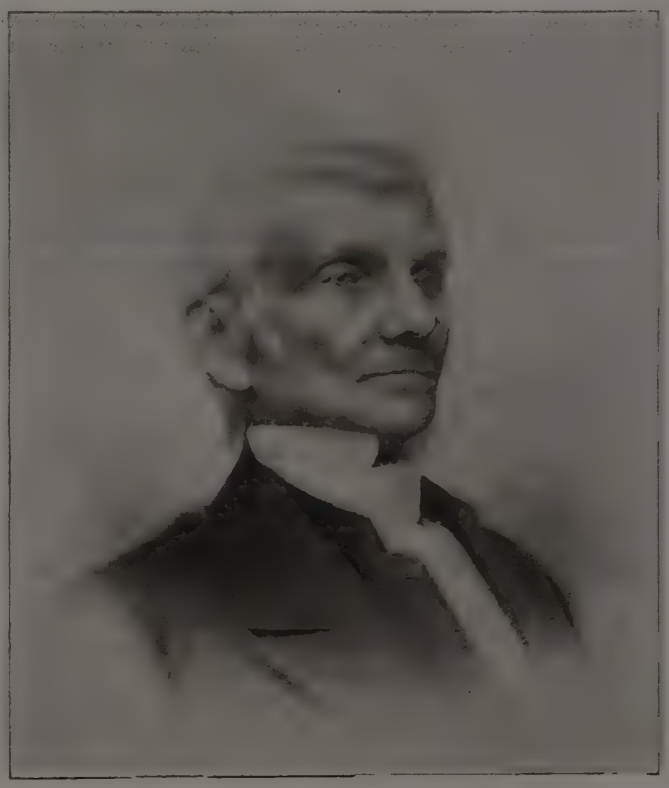
EBENEZER LINDSLEY, eldest son and third child of Francis Lindsley, was born in Branford, Conn., in 1665; was brought with his parents to Newark two years later. His children were: Hannah, born 1693; Ebenezer, born 1696; Josiah, Elihu and *Benjamin*, born 1715.

THIRD GENERATION.

BENJAMIN LINDSLEY, youngest child of Ebenezer Lindsley, was born in Newark, in 1715. That he lived and owned property in what is now Orange is shown by the fact that he was one of the subscribers to the amount of £6 to the "second meeting-house," in 1753. He married Mary Morris, daughter of John Morris, son of Capt. John Morris, and had issue, *John*, known as "Judge John," born 1752, Sarah, Elizabeth.

FOURTH AND FIFTH GENERATIONS.

JOHN LINDSLEY, eldest child and only son of Benjamin and Mary (Morris) Lindsley, was born in that part of Newark now known as South Orange, in 1752. His name appears among the subscribers to the "Parish Sloop," in 1784. John Lindsley and Aaron Munn were appointed a committee to meet the committee of the Newark Church to try and "accomidate the difference existing between Newark Church and the Church of Orange, respecting the lower parsonage." At the "usual Fourth of July celebration," held in 1814, John Lindsley, Esq., with Major Abraham Winans, were the "bearers of the National standard." This honor was always accorded to the leading men in the town. In the early records he is mentioned as "Judge John." He was Justice of the Peace for a number of years and afterwards Associate Judge of one of the County courts until his death. Judge John Lindsley married Phebe Baldwin, daughter of Israel Baldwin, and had issue, Lydia, Sarah, Mary (Squire Stephen D. Day married Sarah, and on her decease, married Mary), Matilda, *John Morris*, born 1784, Benjamin, Phebe, Eliza.

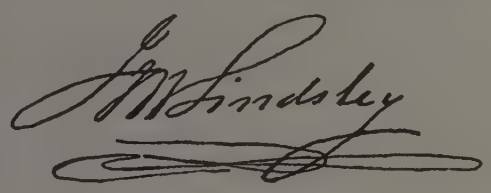


JOHN MORRIS LINDSLEY.

JOHN MORRIS LINDSLEY, son of Judge John and Phebe (Baldwin) Lindsley, was born in Orange, in 1784. He was a leading man in the community and was one of the first to start a country store. He was associated with his brother-in-law, Stephen D. Day, until 1806, when the firm was dissolved and the business continued by Mr. Lindsley in

the store built for the firm on the easterly corner of Cone Street, the site of which is now occupied by the Orange Savings Bank. He continued to do a thriving business for many years and was recognized as one of the leading and most enterprising merchants in Essex County. When his sons Nelson and George arrived at the proper age they were taken into partnership and the business continued as John M. Lindsley & Sons until his death. In 1850, Nelson and George established the coal business, being the first to introduce its use in Orange. They built up an extensive business in this line and gradually reduced their stock of general merchandise, limiting it to that of coal and hardware.

While taking no prominent part in politics, he encouraged improvements in every direction and had great faith in the ultimate development of his native town. He witnessed its growth from a simple farming district to a flourishing township, which gradually developed into a prosperous city. He married Charlotte Taylor, a descendant of Rev. Daniel Taylor, the first pastor of the Mountain Society. His children were: *Nelson*, born August 23, 1808; Romana A., married Philip Kingsley, the first lawyer of Orange, afterwards, Locke Catlin; John; Ann E., married Edward Truman Hillyer; James Girard, *George*.

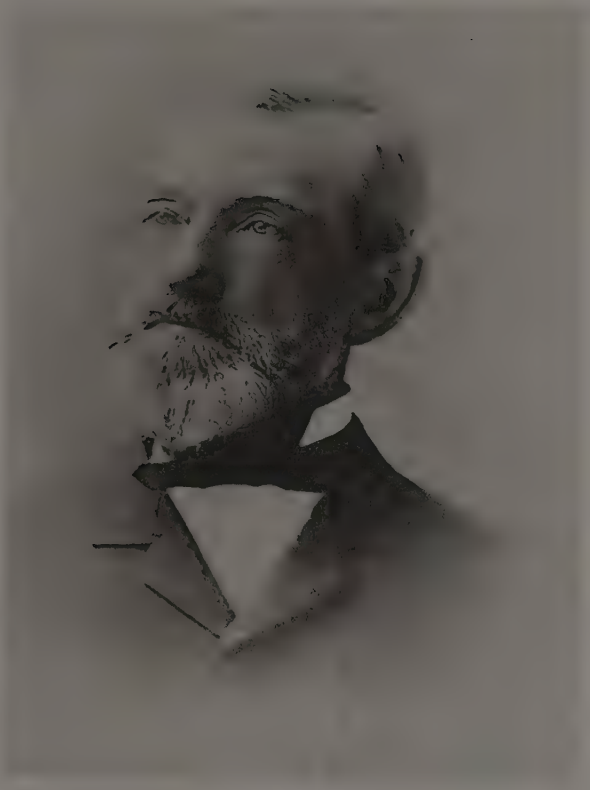


SIXTH GENERATION.

NELSON LINDSLEY, eldest child of John Morris and Charlotte (Taylor) Lindsley, was born at the homestead of his father, on the corner of Main and Cone Streets, on the site now occupied by his son as a hardware store, August 23, 1808. He attended the public school and the Orange Academy, and entered his father's store as clerk and, together with his brother George, succeeded to the business. In 1862 the new brick building was erected on the opposite corner, and for twenty years the firm was the most prosperous of any in the county outside of Newark. In 1883, owing to increasing weakness, Nelson withdrew from the firm, the business being continued by his brother.

Mr. Lindsley had no desire for politics or social life, but was a staunch republican and always a leader in every movement tending to improve the town or benefit his neighbors. He was especially active in the movement made in 1857 to secure better facilities on the Morris and Essex Road. He was one of a committee which waited upon the managers of the Morris and Essex Railroad to protest, in the name of Orange, against an increase of fares to New York and Newark, of fifty and twenty-five per cent. He continued to agitate the matter until the object was accomplished. He also assisted in securing the incorporation of Orange as a town. The agitation was begun in 1859, and he called to order the first public meeting held to consider that question, in Willow Hall, November 17, 1859. He was elected to represent the Third Ward in the following year, when the first Town Committee was organized. He served one term of three years. Mr. Lindsley was President of the Rosedale Cemetery Association for many years and spent much of his time in bringing the cemetery to that state of development which has since characterized it. Under the old militia system he took an active interest in military affairs and was adjutant of the Fifth Regiment, Essex Brigade. There were few men who occupied a more important position or exercised greater influence in the community. He was a devoted husband and a model father. He married Ann Harrison, daughter of Caleb Harrison (son of Caleb, of George, of George, of Sergeant Richard), and had issue, Charlotte, Edward, Anna, married, first, Farrand Dodd, second, Orrin S. Wood; John N., Walter. Mr. Lindsley died Sunday, July 1, 1888.

GEORGE LINDSLEY, youngest child of John Morris and Charlotte (Taylor) Lindsley, was born at the homestead of his father, corner of Main and Cone Streets, in 1821. He was educated at the public school and Orange Academy, and began his business career as clerk in his father's store. His father subsequently retired from active participation in the business and a new co-partnership was formed under the firm name of J. M. Lindsley & Sons, composed of Nelson and George Lindsley. The



GEORGE LINDSLEY.

character of the business was changed, the new firm giving up the dry goods and continuing with groceries and hardware, and the coal business which they had already taken up as an independent line.

The new firm continued at the old stand on the southeast corner of Main and Cone Streets, for several years. About 1860, J. M. Lindsley made a division of his property and the west corner came into the possession of N. & G. Lindsley, who erected the brick building on the site of the old homestead, where they continued to do business until the failing health of Nelson necessitated his retirement, George then assuming control, being associated with John N., the son of Nelson.

George Lindsley was a public-spirited man and took great interest in the development of Orange, and to his enterprise and energy are due many of the improvements that have made Orange conspicuous as a suburban city. He was an ardent republican, an earnest worker for his party, and his influence could always be felt in his ward on election day. Few members of his party did so much personal work on such occasions as he. He represented his ward in the Common Council and in the Board of Chosen Freeholders. He was one of the original incorporators of the Orange Savings Bank. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, a member of the Board of Deacons and for many years a member of the Board of Trustees. He was a shrewd business man and accumulated considerable real estate during his life. He was very accommodating to his friends and allowed them the use of his name or money, and often to his sorrow. Mr. Lindsley married Henrietta Matilda, a sister of General Alfred Munn, and a daughter of William Munn, son of Aaron, son of Benjamin, son of John Munn, the ancestor of the Newark branch of the family. The issue of this marriage was: Frank, died in infancy; *Stuart*, Emma Louisa, Laura Matilda, Kate Munn, died in infancy, *Charles Alfred*, Clara Augusta, born 1862, died 1886.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

JOHN NICOL LINDSLEY, fourth child of Nelson and Ann (Harrison) Lindsley, was born on the corner of Centre and Reuck Streets, Orange, November 23, 1846. He attended the public school and completed his education at the Orange Academy. Desirous of obtaining a more thorough knowledge of general business affairs than could be acquired in his native town, he went to New York city and entered the employ of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co., where he remained six years. When his father retired from business, in 1885, on account of failing health, John N. returned to Orange and took his place in the firm, being associated with his Uncle George. On the death of the latter, Charles A., his youngest son, became his successor, and was associated with John N., for a time in the coal and hardware business. In 1889 there was a division made, Charles A. taking the coal and John N. the hardware business. He enlarged and made many changes in this line, adding a greater variety of goods and doing a more extensive trade than was carried on either by his father or grandfather. He is a man of great force, energy and determination of character. Although taking no active part in politics, he is an ardent Republican, and true to the principles represented by his party. He is manager of the Orange Savings Bank, one of the oldest institutions of the kind in this part of the country. Mr. Lindsley married Ella, daughter of Napoleon Stetson, of Orange, a descendant of Robert Stetson, the ancestor of the family, born in Scotland in 1612, and settled in Scituate, Mass. Three children are the issue of this marriage, viz.: Mary, Anna and Isabel.

STUART LINDSLEY, eldest son of George and Henrietta Matilda (Munn) Lindsley, was born in Orange, February 18, 1849. He attended the public school and also the well-known private school kept by the Misses Robinson, and later the Newark Academy, and was graduated at the School of Mines of Columbia College in 1870. The first year after his graduation he was engaged in the private laboratory of Professor Charles A. Chandler, as analytical chemist. He then took up civil engineering, and for the next five years was engineer of the Dundee Water Power and Land Co., having charge of the company's works at Passaic, N. J. During a portion of the time he was also City Engineer of Passaic City, and also engaged in private work in the line of his profession. In 1873, there being a general business

depression in the East, he accepted an offer to go as chemist to the Union Consolidated Mining Co., of Tennessee, an extensive copper mining and smelting company, located at Ducktown, Tenn. In 1879 he went to Leadville, Col., and engaged as assayer with the Gage Hagaman Smelting Co., proprietors of one of the early silver lead smelting works of that place; subsequently he accepted a similar position with the Chrysolite Silver Mining Co. He removed thence to Clifton, Arizona, and was appointed superintendent and metallurgist of the Detroit Copper Co., and afterwards filled the same position with the Royal Gorge Smelting Co., at Canyon City, Col., also doing other work in the West in the line of expert in mining, &c.

Mr. Lindsley returned East in 1887, and soon after engaged in business in his native town. He formed a co-partnership with Robert Wright for the purpose of carrying on business as road contractors and builders, under the firm name of Wright & Lindsley. After the death of his father, he joined his brother, Charles A., who had already succeeded to the coal business of his father, and formed a new co-partnership in the same line, under the firm name of S. & C. A. Lindsley, his cousin, by mutual consent, having taken the hardware business. About this time the property on the southwest corner of Main and Cone Streets having been left to him and his brother by their father's will, they enlarged the building, adding some seventy-five feet on the west side of the corner brick building.

Mr. Lindsley continued his connection with Mr. Wright, and with him also formed a separate branch as engineers and contractors for the "construction and equipment of steam and electric railways, power and mining plants," etc. Mr. Lindsley organized the Essex County Electric Co., of which he is the manager. This company supplies Orange and West Orange with the electric light, but possesses abundant facilities for extending operations to other parts of the county.

Mr. Lindsley is one of the few descendants of the "Founders of the Oranges," who have continued the work begun by their ancestors, and is worthy to be classed among the advanced Builders, to whose energy, enterprise and business sagacity, the city of Orange owes its great prosperity. His long experience in the West developed the characteristics inherited from his ancestors, awakening within him the spirit of self-reliance and confidence, to which he owes his success in his various business enterprises.

Mr. Lindsley married Katharine Elizabeth Merrill, daughter of John Leonard Merrill, a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, the ancestor, one of the founders of Newburyport, Mass., in 1635. Their children are George Leonard, Lucy Merrill, Alice, Horace Nelson and Girard.

CHARLES ALFRED LINDSLEY, second son of George and Henrietta Matilda (Munn) Lindsley, was born on Day Street, Orange, April 30, 1859. Studious, earnest and thoughtful as a child, he developed the same characteristics as a man. He began his studies in the public school, and after graduating at the Orange High School, he was prepared for college under a private tutor, and was graduated from Princeton in 1882. He soon after entered his father's employ as a clerk, and after the death of the latter formed a new co-partnership with his cousin, John N. Lindsley, and continued for a time in the coal and hardware business established by his father. Three years later a division of interests took place, John N. Lindsley having withdrawn by mutual consent, taking the hardware business as his share, and a new co-partnership was formed in the coal business with Stuart and Charles A., under the firm name of S. & C. A. Lindsley. The latter continued to develop this branch of the business, and became connected also with other enterprises. He is interested with his brother in the Essex County Electric Co., of which he is Secretary. He is a director of and assisted in organizing the Second National Bank. He is a member of the Board of School Commissioners, and having in early life enjoyed the benefit of the excellent school system for which Orange is famous, he is naturally interested in maintaining its reputation and assisting in the further educational development.

In religious matters Mr. Lindsley adheres to the church of his ancestors, but is in sympathy with the more advanced and liberal ideas of modern Presbyterianism. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, and an earnest supporter of its able and liberal-minded pastor. As Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, he looks carefully after the financial affairs of the church. He is also a teacher in the Sabbath School, and a faithful laborer in the various branches of church work.

He married Miss Emily M. Decker, daughter of Frank Decker, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., a descendant, probably, of Abraham Decker, who came from Holland about the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled near Albany, N. Y.

Benjamin Lindsley, son of Judge Joseph Lindsley, of the fourth generation, was born about 1786. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Camp—son of Joseph (2), Joseph (1), son of Samuel, son of William Camp, one of the original settlers, who came from Milford to Newark in 1666. Benjamin Lindsley had, among other children, a son, Joseph C., who was the father of Mrs. Frazar, of Orange.

THE MANDEVILLE FAMILY.

The Mandevilles of America all have a common origin and are descended from one of the oldest and most distinguished families of France. An inscription on a plate over the gate at the entrance of Rouen, in Normandy, France, from whence the family came originally, shows that they had achieved great distinction in the early history of that ancient city. When William, Duke of Normandy, "the Conqueror," passed over into England, A. D. 1066, he was accompanied by one Godfridus de Mannavilla, who, on the distributory lands and lordships which afterwards took place, was very liberally rewarded for his services. A grandson of the latter was the first Earl of Essex.

Giles Jansen De Mandeville, the American ancestor of this family, fled from the city of Rouen, Normandy, France, to Holland, and in the province of Guilderland; he married Elsje Hendricks, about 1640. He received from the Dutch Government a grant of land at Flatbush, L. I., and came to this country in 1647, on the ship "Faith," in company with Peter Stuyvesant, afterwards Governor of the colony, who was a great friend of the family and who, later, gave his friend Mandeville a grant of land on the Hudson River, extending from Ganzevoort Street upwards and including the present Abington Square, which was then the family burying-ground. The locality was Greenwich village.

SECOND GENERATION.

Hendrick Mandeville, the eldest child of Giles Jansen De Mandeville, came into possession of the Flatbush, L. I., property, which he sold and removed to Pompton Plains, N. J. He was twice married and had six children, viz.: David, Peter, Antje, Johannis, Hendrick and Giles.

THIRD GENERATION.

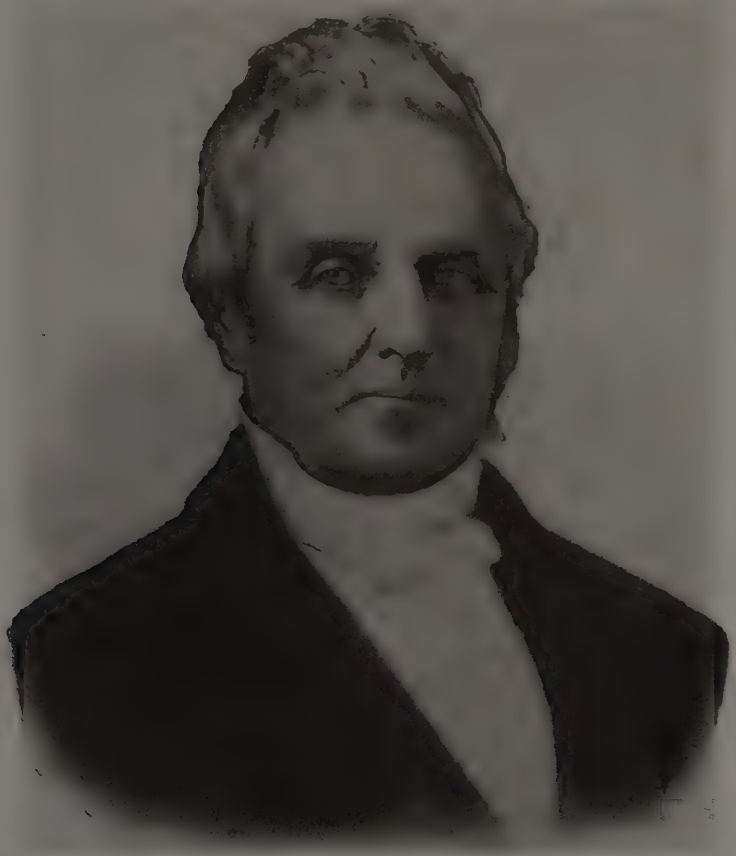
GILES MANDEVILLE, youngest child of Hendrick, was born at Pompton Plains, N. J., January 25, 1708, died August 8, 1776. His first residence was in a log house, which was destroyed by fire in 1742. He built a stone house on the same site which is still standing. He married Leah Bruen or Brown and had eight children, viz.: Hendrick (3), born 1732; Elizabeth, born 1736; William, born 1739; Johannis, born 1740; Anthony, born March 7, 1742; Grietje, Giles, *Abraham*.

FOURTH GENERATION.

ABRAHAM MANDEVILLE, youngest child of Giles and Leah (Brown) Mandeville, was born at Pompton Plains, N. J., October 25, 1750. He was a man of considerable means and influence in the community. He married Antje Van Wagoner. Their children were: Catherine, born August 7, 1775, died in infancy; Gellis, or *Giles*, born November 29, 1777; Cornelius, born November 20, 1779; William, born May 20, 1782; Helmah, born August 18, 1785; Abram, born May 14, 1788; Catherine, again, born July 24, 1789; Leah, born June 8, 1795.

FIFTH GENERATION.

GILES MANDEVILLE, eldest living child of Abraham and Antje (Van Wagoner) Mandeville, was born at Pompton Plains, N. J., November 29, 1777, died in Orange, June 14, 1863. He was a prosperous farmer and a man of more than ordinary intelligence, possessed of a retentive memory and fond of books of which he had a large and varied collection. He was well informed on the leading topics of the day and was a man of much ability and influence. He was the founder of the Orange branch of the family, having settled here in 1800, being then a young man of twenty-two. He was interested in educational matters and founded the first public library ever established in the Oranges, his own collection of books forming the nucleus. It was well patronized by the young men of the day who derived great benefit from it, and Mr. Mandeville was recognized as a public benefactor. He died June 14, 1863, and was buried in the old Orange burying-ground, afterward removed to Rosedale Cemetery. He was a man of honest convictions, but simple and unaffected in his manner. In appearance and personal characteristics he showed the hereditary traits of the family. He married Sally, daughter of Henry Wick, of Morristown, N. J., and had issue, *Abraham*, *James Camp*, Elizabeth, married Cyrus Baldwin (see Baldwin family), Henry Sears, and Preston. Giles Mandeville married, second, Abigail Crane, a descendant of Jasper Crane, who married the daughter of Governor Treat, of Connecticut, and one of the original settlers of Newark.



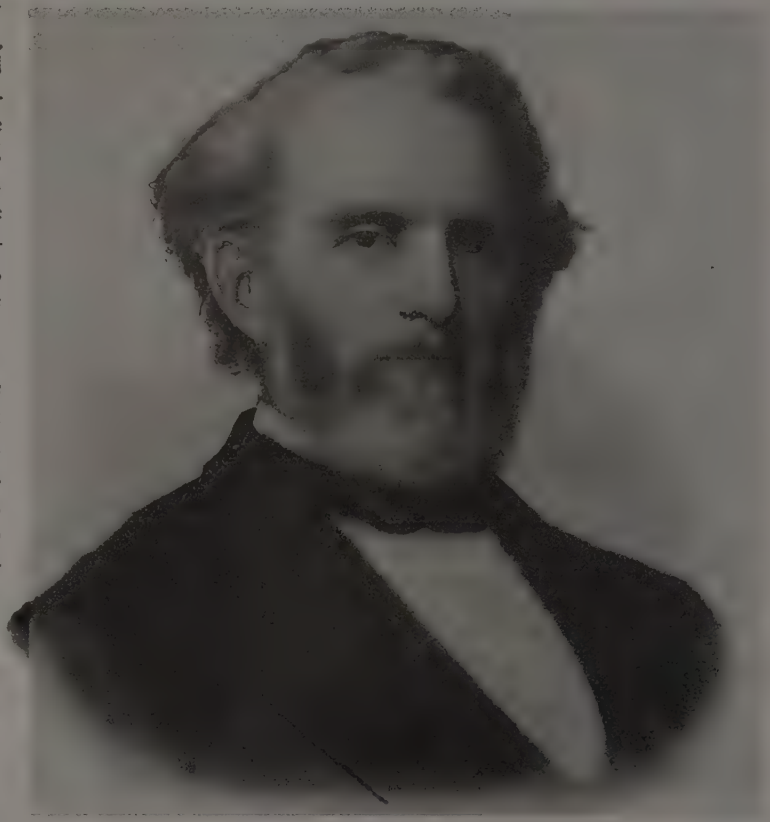
GILES MANDEVILLE.

SIXTH GENERATION.

ABRAHAM MANDEVILLE, eldest child of Giles and Sally (Wick) Mandeville, was born in Orange, August 27, 1805. He was educated at Colonel Chester Robinson's school and later engaged in mercantile affairs and held many offices of trust and honor. He was Coroner and was for fifteen years Justice of the Peace. He was one of the incorporators of the Orange Savings bank and continued on the board of management up to the time of his death. His early connection with the Masonic Fraternity was a notable event in his life, having been raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, February 20, 1827, in Union Lodge, No. 11, only a few weeks before the corner-stone of Masonic Hall was laid. Stephen D. Day, one of the founders of the Lodge, was Grand Junior Warden of the State at the time, and took an active part in the ceremonies. Dr. Daniel Babbitt, who afterwards became Grand Master of the State, was Worshipful Master of Union Lodge at the time, and from him Mr. Mandeville received his first lessons in Speculative Masonry, and exemplified its teachings during the remainder of his life. During the anti-Masonic excitement, from

1836 to 1846, he remained firm and loyal to the Order, and at the time of his death was the oldest living Master Mason in Orange, having been a member of Union Lodge for over half a century. When work was resumed by the Lodge, after a lapse of many years, he was among the first to take his place among his brother members. He died in May, 1887, aged 81 years and 9 months. He married Lydia L. Kilburn, daughter of Daniel Kilburn, of Orange, a descendant of "Sergeant John" Kilburn, of Wethersfield, Conn., whose ancestry dates back to that of William de Kilbourne, Lord of the manor of Kilbourne in Yorkshire, born A. D., 1173. The children of Abraham and Lydia L. (Kilburn) Mandeville were: Lewis A., Sarah E., Giles P., Phebe A. and Mary K., who married Joseph A. Minott.

JAMES CAMP MANDEVILLE, second child of Giles and Sally (Wick) Mandeville, was born in the house, on Main Street (still standing), opposite the Methodist Church, about 1807. He received a good common school education, and learned the trade of coach-making with Hedenburg, Pickett, Cooper & Co., and was associated with them in business. He made considerable money, but through the failure of his old employers, in 1841, he lost it, and was obliged to go to work as a journeyman. He removed to Newark and lived there during the remainder of his life. He married Caroline Van Vilsor, of Hempstead, L. I., and had issue *Dr. Frederic B.* and Anna M., who married Edwin Scudder.



JAMES CAMP MANDEVILLE

It is not surprising to find a physician in this branch of the family, as there have been several members of the different branches who have attained distinction in this profession. Sir John Maundeville, born in St. Albans, England, about 1300, was a man of scholastic learning and also acquainted with medicine and natural science, as understood in that day. Bernard Mandeville, M. D., born at Dordrecht about 1665, was settled as a physician in London, where he died January 21, 1733. Several members of the American branch have been prominent as physicians.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

FREDERICK B. MANDEVILLE, eldest son of James Camp and Caroline (Van Vilsor) Mandeville, was born at 291 Washington Street, Newark, 17th of August, 1840. He evinced early in life a thirst for knowledge and a determination to adopt a professional life. With bright hopes for the future, the father gave him every encouragement, and his preliminary studies were pursued under the direction of Nathan Hedges, Rev. William Bradley, and the distinguished classical teacher, Rev. Dr. Weeks. He completed his preparatory course at the Newark Academy, and soon after entered Rutgers College. At the end of his sophomore years he decided to give up his studies and pursue a mercantile career. He began as clerk in the mercantile establishment of S. R. W. Heath & Co., and soon won the confidence of his employers and was duly promoted. The desire to enter the medical profession returned and he applied himself diligently, during his leisure hours, to the study of such works on

medicine as would enable him to enter a medical college. He became interested in the theories of the new school of practice and, at the age of nineteen, entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1861. While pleased with the new school of practice, he determined to obtain a knowledge of the old as well, and after completing his course in the first, he entered the New York Medical College from which he received his degree of M. D., in 1863. While pursuing his studies in the latter college he availed himself of the opportunity occasioned by the Civil War and obtained an appointment as medical cadet in the U. S. service, and was assigned duty at the Ward United States Hospital, in Newark. After a brief experience he was promoted to Acting Assistant Surgeon. His experience in this hospital proved of great advantage to him in his subsequent practice. He was associated for a year with Dr. Charles R. Fish, a homeopathic physician, in Newark, N. J. On the latter's removal from Newark, Dr. Mandeville succeeded to his practice. During this period he continued his studies and his mind broadened and expanded and he was led to take a more liberal view of the old and new school and adopt such methods as seemed best adapted to circumstances. The wisdom of this course was soon manifest, and his clientel increased from year to year and the "God bless you" fell from the lips of many who had experienced the benefit of his independent methods. During his long and successful practice, Dr. Mandeville has kept apace with the times, ready at all times to adopt the best methods of others, even where it conflicted with his preconceived theories. He enjoys a high reputation among those of his professional brethren who are not wedded to iron-clad theories, and is admired for his bold, independent, manly course. In 1869 he was appointed to the chair of Diseases of Children and Hygiene, in the New York Homeopathic Medical College; his professional duties, however, compelled him to decline the honor.

The cause of education has always been one of deepest interest to Dr. Mandeville, and he has never neglected any opportunity to place the best means and facilities within the reach of the masses. He was elected a member of the Board of Education of Newark, in 1872, continuing for nine years, until his removal from the ward, in 1881, necessitated his retirement. For seven years of this period he was chairman of the Teachers' Committee. He was for some years a member of the Newark Board of Health, having succeeded Dr. J. D. Brumley to that position in 1882. He was twice President of the Health Board and was chief officer of health for five years under the old regime, and during this period he recommended many changes and improvements which were of great benefit to his native city. He served as President of the new Board of Health for one year. Dr. Mandeville was one of the founders of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Society and served two terms as its President. He is a member of the New Jersey Medical Club and American Institute, and an honorary member of the New York and Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Societies. He has been for many years a contributor to the medical journals, his articles evincing originality and independence of thought as well as careful study and thorough investigation. He is a member of the New Jersey Club, composed of physicians residing in Union, Hudson, Essex and Passaic counties, New Jersey.

Dr. Mandeville has been identified with various business enterprises, which have profited by the results of his early business experience. His reputation for business sagacity and foresight show that the time spent during his early days in acquring this knowledge was not in vain. He was one of the organizers of the Schuyler Electric Light Co.; was its first Vice-President, and was its President until its consolidation. He was one of the organizers of the U. S. Industrial Insurance Co., of Newark, which enabled the poorest men to avail themselves of its benefits, relieving want and misery in thousands of cases which the old plan of life insurance, under its costly methods, would have failed to meet. He was its Medical Director and Vice-President, and was elected President in 1892.

In his religious connections, Dr. Mandeville was first with the Reformed Dutch Church, afterwards Elder of the Park Presbyterian Church, and when that was removed to the north end of the city he united with the old First Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., of Newark.

Socially, Dr. Mandeville is one of the most genial and entertaining of men. Kind hearted and

charitable, he has always been foremost in performing goods deeds, and relieving those in trouble and distress. He is still in the prime of life; his physical manhood strong, vigorous and pure. He is beloved by his associates, as well as by those under him, over whom he exerts a kind and fatherly influence. He married, October 7, 1863, Sarah Teel, daughter of George Tucker Teel, of New York. They had issue, Frederick Allen, born August 17, 1864; Henry C., deceased; Mary, married E. W. S. Johnson, of New York; James Arthur.

FREDERICK ALLEN MANDEVILLE, M. D., eldest child of Frederick B. and Sarah (Teel) Mandeville, was born at the home of his father, on Washington Street, Newark, 17 August, 1864. His early instruction was received at the public schools of Newark, his father being at that time greatly interested in the cause of public education, and a member of the Newark Board of Education. Frederick A. was prepared for college at the Newark Academy, and entered Rutger's in the class of '85, graduating with honor. He was graduated and received his degree of M. D. from the New York Homeopathic College, in 1890. He established himself at 224 Belleville Avenue, Newark, depending wholly on his own exertions, and at the end of two years had a lucrative practice among the best people of the Eighth ward. In 1892 he made a trip to Europe and took a post-graduate course at the University of Vienna, his preceptors being the eminent Drs. Albert and Bilroth. In 1893, soon after his return home, he combined his own with his father's practice, and formed a co-partnership, which still exists, although Frederick A. has now almost the entire control of it. Like his father, he is not tied down by any iron-clad rules or system, but adopts his methods of treatment to suit each particular case. He loves his profession, and is ready to make any personal sacrifice to achieve success, regardless of the criticisms of those who are wedded to stereotyped methods of either the old or new school. He has original ideas and has invented and devised apparatus and improved methods which have been of great benefit to the profession.

His inventions have been favorably noticed by the press, and had he chosen to avail himself of the commercial advantages to be derived therefrom he might have added materially to his exchequer, but in all his inventions he has strictly observed the unwritten code, which debars the profession from reaping any pecuniary benefit from their inventions. Even had there been no barrier, Dr. Mandeville could never be induced to restrict the use of any discoveries of his own that would help to relieve the sufferings of his fellow-men. He inherits from his father those strong sympathies for suffering humanity that would lead to great personal sacrifices for the accomplishment of the ends sought. Like one of his distinguished ancestors, his mind runs more in the line scientific than medical research, yet his researches all tend to increase his medical knowledge. He is a member of the New York Microscopical Society, the Academy of Sciences, the Torrey Botancal Club, the MacKeon Club, and the several Columbia College Societies.

THE MITCHELL FAMILY.

Probable Line of Descent of Lewis, Aaron P. and George L. Mitchell, of East Orange.

The name of Mitchell is, according to Douglass, of considerable antiquity, and flourished in the central counties of Scotland, where several families held the rank of lesser barons. According to Burke this family bore: *Arms.*—Sable a fesse between three mascles or within a bordure chequy of the second and first. *Crest.*—Three ears of barley conjoined in the stalk ppr. *Motto.*—Sapiens qui assiduus. [He is wise who is assiduous.]

The American ancestor of the Connecticut branch of the family, Matthew Mitchell, came to this country with Rev. Richard Mather in the "James," from Bristol, England, in 1635, bringing with him children, David and Jonathan and perhaps others. He removed to Concord and soon to Springfield, Mass.; there signed the contract with Pynchon and others in May, 1636; soon after removed to Saybrook, Conn., for a short time where, in the Pequot war, he was protected by Lyon Gardener. He was a representative to the General Court of Connecticut in 1637. He died in Stamford, Conn., in 1645.

James Mitchell, supposed to be a son of Matthew, settled in Elizabeth, N. J., where he died previ-

ous to 1684. His widow received an allotment of 125 acres at Westbrook, near Rahway Road. She died in 1688. Her son, Jacob, was admitted an Associate in 1699–1700, and drew No. 107 of the 100 acre lots on the Woodbridge line.

LEWIS MITCHELL, of East Orange, was probably a descendant of Matthew Mitchell, through James and Jacob, of Elizabeth. He was born about 1793 and was early left an orphan and adopted by a family in East Orange. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Joseph Peck, son of Judge John Peck, son of Deacon Joseph, of Joseph, Joseph Joseph, the ancestor. The Pecks in this line were all men of prominence in Essex County. Hon. John Peck, the grandfather of Mary Ann Peck Mitchell, was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas during the Revolution, and was extremely lenient towards his neighbors who, because of their adherence to the Crown were obliged to leave during the Revolution and afterwards returned to claim their property. He was an ardent patriot and was hated by the British. Joseph Peck, the father of Mary Ann Peck Mitchell, married Mary Hedden, daughter of Jotham Hedden, son of Jonathan, son of Joseph.

Lewis Mitchell, through his marriage with Mary Ann Peck, came into possession of a part of the Peck farm and homestead property in East Orange, which had remained in the family for more than two hundred years. He built a new house in 1838 on Main Street near the old Peck homestead. He was a thrifty, prosperous farmer and a man of influence in the community. He left three children: Aaron Peck, George Lewis and Mary T. Mitchell, who married Joseph I. Kirby, of Brooklyn.

AARON PECK MITCHELL, eldest son of Lewis and Mary Ann (Peck) Mitchell, was born on Main Street, near the present Greenwood Avenue, July 3, 1829, on the farm purchased by his mother in East Orange, and when quite young moved with his parents to their new homestead on Main Street, near the present Maple Avenue. He enjoyed exceptional educational advantages; he was prepared for college at Mr. Williams's school, celebrated in its day as one of the best in the country. He had for a classmate the present Dr. William Pierson. He entered Madison University, intending to pursue the study of medicine, but finding his health giving way he left during the Sophomore year. On returning to East Orange he embarked in the dairy business, which he carried on successfully for a number of years. He owned a large tract of land, which he acquired from his parents, and when the movement in real estate began as the result of increased railroad accommodations, making East Orange a convenient suburb to the metropolis, he was one of the first to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered. He was a man of broad ideas and large-hearted liberality, and favored every public improvement, and was connected with all the great enterprises looking to the development of East Orange. He was one of the chief promoters of the system of macadimized roads, some of which passed through his own property, all of which he improved and beautified, and encouraged the planting of shade trees, which proved an attraction to visitors and led to their selection of homes in this locality. Among the streets and avenues which Mr. Mitchell and his brother were instrumental in opening were Pulaski, Steuben and William Streets, and Central, North and South Maple, Arlington, Greenwood and Ninth Avenues, most of these passing through his and his brother's property. He opened Grove Street, south of Main, on which he erected the beautiful homestead where he spent some of the most delightful hours of his life. He was one of the founders and chief promoters of the First Congregational Church of East Orange, and was permitted to witness the fruition of his hopes and the completion of his labors in one of the most prosperous church organizations and one of the finest church edifices in all the Oranges. During its early struggles he and his brother and one or two others made up the annual deficiencies, the expenses often exceeding the income from all sources. He was not only one of the largest contributors to the building fund, but as a member of the Building Committee he canvassed other churches and individuals for subscriptions for miles around. His winning, persuasive, and yet persistent manner, opened the hearts as well as the pockets of all with whom he came in contact. The two places dearest to him of all others were his home and his church. While an ardent Republican he eschewed politics, and although frequently solicited he could not be induced to accept office. He was at one time a member of the Township Committee, and as such rendered effective service. He was one of the organizers of the East

AARON P. MITCHELL.

Orange Republican Club, and was active in advancing the interests of the party. He was President of the Summit Gas Company, a director in the Merchant's Insurance Co. of Newark, and a prominent member of the New Jersey branch of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

He was a man among men—of a retiring disposition, rather reserved, never seeking a controversy or intruding his views on others, but firm in his convictions of right. He never turned a deaf ear to an appeal for help from the truly deserving, but exercised wisdom and tact in the distribution of his charities. He was broad in his religious views, and the foundation of his faith was the "Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man," and he exemplified the teachings of the Master in his daily walk and conversation.

He married Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Matthias M. Dodd (see history of Dodd family), a woman of rare Christian graces and virtues, a true helpmate, a devoted wife, who shared his joys and sorrows, and heartily coöperated in all his plans and undertakings. He died December 28, 1893, leaving four children, viz.: *Winthrop Dodd*, Matthias M. Dodd, Anna and Arthur H.

WINTHROP DODD MITCHELL, eldest son of Aaron P. and Anna Elizabeth (Dodd) Mitchell, was born at the homestead on South Grove Street, East Orange, May 7, 1862. His knowledge of the elementary branches was obtained at the public schools of his native town, and he was afterward sent to Phillips' Andover Academy, Mass., to prepare for college. In 1884 he began the study of medicine with Prof. Frederic S. Dennis (Professor of Surgery in Bellevue College). He was graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1887, and afterward served two years as intern in St. Vincent's Hospital, New York. He then went abroad for eighteen months, prosecuting his studies at Vienna, Munich, London and Dublin. On his return he served as assistant to his old preceptor, Prof. Dennis, for about eighteen months. In 1892 he began practice in Newark. Dr. Mitchell removed permanently to East Orange in 1895, where he now has a successful practice, being located at the old residence of his parents on Grove Street. While devoting a large portion of his time to general practice he has given much to surgery, and has been successful in a number of difficult cases. As visiting surgeon to the Home for Crippled Children and house surgeon at St. Michael's Hospital he has had an experience of great advantage to him in his practice. He is a close student and keeps himself well informed on all matters pertaining to his profession. He is a member of the Medical and Surgical Society of Newark, of the Physicians' Club of Newark, and of Essex County Medical Society.

He married in 1889 Miss Harriet Morgan, daughter of Charles H. Morgan, of Worcester, Mass., a well known mechanical engineer, and a descendant of Miles Morgan, who sailed from Bristol, Eng., in March, 1636, and was one of the early settlers of Springfield, Mass.

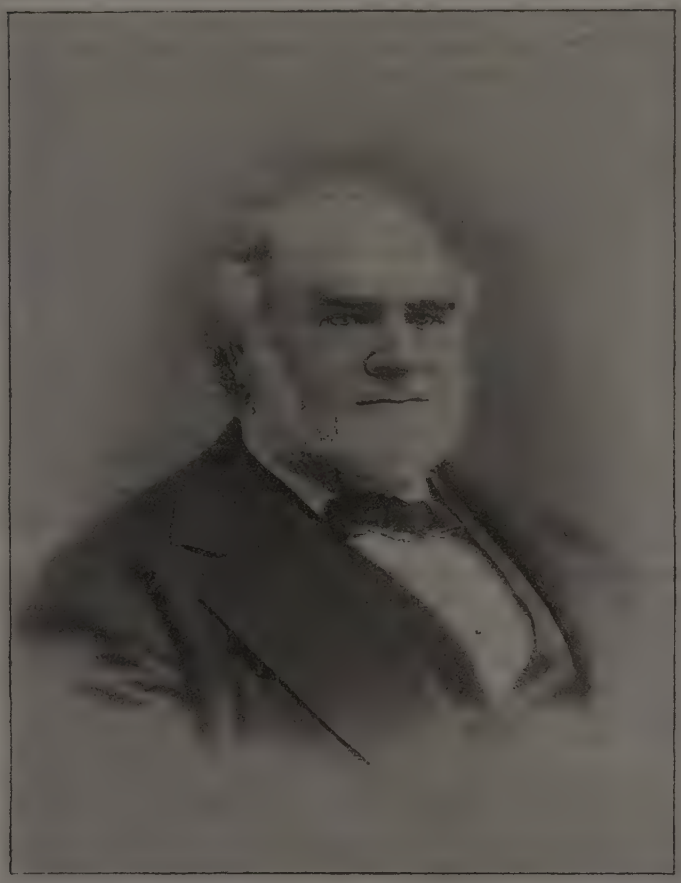
GEORGE LEWIS MITCHELL, second son of Lewis and Mary Ann (Peck) Mitchell, was born at the homestead on Main street, in East Orange, August 9, 1831. He had no aspirations beyond the simple farm life which his father and grandfather led before him, but he resolved to make the best of his opportunities, and when he was sent to the village school he did his best to acquire a thorough knowledge of the elementary branches. As a child he was obedient, earnest, industrious and faithful; as a man, he was honest, upright, straightforward and truthful. He was honest with himself, honest with his neighbors and honest in all his dealings with the world. It has been truly said

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

and in this he had the patent of true nobility, and it has often been said of him, truthfully, that "his word was as good as his bond." No man ever tried harder to live up to the golden rule, and if he could not speak well of a man he would say nothing at all.

He began his business career at an age when most boys are wholly dependent on others. He was but eighteen years of age when he became associated with his brother in the dairy business, and for thirty-eight years, until death severed the ties, they were one and inseparable. What one did the other did. Their love was like that of Jonathan and David, and all their interests were identical. George L. was pleasing in his manners, and his patrons loved him for himself, as well as for his fair and honest

dealings. As a Christian, he fulfilled literally the injunction, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father, which is in heaven." He was one of the little faithful band who founded the First Congregational Church of East Orange, and who kept the flame burning brightly, holding up the hands of the pastor amid discouragements and trials. He was one of the financial pillars of the society, and one of the largest contributors to the building fund. He was deacon of the church in 1871, 1874, 1882 and 1885, and, with one exception, served longer on the Prudential Committee—the most important committee in the church—than any other man. His love for his fellowmen was unbounded, without distinction of race or color, and his heart was ever touched by the sufferings of others.



GEORGE LEWIS MITCHELL.

"He hath an eye for pity, and a hand
Open as the day for melting charity."

He could not be induced to run for office, yet he was a member of the Republican Club of East Orange, and always worked for the success of his party. He was a member of the Ambrosia Inaugural Club, and with it attended the inauguration of President Harrison. He was a member of the Reception Committee, which received the members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac when the annual meeting was held in Orange. He was associated with his brother in opening streets and avenues in East Orange, and in the various improvements which have made this locality a suburban paradise. He had a special fondness for arboriculture, and the beautiful shade trees that adorn the streets were, to a large extent, planted by him. His own home, though simple in its architectural features, is one of the most beautiful and attractive in the township. There were two places he loved above all others. Those were his home and his church. His death occurred on Easter Sunday, March 29, 1891. He married Joanna Wyckoff Collins, youngest daughter of Isaac Collins, of Bloomfield, N. J., and Jane Wyckoff, of Flatlands, L. I. John Collins, the father of Isaac, came to this country from Donnegall, County Ballyshannon, Ireland, in 1774, and settled in Bloomfield. During the War of the Revolution he served with the Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the storming of Stony Point by "mad Anthony" Wayne, on the night of July 16, 1779, he formed one of the "forlorn hope," and was among the first to mount the parapet, receiving an ugly gash on the cheek from the bayonet thrust of a British soldier. He fought his way into the fort, shouting with the brave Americans the countersign of the day, "The fort's our own!" He served the full term of his enlistment and was honorably discharged at Trenton, N. J., January 1, 1781, his discharge being signed by Brig.-Gen. Anthony Wayne, which is still in possession of the family. This proof entitled Mrs. Mitchell to membership in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Although a native of Ireland he was probably a descendant of one of that name

who went over with Cromwell's army, the name being English and in no way connected with Irish history. The family is of very ancient standing in Cornwall. In the first of Edward II., John Collins represented Launceston in Parliament, and in the eleventh and fifteenth Richard II. was Sheriff of the county. This branch has always had a Singer and a John Collins since the time of the Reformation.

Peter Classen Wyckoff, the ancestor of the Wyckoff family, from which Mrs. Mitchell is descended, came from New Netherlands, Holland, in 1635, and settled in New Amsterdam, now New York City; from thence he moved to Flatlands, L. I., where the name of Wyckoff is well known. He was among the earliest settlers of that locality. During the War of the Revolution the British troops encamped in the rear of the Wyckoff homestead, breaking camp hurriedly. They left behind them numerous articles of camp life which are still in possession of the Mitchell family.

Nature endowed Mrs. Mitchell with rare gifts, which enabled her to contribute to the happiness of her husband and children, as well as to her numerous friends. In childhood she was passionately fond of the works of nature, but it did not occur to her until late in life that she had the power to delineate these and to work out that which God worked in her. About 1884 she took up the study of painting with a lady artist, and later with the well-known artist, Professor Frerichs, of Newark, a native of Belgium. Mrs. Mitchell has only attempted reproductions from paintings and engravings, but in these there is displayed originality of thought, harmony and brilliancy of color, and a perfect adaptation to surroundings that indicate the true artist. Many of her productions would attract attention in the metropolitan art gallaries. Her "Ruth and Naomi" is well executed, and evinces careful study and a clear conception of the subject. "Luther in His Study," "A Group of Sheep," "Scene on the Greenbrier River in West Virginia," are among her best productions. "The Color Guard," in which she introduced a likeness of her brother, who served with honor in the 139th Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, is a splendid grouping, well executed, and shows a high appreciation of the subject.

Mrs. Mitchell was a devoted, loving wife, and was of great assistance to her husband in the management of his business affairs, and since his death she, together with her eldest son, has had the entire management of the estate. It may be truly said of her "She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her."

Seven children are the issue of the marriage of George L. and Joanna Mitchell: Helen, deceased, married Harmon W. Cropsey, a cousin of the artist. They had issue, James Lewis: May Isabel, married John Cowenhoven, of New Utricht; Lewis G., (see sketch); Inez and Irene, twins: the latter died in infancy; Inez married Nathanel D. Hall, of Roseville, N. J., and had issue, three children, viz: Joanna, Mitchell, Helen Cornell and Amy Johnson; Ralph, deceased, and George Lansing. May Isabel and John Cowenhoven had issue, two sons—George Mitchel and John Denice Cowenhoven.

LEWIS GEORGE MITCHELL, third child and eldest son of George Lewis and Joanna Wyckoff (Collins) Lewis, was born in the house which stood on the corner of Grove and Main streets, East Orange, May 12, 1861. He attended the public school until he was about fifteen years of age, and then entered his father's employ in the dairy business, continuing with him for about four years, and then started in the same line of business for himself, which he carried on for five years. He exhibited the same self-reliant spirit and determination which characterized his ancestors throughout several generations, and although he disliked the occupation he was very successful, and continued until a better opening presented itself. In 1885 he formed a co-partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. H. W. Cropsey, in the lumber business at that part of Gravesend now known as South Bensonhurst. The firm acquired an extensive water front, and began operations by erecting a number of cottages, which found a ready sale. They gradually extended their facilities as the demand increased, and added to their stock all kinds of building material, and now do a business of between $200,000 and $300,000 a year. Mr. Mitchell displayed great business sagacity for one having no other training than his early experience in his native town. He has identified himself with the people of Bensonhurst and taken part in the various reform movements. He is a member of the Citizen's League, which succeeded in breaking up

the McKane ring and establishing good local government. He is also a member of the Kidron Lodge, F. & A. M., of Bensonhurst, recently organized. He still retains his interest in the home of his nativity, and is co-executor with his mother in the management of his father's estate. He is endowed with great powers of physical endurance, and has the strong personal traits and true nobility of character for which his father was noted.

GEORGE LANSING, youngest son of George Lewis and Joanna Wyckoff (Collins) Mitchell, was born in East Orange, March 8, 1872. He spent some five or six years at a German school in Newark, and afterwards attended Prof. Baylor's school at Summit, where he completed his education. He entered the office of Mr. Cropsey, his brother-in-law, in the lumber business, intending to follow that occupation, but the death of his father necessitated his returning home to take the latter's place as protector to his mother. He took up his father's business, which he followed for about two years, but having a decided inclination for mechanical employment, he closed up his business and concluded to learn the carpenter's trade. He is a member of the East Orange Fire Department, a staunch republican in politics, following closely in his father's footsteps.

THE MUNN FAMILY.

The history of the Mun or Munn family previous to their settlement in New Jersey is somewhat obscure. Benjamin Mun, who served in the Pequot war, 1637, of Hartford, probably one of the original settlers, was, it is presumed, the ancestor of the Mun family of America. He died in 1675. He married Abigail, daughter of Henry Burt, widow of Frances Ball. Their children were: Abigail, born 1650; John, born 1652; Benjamin, born 1655; James, born 1657; Nathaniel, born 1661.

John Mun, son of Benjamin (1), born 1652; he was in the great fight at Turner's. He left a son, John, born March 16, 1682, and Benjamin.

John Mun, supposed to be the founder of the Munn family of Orange, was born about 1700 or 1705. The similarity of names would indicate that he was the son of either John or Benjamin above named. The Newark records make no mention of him, but a deed belonging to the Peck family (now in the hands of Mrs. Aaron P. Mitchell), contains a diagram of the Peck property, which shows the name of John Mun as owning lands adjoining. If John Mun came to Newark in the part now known as East Orange, he probably died soon after his arrival. He is said to have been the father of Joseph, *Benjamin* and Samuel, who, tradition says, came to New Jersey from Connecticut about 1750. Joseph and Benjamin settled in what is now East Orange, and Samuel settled in Morristown.

SECOND GENERATION OF ORANGE SETTLERS.

BENJAMIN MUN, probably son of John, was born September 15, 1731, died July 26, 1818. His farm was located on what is now Munn Avenue, East Orange. He was one of the members in communion with the Mountain Society previous to 1756. He married Jemima Pierson, born August 28, 1734, daughter of Joseph, son of Daniel, son of Thomas Pierson, the ancestor, a brother of Rev. Abraham Pierson. The issue of this marriage was: Phebe, born 1755; Bethuel, born 1757; Abigail, born 1758; *David*, born 1761; Amos, born 1763; Aaron, born 1765; Elizabeth, born 1767; Rachel, Lydia, Jemima, born 1772, married Cyrus Jones; Hephzibah, born 1778, married Jotham Condit.

THIRD GENERATION.

DAVID MUNN, son of Benjamin and Jemima (Pierson) Munn, was born December 16, 1761, at the homestead of his father, on the corner of Main Street and South Arlington Avenue, East Orange. He owned about one hundred and fifty acres on both sides of what is now Munn Avenue, then known as Mun Lane. He served with the Essex County Militia in the War of the Revolution. He married Abigail, daughter of Moses Baldwin, and had issue: Lydia, born 1781, married Moses Condit: *Lewis*, born 1784; Benjamin, born 1786; Elizabeth, born 1788; Ann, born 1791; John T., born 1794; Ann (2), born 1797; Sarah L., born 1802.

FOURTH GENERATION.

LEWIS MUNN, second child and eldest son of David and Abigail (Baldwin) Munn, was born March 25, 1784. He married Phebe Jones, daughter of Joseph Jones, of Daniel, of Joseph, of John Jones, the ancestor. Their children were: Abby D., born 1806, married Caleb Baldwin; Lydia Ann, born 1807, married Joseph H. Baldwin: *Asa Berton*, born 1809; Thompson C., born 1814.

FIFTH GENERATION.

ASA BERTON MUNN, son of Lewis and Phebe (Jones) Munn, was born in East Orange, June 28, 1809. He inherited one-half of his father's and a share of his grandfather David's farm, amounting to about one hundred acres, situated on Munn Avenue. He was a thrifty, successful farmer, and was noted for his great physical strength and powers of endurance. In the several plowing matches that took place at the fairs of the Essex County Agricultural Society and the fairs of the American Institute, New York, he carried off most of the prizes, winning twenty altogether. He was popular with his neighbors, and held various town offices. He was Justice of the Peace, Road Master, member of the Township Committee, Surveyor of Highways, etc. He was a member of the Brick Church of East Orange and an exemplary Christian. He married September 17, 1834, Mary Parcell Hand, daughter of Joseph S., a descendant of Colonel Aaron Hand, of Springfield, N. J., who served as an officer in the War of the Revolution. The children of Asa B. and Mary Parcell (Hand) Munn were: *Joseph Lewis*, and four other children, who died in infancy. Asa B. died May 2, 1874.

SIXTH GENERATION.

JOSEPH LEWIS MUNN, only surviving child of Asa Berton and Mary P. (Hand) Munn, was born at the homestead adjoining his present residence, No. 13 Munn Avenue, December 5, 1840. He was educated at the local schools and Newark Academy, and graduated at Princeton College in 1862. He read law with Judge Amzi Dodd, was admitted to the Bar in 1865, and began practice the same year. For more than thirty years he has held a high position in his profession, and is well known throughout the State. He has held many positions of public trust and honor. He has at various times been Township Counsel for East Orange and other townships in the county. He was Surrogate of Essex County from 1884 to 1889. He has been County Counsel for Essex County since December 1, 1894, and in May, 1895, was elected Counsel to the Essex County Park Commission, which is authorized to expend $2,500,000 in establishing parks and boulevards in the county. He represented his district in the State Assembly in 1881, serving on the most important committees of that session; he was Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of Law, a member of the Judiciary Committee, and Chairman of a special committee appointed to investigate riparian rights and the records of the proprietors at Amboy. His best years have been spent in the cause of education, which service has been altogether gratuitous. Immediately after leaving Princeton, at the close of his collegate course, he was elected Trustee of the public school in East Orange, and has held the position continuously for thirty-two years, and since 1890, when the Board of Education was established, he has held the position of President. During his connection with the educational interests of East Orange nearly half a million dollars has been expended in the building and equipment of public schools, which includes five large brick buildings and one of the finest High School buildings in the State. Probably no man in Essex County has devoted as much time and attention to this work, and the almost unprecedented growth of East Orange is due more to its splendid school system than to any other cause. Mr. Munn was made County Superintendent of Schools under the new school law, but was obliged to resign owing to the pressure of other duties. He has been counsel for the Orange Water Company since its organization in 1880, and is specially concerned in matters relating to water rights. Mr. Munn has been a life-long politician, beginning when he was seventeen years of age. He has been engaged in almost every campaign as a speaker and worker from early manhood. He has been a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, Chairman of the County Republican Committee, and a member of most of the local political organizations.

Mr. Munn married, September 11, 1867, Elizabeth, daughter of John M. Randall, of East Orange. Their children are: Mary R.; Huldah, married S. H. Fitch, of New York City; Edward, a graduate of Princeton College; John R., and Margaret.

THE PECK FAMILY.

HENRY PECK, the ancestor of the East Orange branch of the family, came to this country in 1637, settled for a time in Boston, and afterwards became one of the founders of the New Haven Colony. He signed the "Fundamental Agreement," June 4, 1639, and took the oath of fidelity July, 1644. He and Joseph Peck received their division of home lots the same year. The New Haven colonial records contain the following: "Henry Peck and Old Bassett were desired to set the great gunnes upon good strong carryadges." Henry Peck died in the autumn of 1651. His will was presented at court, 30th October of that year. He had Eleazer, baptized 13th March, 1643; Joseph, baptized 5th September, 1647; Benjamin, baptized 5th September, 1647; Elizabeth, born 16th March, 1649 and baptized 24th March, 1650.

SECOND GENERATION.

JOSEPH (1) PECK, son of Henry and Joan (——) Peck, was born in New Haven, 5th Sept., 1647. He married Sarah, daughter of Roger Alling, one of the signers of the "Fundamental Agreement" at New Haven, in 1639. They had issue: Sarah, born 1672; *Joseph*, born 9th October, 1675; Samuel, born 1677; James, born 1680; John, born 1682; Eliphalet, born 1685; Abigail, born 1686; Mary, born 1689; Ebenezer, born 1693.

THIRD GENERATION.

JOSEPH (2) PECK, (Deacon Joseph), eldest son of Joseph (1) and Sarah (Alling) Peck, was born in New Haven, 9th Oct., 1675. He sold his estate, left him by his father, to his brothers James and Samuel, and removed to Newark, where he acquired a large tract of land in that portion of the town for many years afterwards known as Pecktown, and more recently as East Orange. On April 19, 1719, he was appointed with "Deacon Azariah Crane, Mr. James Notmand and others, to renew the line between Newark and Acquackanaig." On March 10, 1746-47 he, with five others, "were chosen to take care of the Parsonage Lands and prosecute Offenders." He married Lydia Ball, daughter of Edward Ball of Newark, and had issue: Sarah, *Joseph*, born 1702; John, Timothy, born 1709.

FOURTH GENERATION.

JOSEPH (3) PECK, son of Joseph (2) and Lydia (Ball) Peck, was born in that part of Newark afterwards known as Pecktown, in 1702. On the organization of the Mountain Society, or Second Church of Newark, he became one of the ruling elders, and was also a deacon. He was one of the "beloved friends and brethren in covenant relation," selected by Rev. Daniel Taylor, the pastor of the church, to be the executors of his will. He died July 12, 1772. By his wife, Jemima (Lindsley) Peck, he had issue: *David*, born 1727; Jesse, born 1730; *John*, born 1732; *Joseph*, born Jan. 2, 1735; Moses, born Oct. 6, 1740; Abigail, born 1745; Ruth, who married Stephen Dod; Elizabeth, born 1747, married John Wright.

FIFTH GENERATION.

DAVID PECK, eldest son of Joseph (3) and Jemima (Lindsley) Peck, was born in that part of Newark now known as East Orange, in 1727. He died April 5, 1796. He inherited lands from his father and acquired additional property. He married Mary Williams, daughter of Thomas, son of Matthias. She died Jan. 9, 1799. Their children were: Daniel, *James*, Abiel (who married Phebe Canfield), Ruth.

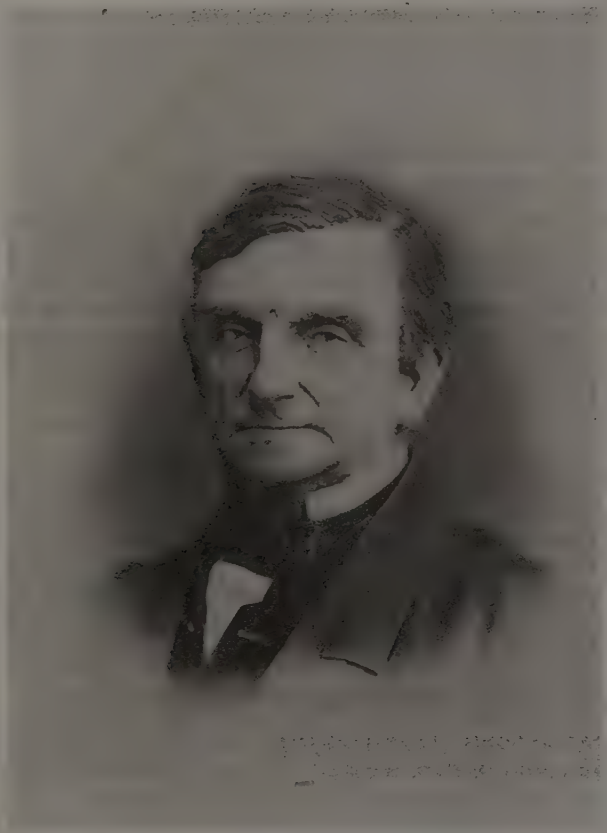
SIXTH GENERATION.

JAMES PECK, second son of David and Mary (Williams) Peck, was born at the homestead in what is now East Orange, about 1760. He served with the Essex County Militia in the War of the Revolution. He inherited property from his father and was a thrifty farmer. He married Hannah Canfield,

daughter of Matthew and Sarah (Treat) Canfield, the ancestor of the Canfield family. She was the sister of Ebenezer Canfield, who tradition says had the best farm at the Mountain. The children of James and Hannah (Canfield) Peck were: *William*, born Sept. 13, 1790; *Aaron*, born March 2, 1798 Phebe, born June 17, 1801, married Samuel Condit.

SEVENTH GENERATION

WILLIAM PECK, eldest son of James and Hannah (Canfield) Peck, was born at the homestead of his father, in what is now East Orange, Sept. 13, 1790; he died May 4, 1849. He inherited a large estate now bisected by Hawthorne Avenue, East Orange. He purchased, April 23, 1833, of the Orange Trustees, "fifteen acres, more or less," for $450, or at the rate of $30 per acre; this being a part of the fifty-six acres conveyed by the Trustees of the Newark Church to the Trustees of the Orange Society August 29, 1826. William Peck married Fanny Canfield, probably a descendant of Ebenezer, and had issue: Ira, born March 26, 1822: *James*, born Jan. 30, 1825; Phebe E., born 1814; Rhoda, born, 1816; Margaret E., born 1819; Mary Ann, born 1827; Harriet, born 1831, married E. O. Doremus (see Doremus Family); William, died young.



AARON PECK.

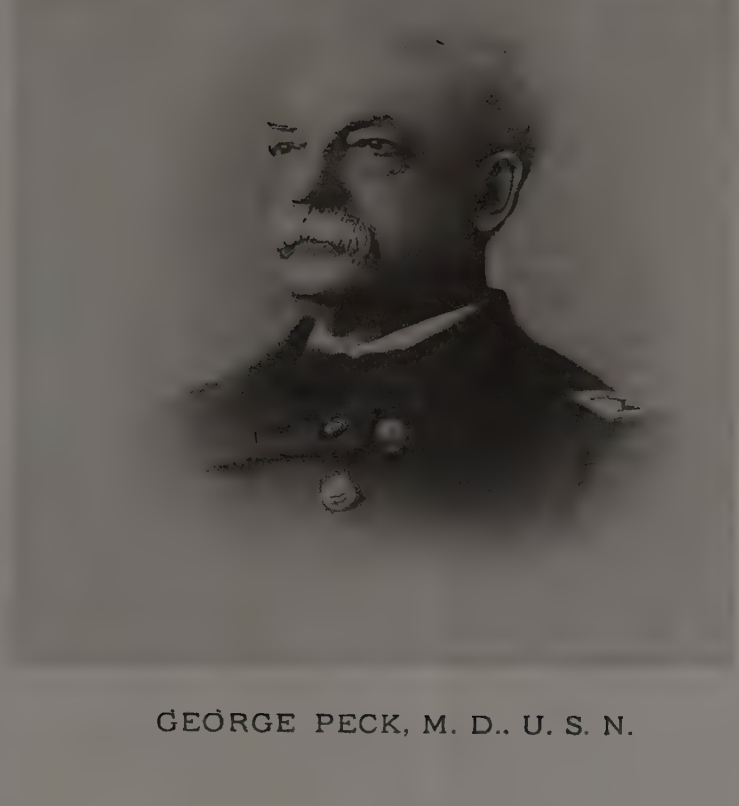
AARON PECK, second son of James and Hannah (Canfield) Peck, was born in East Orange, March 2, 1798, at the ancestral farm house, which formerly stood on the southeast corner of the present Hawthorne Avenue and Main Street. Attaining his majority he established himself in mercantile business, locating it and his permanent dwelling on a part of his father's farm, at the southwest corner of Main Street and Maple Avenue. He was temperate, diligent, persevering and undaunted by reverses. His indomitable will and energy, which preeminently characterized him, enabled him eventually to overcome all obstacles to success. His personality and prominence in the community were early manifested. He became a member of the Fourth District Company, First Battalion, Fifth Regiment, Essex Brigade, N. J. Militia, was elected Lieutenant April 10, 1819, Captain April 29, 1820, commissioned by Gov. Isaac H. Williamson, and resigned his commission as Captain March 24, 1825. Dec. 23, 1824, he was appointed First

Battalion Paymaster by the Essex Brigade Board, and June 12, 1838, a Master in Chancery by William Pennington, then Govenor and Chancellor. Captain Peck in later years was successfully engaged in hat body manufacturing at Millburn, N. J. In the closing years of his active life, he was the president and principal owner of the Sussex Railroad. He owned a large tract of land in Roseville, and was the first to develop this growing suburb of Newark in 1850. He contributed liberally to the various religious, benevolent and public enterprises of his day; he encouraged young men starting in life, and was a kind, considerate friend and helper of the poor.

In early manhood, 1825-1831, he was an elder in the church of his fathers, the First Presbyterian of Orange. His paternal great-grandfather, Joseph Peck, was also an honored elder therein, 1757-1772; so, also was the latter's son, John Peck, 1784-1811. The grandfather of Captain Peck, David Peck, and his brothers, Moses and Joseph, served their country in the Revolutionary War. About 1831 he united with the colony from the First Church, which established the "Brick Church" (Second Presbyterian). He was instrumental in the formation and incorporation of "The Roseville Presbyterian Church," January, 1853, and with his family identified himself prominently and actively therein. To this church he gave its original site (to which his children by gift have since added). He also contributed very liberally to its support and to the erection, 1854, of the original frame edifice, which, in 1888, was removed to the northwest corner of Gould Avenue and South Fourteenth Street, Newark, and is now known as the "Women's Christian Temperance Hall." He also gave the site, October, 1853, of St. Barnabas' Episcopal Church, chapel house and rectory, Roseville. He rested from his labors in peace, April 8, 1865. His memorial window graces the new and substantial brick chapel of the Roseville Presbyterian Church, the loving gift of his grandson, William Halsey Peck. Aaron Peck married, April 19, 1820, Miranda, daughter of Bethuel Pierson and Mary Condit, his wife. Bethuel was the son of Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1), son of Thomas Pierson, the ancestor of the New Jersey families of this name, and brother of Abraham, the first pastor and leader of the Newark Colonists. Mary Condit was the daughter of Matthew, son of John Condit, born at Newark about 1701. The children of Aaron Peck by this marriage were: Caroline, born 1821, married, 1844, Rev. David Harrison Pierson whose birthplace was Caldwell, N. J., [son of Elijah, of Caleb (2), of Caleb (1), of Samuel, of Thomas, the ancestor], of Elizabeth, N. J.; Mary Ann, born 1823, died in infancy; George, born 1826; Cyrus, born 1829; Mary Jane, born 1831; Aaron, born 1836.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

GEORGE PECK, Medical Director U. S. N., eldest son of Aaron and Miranda (Pierson) Peck, was born at the homestead of his father on the southwest corner of Maple Avenue and Main Street, in that part of the Oranges formerly known as Pecktown, July 9, 1826. In early childhood he attended the public school of his native town; his knowledge of the classics was obtained at private schools, and of the modern languages under private tutors. He studied medicine with Dr. S. C. Brewster, Professor Joseph M. Smith and Dr. John H. Whittaker, all of New York city, and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, March 6, 1847. He spent a few months in the city hospital and at Blackwell's Island. He received June 27, 1857, the honorary degree of A. M. from the College of New Jersey. After passing a satisfactory examination by the Board of Medical Officers he was commissioned assistant surgeon U. S. N., February 25, 1851, and ordered to the "Cyane" Home Squadron August 23 following; cruised in the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea and West Indies; crossed the Isthmus of Panama before the construction of the railroad; assisted the survivors of Strain's expedition to Darien; journeyed to the Pacific via the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua to San Juan del Sur; carried despatches to the United States Minister at Leon, and visited the principal cities and towns of Nicaragua; participated in the bombardment of San Juan del Norte; detached from the "Cyane" September 1, 1854; ordered to the naval rendezvous, New York, September 13, 1854; detached October 15, 1855; examined and recommended for promotion April 10, 1856; ordered to frigate "St. Lawrence," Brazil Station, September 20, 1856; joined the Paraguay expedition; detached from the "St. Lawrence"



GEORGE PECK, M. D., U. S. N.

May 11, 1859; ordered to the receiving ship "North Carolina," New York, July 2, 1859: detached and ordered to the steam sloop-of-war "Seminole," Brazil Station, March 9, 1860. He was commissioned surgeon May 30, 1861; returned to the United States in the "Seminole" and joined the North Atlantic Blockading Fleet; served on the Potomac River, Va., during the attempted blockade by rebel batteries, and took part in the capture of Port Royal, Fernandina and Norfolk, and the capture of rebel battery at Sewell's Point, and witnessed the burning of the rebel ram Merrimac; detached from the "Seminole" July 9, 1862, and ordered to the marine rendezvous, New York; thence to the "Dictator," North Atlantic Blockading Fleet; detached September 2, 1865, and ordered to the "Vanderbilt," convoy of the "Monadnock," via Strait of Magellan to San Francisco; while en route he witnessed the bombardment of Valparaiso and Callao by the Spaniards; volunteered to aid in care of the wounded after the action at Callao, and assisted the medical officer in charge aboard the "Villa de Madrid," of the Spanish fleet; visited the Peruvian hospital ashore and tendered service to the medical officer in charge; detached June 28, 1866, and accompanied Commodore John Rogers from San Francisco to the Atlantic coast before the completion of the railway, escorted by a squadron of United States mounted infantry; ordered to navy yard, New York, April 1, 1867; detached May 20, 1869, and ordered to the frigate "Sabine" May 25 following; received aboard from the Naval Academy the graduated class of midshipmen, and sailed on a practice cruise to Europe and Brazil; detached July 28, 1870, and September 15 following ordered to the navy yard, New York. He was commissioned medical inspector May 28, 1871, and on May 11, 1872, was ordered to the North Atlantic Fleet; reported on board the flag-ship "Worcester" at Key West, Fla., for duty as surgeon of the fleet; detached December 26, 1873; ordered as member of the Retiring Board and for examination of officers for promotion, Washington, February 25, 1874; detached April 10, 1877, and appointed member of Naval Examining Board, December 1, 1877; ordered to examination for promotion January 14, 1878. He was commissioned medical director, of the grade of Captain, from January 7, 1873; detached and ordered, April 30, 1879, as a member of Retiring Board and President of Medical Examining Board; detached and ordered as President of Board of Physical Examination of officers for promotion September 3, 1879; detached February 29, 1880, and ordered as member of Naval Medical Examining Board, Philadelphia, Pa., March 1, 1880; ordered medical director of naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., July 2, 1880; detached October 8, 1883, and on leave; ordered as a member of Naval Board of Inspection and Survey December 15, 1883, and detached June 3, 1885, and on waiting orders; ordered as a member of Court of Inquiry, Washington, June 20, 1884; Court dissolved December 31, 1884; ordered as a delegate from Medical Department of the Navy to annual meeting of American Medical Association April 9, 1884, Washington, and April 23, 1885, at New Orleans; ordered as delegate to represent the Medical Department of the Navy at the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, August 28, 1887; ordered as a member of the Examining Board, Navy Department, Washington, November 5, 1887, and detached July 9, 1888, and from length of service in conformity with Chapter III, Section 1,444, Revised Statutes of the United States, transferred to the retired list of the navy. Dr. Peck's whole term of service in the United States Navy covers a period of nearly forty years, and embraces all the exciting events of our late Civil War. His is the only record of the kind connected with his branch of the Peck family. During most of his "life on the ocean wave" the home of his childhood was his place of residence, and the scenes and incidents of his boyhood days still cling to him with fond recollections. Although he has resided with his sister, Mrs. Pierson, at Elizabeth, N. J., since his retirement, he still regards East Orange as his home, and is proud of the honorable record of his ancestors, who, for two hundred years, have preserved a spotless escutcheon, and have left their impress of good deeds on each generation. Dr. Peck inherits many of the characteristics of his ancestors, which opportunity and environment have developed. His public acts are matters of public record, but his kindness of heart and large-hearted liberality are known only to the few who enjoy his intimate friendship, and to the recipients of his bounty. In his long years of separation he has never forgotten the teachings of his childhood and the wholesome lessons in morality and virtue received from a godly mother, as well as the noble example of his worthy sire.

Dr. Peck is a member of the American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, American Public Health Association, New York Academy of Medicine, New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Society of the Sons of the American Revolution of New Jersey, Washington Headquarters Association, Morristown, N. J., New Jersey Historical Society. He is also a member of the Union League, the University and Princeton Clubs, of New York, and Essex Club, of Newark, N. J.

Dr. Peck married, September 27, 1847, Eliza Ardelia Brewster, daughter of Dr. Stephen Coffin Brewster and Ardelia Louisa Kimball, and granddaughter of Dr. Royal Brewster and Dorcas Coffin.

CYRUS PECK, second son of Aaron and Miranda (Pierson) Peck, was born at the homestead on the southwest corner of Main Street and the present Maple Avenue, East Orange, November 1, 1829. In his childhood he attended the Eastern District School of his native place, in early boyhood the private school of Mr. Albert Pierson in Orange, subsequently the schools of Mr. Harrington and the Rev. Wm. R. Weeks, D. D., in Newark. [Mr. Harrington taught in the old Newark Academy, subsequently purchased (1853) by the U. S. Government as the site of the present Post office.] Mr. Peck also attended, as a boarding pupil, the school of Rev. David H. Pierson, Ph. D., Elizabeth, N. J. Leaving school in 1848 he entered the wholesale boot and shoe house of J. H. Ransom & Co., of New York City, where he remained six years. On the organization (about 1854) of the New Jersey Express Co. (afterwards merged with the Adams Express Co.) he became its Treasurer.

June 1, 1857, Mr. Peck entered the service of the Continental Insurance Co. of New York. In 1859 he was appointed Assistant Secretary, and from 1866 he has filled the responsible offices of Secretary, Second Vice-President, Vice-President and Treasurer. Mr. Peck in 1854 became a resident of Roseville—now the Eleventh Ward of Newark. In 1857, when this ward was created, he was elected its first representative to the Board of Education. This office he held for two successive terms.

He was one of the incorporators of the Roseville Presbyterian Church in 1853. During the intervening years he has been active in the Board of Trustees and in the Sunday School, serving each in the various offices of trust and honor. The presentation by him—as a thank-offering in 1885—of the two lots on which the present commodious chapel stands, testifies to Mr. Peck's devotion to the church which he has served as an elder since 1883. When the Roseville Improvement Association was formed (1881) he was chosen President. He is the only representative of the immediate branch of his family that has remained within the precincts of the original town of Newark, and has witnessed as a resident its remarkable growth and prosperity.

Mr. Peck is a Director of the Continental Insurance Co. of New York, Vice-President of the Newark Board of Trade, member of the New England Society of Orange, and of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, life member of the New Jersey Historical Society, Trustee of the Washington Headquarters Association of New Jersey at Morristown, member and Treasurer of "The Committee of Presbyterial Church Extension in the Presbytery of Newark," and, by appointment (1894) of Hon. David A. Depue, Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, a member and President of the Essex County Park Commission. Mr. Peck married, January 27, 1853, Mary Picton Halsey, daughter of Rev. John Taylor Halsey, of Elizabeth, N. J., one of the most prominent and successful educators of his time, and one of four brothers, all Ministers of the Gospel, son of Capt. Luther Halsey, a descendant of Thomas Halsey, the immigrant ancestor, one of the founders of Southampton, Long Island, 1640. The issue of this marriage is: Helen Oakley, Edward Halsey, William Halsey, Edith Mary, and Cyrus Curtiss, who died in infancy.

REV. AARON PECK, youngest son of Aaron and Miranda (Pierson) Peck, was born at East Orange, June 6, 1836. He was prepared for college under the direction of his brother-in-law, Rev. David H. Pierson, Ph. D., was graduated at Princeton in 1857, and at Union Theological Seminary in 1864. He accepted a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Perth Amboy to become its pastor in 1869, and continued until 1879. In 1880 he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, and resigned at the end of three years, in consequence of failing health.

Mr. Peck married, June 16, 1859, Julia Manning, daughter of Stille Manning, of Newark, formerly of Plainfield. Two children are the issue of this marriage, one of whom died in infancy; the other, Lilian H., being the only surviving child.

JAMES PECK, eldest child of William (of James 1) and Hannah (Canfield) Peck, was born in the stone house (still standing) at the corner of Main Street and Hawthorne Avenue, January 30, 1825. His early education was limited to the public schools of his native town. He served on the Board of Chosen Freeholders for thirty years continuously, twenty-seven of which he represented East Orange Township. He was a member of the Essex Road Board for eighteen years, and for fifteen years was its President, retiring from that office when the reorganization of the Board secured a Democratic majority in that body.

During the entire period of Republican ascendency in the Board of Freeholders from 1863 he was Chairman of the Committee on Jail Delivery, and was regarded almost as a walking encyclopedia and directory of the petty criminals of the county. He represented the old Second Assembly District, comprising Orange and East Orange, in the Legislature of 1868 and 1869. In 1886–7 he was again elected to the Legislature, and was the recognized leader of his party in the House. He was a Director of the Orange National Bank. He was also one of the organizers of the Half-Dime Savings Bank in 1870, and was its first and only Vice-President. He died August 30, 1893.

He was married in 1850 to Miss Harriett M. Hedden, daughter of Samuel Hedden, of East Orange. She died January 26, 1892, in her sixty-second year. He left five children, viz.: William Peck, Mrs. H. W. Havell, of Newark; Miss Emiline W. Peck, Mrs. Frederick W. Ward, of East Orange, and Mrs. George W. Dodd, of Kansas City, Mo.

Line of Judge John Peck, son of Joseph (3), of the Fourth Generation.

JOHN PECK (known as *Judge Peck*), third child of Joseph (3) and Jemima (Lindsley) Peck, was born in that part of Newark now known as East Orange, in 1732. The old homestead where he lived was built of stone, and stood on the southeast corner of what is now Main Street and Maple Avenue. This was torn down in 1813, and a part of the stone used in the construction of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Peck was an active and uncompromising partisan in the cause of American independence. On December 7, 1774, he was one of twenty-three representative citizens chosen as a Committee of Observation for the Township of Newark to watch and report any inhabitant of the colony found to be disloyal to the Congress, so that he "be held up to public notice as unfriendly to the liberties of his country, and all dealings with him or her be thenceforward forever broken off." Mr. Peck was conspicuous in all the local events that preceded the Revolution, and when afterwards the British army was encamped in this locality he made himself especially obnoxious to them, and was frequently obliged to flee to the mountains to escape their vengeance. After the close of the war he became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and although unlettered he was a man of good judgment and sound common sense, but rather eccentric. One of his decisions was, "A man who has a deed for his land owns from the centre of the earth to the top of the heavens." He was extremely lenient towards his old neighbors who, because of their adherence to the Crown during the War of the Revolution, were obliged to flee to Nova Scotia, and who, after the war, desired to return and take advantage of the Act of the New Jersey Legislature, passed June 5, 1777, and it is said that he sometimes "stretched a point" to assist them in saving their property from confiscation. He was elected an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Orange in 1784. He died December 28, 1811. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Dodd, January 26, 1761; second to Mary Harrison. His children by his first wife were:

Joseph (4), born November 27, 1758, married Mary, daughter of Jonathan Hedden; he died May 22, 1835; she died December 26, 1830. Their children were: Phebe, Betsey, Lydia, *Mary Ann*, married Lewis Mitchell (see Mitchell family), Aaron, Sarah, Fanny, Deborah. Jared, joined the Revolutionary Army and supposed to have been killed. Stephen, born 1760, married Naomi, daughter of Timothy Condit, and had issue Peter, 1794; Eunice, Maria, Moses, died 1806.

By his second wife, Mary Harrison, Judge John Peck had: Rhoda, married Caleb Hedden; Betsey, married Ezekiel Ball; Sarah, married Stephen Hedden; *Aaron*, born 1771, married Esther Canfield; John, born November 28, 1773, married Phebe Matthews, and had issue Mary, 1795; Stephen M., born 1801; John, 1805; Nancy, 1808; Lydia, 1811; Phebe M., 1815.

Stephen M., third child of John and Phebe (Matthews) Peck, born, 1801, married Martha Baldwin, and had issue Emeline, 1827, married William Williams; Mary, 1829; Melinda, died soon; Elizabeth, 1834; Theodore M., 1837; Sarah, 1839, married William Jeffries; Martha and Henry, twins, 1843; Eunice, 1845, died soon; Stephen A., 1846, died soon; Emma, 1849.

THE PIERSON FAMILY.

Line of Thomas Pierson, Sr., brother of Rev. Abraham Pierson.

In the several histories of the Newark settlement published at various periods, Thomas Pierson, Sr., is mentioned as "a near relative, possibly a nephew or brother of Rev. Abraham Pierson." On page 262 of the "Branford Annals," published by the New Haven Historical Society, is found the following record:

"Nov. 27, 1662, Abigail Pierson, daughter of Rev. Abraham, was married to John Davenport, son of Rev. John.

"On the same day Thomas Pierson, *brother* of Rev. Abraham, married Maria Harrison, daughter of Richard."

THOMAS PIERSON, SR., came with the Branford settlers of Newark, in 1666, and was one of the signers of the "Fundamental Agreement." In the first division of land he had for his Home Lot, "six acres, bounded with the Common west, the Highway east, and the rear of other lots, together with Benjamin Baldwin, north." This property ran from High Street to "Brick Lane."

He was one of the first—if not *the first*—settlers of Watsessing, now Bloomfield, as appears by the the records, 1676:

"He hath another parcel of land on both sides of the Second River, containing 20 acres in length. He hath another parcel of land containing 18 acres, lying upon Watsesson Hill, bounded on the south by Daniel Dodd, on the north by Benjamin Baldwin, on the east by the plain, and the west by the Brook."

He had a tract of land in Watsessing, acquired by Patent from Gov. Carteret, as appears by the following:

"Thomas Pierson, in November, 1690, conveyed for thirteen pounds to Daniel Roonros and Jasper Nessepot, both merchants, of New York, all his right, title and interest in a certain parcel of upland containing twenty acres, lying by the second River; bounded east, west, north and south by land unsurveyed, according to my Patent granted by Gov. Carteret, bearing date 10th July, 1679."

Referring to "Early Roads," there is a "third going over," supposed to be a third crossing of ford of Second River, on Thomas Pierson's land, about 1678. That he built a house and settled in this locality is shown by the fact that Thomas Pierson's "fence" appears below Watsesson Hill, in 1695. Thomas Pierson was a weaver by trade. The Newark Records of March 19, 1673–74, contain the following: "*Item.*—It is also agreed that the Weavers Thomas Pierson and Benjamin Baldwin shall be considered by the Surveyors to make out their lotts on the Hill shorter."

In his will, dated 1698, Thomas Pierson names children *Samuel*, Thomas, Hannah, Abigail, Elizabeth and Mary; son Sam. Lyon.

SECOND GENERATION.

SAMUEL PIERSON, eldest child of Thomas, Sr., and Maria (Harrison) Pierson, was born in Branford, Conn., in 1663, and was brought by his parents to Newark when he was three years of age. He no doubt removed with his father to Watsessing some years later. It is said he was by trade a carpenter. He took up a tract of land between the First and Second Mountains and was one of the first settlers there. His name is first mentioned as one of the organizers of the Mountain Society. When the pur-

chase of twenty acres of land was made for a glebe, January 13, 1719, the grant was made to Samuel Freeman, *Samuel Pierson*, Matthew Williams and Samuel Wheeler. He was a deacon and a leading man in the new organization. He died March 19, 1730, and was buried in the "old graveyard," with an honorable memorial. He married Mary Harrison, daughter of his uncle, Sergeant Richard Harrison. His children were: *Joseph*, born 1693; *Samuel*, born 1698; James, who removed to Lake Champlain, N. Y., and died there, leaving sons Moses, Daniel, known as "Judge Daniel," born 1703, died 1777; Caleb, Jemima, Mary, Hannah.

THIRD GENERATION.

Line of Joseph Pierson, eldest child of Samuel (1).

JOSEPH PIERSON, eldest child of Samuel (1), and Mary (Harrison) Pierson, was born in 1693, at the homestead, between the First and Second Mountains. He settled in South Orange, where he was the owner of two mills, a grist mill and a saw mill. Mention is made of these in 1739-40, in a sale to Thomas Ball and Aaron Ball, who "bought of Joseph Pierson the equal one-half part of a grist mill and a saw mill on the east branch of the Rahway River, near the dwelling-house of Samuel Crowell." He lived most of his life in South Orange, and died there in 1759. He married Hepzibah Camp, born 1696, and had issue, Sarah, Jemima, Patience (wife of Joseph Pierson), *Bethuel*, born 1721, died 1791; Joseph, Eliza, Mary, Eliza again, born 1735.

BETHUEL PIERSON, known as "Deacon Bethuel," was born in South Orange, N. J., in 1721, died in 1791. He succeeded his father in the ownership of one of the mills described in a conveyence made March 16, 1767, as "beginning at a stake by the road from Newark to Bethuel Pierson's Mill and the Mountain." He lived in the old stone house on South Orange Avenue, by the Stone House Brook. He was one of the agents appointed by the Town of Newark in 1761, to allot and divide the parsonage lands between the three societies or congregations known as the First Presbyterian Society, the Church of England and the Mountain Society. He was one of the Committee of Observation in 1774. In May, 1775, he was elected by the Freeholders to represent the county in the Provincial Congress. He was elected elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, then known as the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark, February 9, 1762, and held the office until his death, in 1791, a period of twenty-nine years. He was one of the trustees of the Orange Academy, established in 1786. He married, first, Elizabeth Riggs, born 1725, died 1776; and second, Widow Taylor. His children were: Joseph, born 1759; *Cyrus*, born 1756; Rhoda, Mary.

CYRUS PIERSON, M. D., second child of Bethuel and Elizabeth (Riggs) Pierson, was born in the stone house by the Stone House Brook, South Orange, in 1756. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1776. He studied medicine under Dr. John Darby, of Parsippany, Morris County. He began practice in his native place and devoted a portion of his time to the farm which he subsequently inherited from his father. Later, he removed to Caldwell, where he practiced for some four years. He was one of the founders of the village library and a leading member of the church. His feeble health necessitated a further change and he removed to Woodbridge, in Middlesex County, N. J., and later to Newark, and entered partnership with Dr. Samuel Hays, continuing until his death, October 7, 1804. He married Nancy Pierson, daughter of Dr. Matthias Pierson. The children of Dr. Cyrus and Nancy Pierson were: Horace, born 1791; Harriet, born 1793; Sarah, born 1796; Charlotte, born 1798; Caroline R., born 1800; Charles, born 1802; Cyrus, born 1804.

THIRD GENERATION.

Line of Samuel Pierson (2), son of Samuel (1).

SAMUEL PIERSON, second son of Samuel and Mary (Harrison) Pierson, was born at the homestead between the First and Second Mountains, in 1698. He remained on the farm during his life. He, as well as his father, was prominent in the affairs of the First Church. He was elected deacon in 1748, and served continuously until his death, in 1781. He married Mary Sergeant and had issue, Eunice, Rebecca, Samuel (3), John, *Matthias*, Mary, Joseph, Joanna, Zenas.

FOURTH GENERATION.

MATTHIAS PIERSON, M. D., third son and fifth child of Samuel (2) and Mary (Sergeant) Pierson, was born at the homestead, between First and Second Mountains, June 20, 1734. He entered Princeton College and studied medicine some time later; he did not begin practice until nearly thirty years of age. He was the first, and for many years the only physician in the mountain region. His district of practice embraced the region now occupied by the Oranges, Bloomfield and Caldwell, and to the border of Morris County. Soon after he began practice he moved nearer to the centre of the village, and occupied, during the remainder of his life, the house which stood on the present site of the Central Presbyterian Church, on Main Street. He was greatly interested in educational affairs, and was one of the incorporators of the Orange Academy in 1783. He rendered effective service to the patriots during the War of the Revolution. It is said that his house was entered by the British during their occupancy of Newark, he and his family having fled to the mountain during the Hessian raid, as did most of the citizens at the time. Dr. Pierson married Phebe, daughter of Isaac Nutman, and had issue, Nancy, born 1765, married Dr. Cyrus Pierson, son of Bethuel Pierson, of South Orange; Sarah, married Rev. Bethuel Dodd; *Isaac*, Fanny, born 1773, married Israel Crane, of Cranetown (son of Matthias, son of William, son of Nathaniel, son of Deacon Azariah, son of Jasper, the ancestor); Matthias, born 1775; William, born 1778; Mary, born 1781; Harriet, born 1785. Dr. Matthias Pierson died May 9, 1809; his wife died in 1826.

FIFTH GENERATION.

DR. ISAAC PIERSON, third child of Dr. Matthias and Phebe (Nutman) Pierson, was born in Orange, August 15, 1770. He was prepared for college at the Orange Academy, and was graduated at Princeton in 1789. He was associated with and succeeded to his father's practice. He was thoroughly devoted to his profession, and his practice was large and over a wide extent of country. In 1827 he was President of the Medical Society of New Jersey. He was also Sheriff of Essex County and was a member of the twentieth and twenty-first Congress of the United States. He was one of the incorporators, in 1821, of the "Orange Spring Company," which developed the celebrated chalybeate springs in what is now Hutton Park. Dr. Pierson married Nancy Crane, daughter of Aaron. Their children were: *William*, born 1796; *Albert*, born 1798; Phebe S., born 1801; Fanny, born 1803; *George*, born 1805; Edward, Aaron, Isaac, Harriet, Sarah Ann.

SIXTH GENERATION.

DR. WILLIAM PIERSON, SR., eldest son of Dr. Isaac and Nancy (Crane) Pierson, was born in Orange, December 4, 1796. He was prepared for College at the Orange Academy, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1816. He began the study of medicine with his father. He attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania and at the College of Physicians, in New York. After completing his course of study he was licensed to practice by the Medical Society of New Jersey, in 1820, and received from that Society his degree of M. D. He was its Recording Secretary for thirty years. He was thoroughly devoted to his profession and his practice was large and over a wide extent of country. As a citizen and a public man, he was judicious in counsel and jealous for the people's welfare. In 1837-38 he was a member of the Legislature of New Jersey. He was a director of the Board of Freeholders, Sheriff of Essex County, 1846-50, active in promoting the building of the Morris and Essex Railroad, a corporator of the Newark Savings Institution, and for many years its Vice-President. He originated and became a corporator of the Rosedale Cemetery, of Orange, in 1840, and to near the close of his life was an active trustee. When the town of Orange was incorporated, he was elected its first Mayor and served continuously for three years, and for three years thereafter was a member of the Common Council. These varied responsibilities were distinguished in their execution by intelligence and a sacred devotion to the public good. Dr. Pierson

married Margaret, daughter of Rev. Asa Hillyer, D. D., for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange. Their children were: Jane Riker, Anne, *William*, *Edward Dickson*, Margaret Riker.

Rev. Albert Pierson, a brother of Dr. William Pierson, was born in 1798, and died in 1864. He was a well-known and successful teacher. He married Jane Armstrong, sister of Rev. William Armstrong. Their children were: William Hugh, Rev. George, Albert, Frances, Sarah, married Jacob Halsey.

WILLIAM PIERSON, SR.

Rev. George Pierson, another brother of Dr. William Pierson, was born in 1805, and died in 1880. He was a clergyman and was the first pastor of the Second Presbyterian or Brick Church, Orange, N. J. He married Eliza L. Day, daughter of Stephen D. Day. He married, second, Caroline Stall. He had issue, Isaac, Wilson G., Caroline Elliot, Stephen, Sarah Ann.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

DR. WILLIAM PIERSON, JR., eldest son of Dr. William and Margaret (Hillyer) Pierson, was born in Orange, November 20, 1830. He inherited his love of the profession from his worthy ancestors, and began, early in life, a course of study especially adapted to the work. He received a thorough preparatory course and was graduated at the medical department of the New York University, in 1852, afterwards received the honorary degree of A. M. from Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J. He returned at once to his native town, where he commenced the practice of his profession and soon distinguished himself in surgery—a branch in which he was especially interested, and to which he designed to give the greatest attention. He inherited the many estimable qualities of mind and heart, as well as the eminent professional skill which distinguished his worthy ancestors. While taking no prominent part in politics, he is public-spirited and enterprising, and has the welfare of his native town as much at heart as did either of his ancestors. He has been so entirely absorbed in the work of his profession as to be unable to give any attention to public matters, save in the cause of education, to which he has given much consideration. He was the first President of the Board of Education and served for twelve consecutive years in this position. During this period, large appropriations were made for public schools and there was a greater advancement in educational matters than at any previous period in the history of the Oranges. Dr. Pierson, although never himself to any extent a beneficiary of the public school system, has always been an earnest advocate of higher education for the masses, and has accomplished much in this direction for his native city. As a director, he assisted for many years in the management of the affairs of the Orange Bank. His reputation as a physician and surgeon is not confined to the Oranges, but he is well known throughout the State. He is a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society and has served as its Secretary since 1866. He is a member of the Essex County District Medical Society, the New Jersey Academy of Medicine and the Orange Mountain Medical Society, some of which he was chiefly instrumental in organizing and has been President of all. He is attending surgeon at the Orange Memorial Hospital, consulting surgeon of St. Mary's

Hospital, Morristown, St. Barnabas' Hospital, Newark, attending surgeon and medical director of St. Michael's Hospital, Newark. During the Civil War he was surgeon of the Board of Enrollment of the fourth congressional district, of New Jersey, and volunteer surgeon on the Governor's staff. He was several times assigned to duty on the battle-field, where he rendered important service.

Dr. Pierson possesses the same genial, kindly nature, characteristic of all his ancestors, and is much beloved by those who for years have benefited by his professional advice and attention.

Dr. Pierson is justly proud of his ancestors on both sides, who have achieved distinction in every generation. His great-grandfather, Lieut. Abraham Riker, served in the Continental Army before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and the doctor has the original commission, dated at Philadelphia, June 20, 1775, signed by John Hancock. Dr. Pierson married Isabel F. Adams, daughter of B. F. Adams, of Chicago, son of Benjamin (2), born 1763; son of Benjamin (1), born 1728; son of Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1), son of William Adams, the ancestor, born in England, 1594, came to America, 1628, settled in Ipswich. The children of Dr. Pierson are Margaret and Louisa.

WILLIAM PIERSON, JR.

EDWARD DICKSON PIERSON, second son of Dr. William and Margaret (Hillyer) Pierson, was born in Orange. He was graduated at Princeton College, and soon after began the practice of law in his native town. Ere he was fairly established in his profession, the breaking out of the Civil War put an end for the time to his youthful aspirations in this direction. He enlisted in the 13th Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, and was elected Captain of Company C. He went with his regiment to the front and served with honor and distinction throughout the war. He never regretted the step, never faltered in the discharge of his duty, exhibiting the utmost coolness and courage on the battle-field and performed his duty as a soldier and a true patriot. At the close of the war he resumed his professional duties and was successful along the line he marked out for himself, namely, to office practice. His strength consisted in that full, harmonious combination of qualities and powers which has the skill to keep all lines and paths under review, and which particularly enabled him to gather strength and wisdom from multiplied sources and from a broad and comprehensive survey of the entire field. Books, precedents, principles, common sense, common experience and common knowledge were all brought to bear upon and combined in his advice. No client ever had a more faithful and conscientious counsellor. He represented his district in the State Legislature for two years. As a public official he was a living example of temperance, truthfulness, honor, and all the social and moral virtues of a noble manhood. He was strong in his convictions and bold in his utterance; he abhorred meanness, scorned duplicity and despised trickery. His generous, warm-hearted love and sympathy for his fellows and his exhibition of it to them at all times induced their love and respect for him.

THE QUINBY FAMILY.

According to tradition, the Quinbys were early settled at Stratford-on-Avon, and were said to be related to the Bard of Avon through Judith Shakspeare, who married a Quinby. William Quinby, the American ancestor, came before 1650 with Rev. Mr. Blakeman and others, and is found first at Salem, Mass. He was among the original settlers of Stratford, Conn., and may have given the town its name. His home lot was No. 7 on the map of the town. Two of his sons, John and Thomas, appear on the records of the town.

WILLIAM and JOHN QUINBY, his sons, were patentees of West Chester, in Westchester County, N. Y., in 1654. John was one of the principal proprietors of New Castle, in the same county. He was appointed a magistrate in 1662, by Gov. Stuyvesant. The "History of Westchester County," by Bolton, contains a genealogical chart of the Quinby family, as well as a description of the Coat of Arms. John Quinby, above referred to, married Deborah Haight and had a son, *Josiah* (2).

JOSIAH, son of John and Deborah (Haight) Quinby, married Mary Williams and had a son, *Josiah*.

JOSIAH QUINBY (2), son of Josiah and Mary (Williams) Quinby, married Hannah Cornell and had a son, *Josiah*.

JOSIAH QUINBY (3), son of Josiah (2) and Hannah (Cornell) Quinby, was born about 1726, died in 1804. His name first appears on the Newark records in 1765, when it was "Voted that the Parsonage Meadow be hired for the ensuing year." Said meadow rented for £2 12s to Josiah Quinby, Joseph Mun and Ichabod Harrison. He married Martha, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Sargent) Harrison (son of Joseph, who was the son of Sergeant Richard and Dorcas (Ward) Harrison; she was the daughter of Sergeant John Ward).

The records of the Mountain Society show that the wife of Josiah Quinby "entered into Covenant July 10, 1774, and their two sons, John and Joseph, were baptised August 12, the same year." Josiah Quinby served with the "New Jersey Line," regular army, in the War of the Revolution, as Second Lieutenant, Captain Potter's company, Third Battalion, First Establishment, February 7, 1776, discharged with battalion. Josiah had, in addition to sons John and Josiah, a son *Moses*, born about 1750. Josiah Quinby died in 1806, and Aaron and John Quinby are named as executors of the estate.

MOSES QUINBY, son of Josiah and Martha (Harrison) Quinby, was born about 1750. He married Mary ——. Three of his children, Lois, Caleb and *Jotham*, were baptized in the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, October 16, 1774.

JOTHAM QUINBY, son of Moses and Mary (——) Quinby, was born in Orange, May 31, 1773. He resided in a stone house, built in 1774, on the Smith property, on Scotland Street, South Orange. He demolished the old house about 1834, using the stone from it in the basement of the new house which he occupied many years. He married Lilias Smith, daughter of James and Eleanor (Harrison) Smith. James Smith was the son of David and Martha (Freeman) Smith, son of James Smith, the ancestor, who married Mary Baldwin Crane, daughter of Deacon Azariah Crane, whose wife was Mary, daughter of Gov. Robert Treat, of Connecticut. The children of Jotham and Lilias (Smith) Quinby were: Jonas, *James Moses*, Antoinette, Orlando, Hiram, Hannah; Lilias, died young.

JAMES MOSES QUINBY, second child of Jotham and Lilias (Smith) Quinby, was born at the homestead, in Orange, October 5, 1804. He attended the village school, but that did not complete his education. He possessed, in later years, a well-stocked library and was constantly adding to his fund of general knowledge and always kept himself well abreast of the times. He went to Newark when a lad and learned the carriage making business with the firm of Robert B. Canfield and John C. Hedenberg, which in later years was known as "The Hedenberg Works." Upon the failure, in 1834, of G. & A. K. Carter, in whose shop Mr. Quinby was foreman, the latter became the successor of his old employer and soon built up a large and profitable trade. He started in a building located on Broad Street, between Mechanic and Fair, where his manufactory grew in extent by the addition of new buildings and by the increase of his well conducted business until it became the most extensive, as it certainly was the best

known carriage manufactory in the United States. He had an extensive trade with the South and maintained a large branch factory and repository at Montgomery, Ala., and another at Columbus, Ga. His carriages bore a high reputation throughout the country and no carriage firm was better known than that of Quinby & Co., in every city in America. He lost heavily by the South during the war, but remained true and loyal to the government. He was a man of sterling character, high integrity, simple in his habits and tastes and strong in his political faith. He was three times elected Mayor of Newark —from 1851 to 1854—and gave his hearty encouragement as well as his official approval of the public improvements inaugurated about this time. He was the first Republican member of the State Senate elected from Essex County at a time when it required great courage to openly avow Republican principles. He stood by his party and challenged the admiration of his opponents by his firmness and determination and the self-sacrificing spirit he evinced. His religious interests were with Trinity Episcopal Church, Newark, at which he was a faithful attendant and served for some years as Vestryman.

JAMES MOSES QUINBY.

Mr. Quinby was one of the original managers of the Newark Savings Institution and Chairman of the Funding Committee; also a director of the New Jersey Insurance Company, and was also one of the Water Commissioners. Mr. Quinby married Phebe Ayres Sweazy, daughter of Richard and Hannah (Hays) Sweazy. He was the son of William Sweazy, born at Hope, N. J., 1766; son of Barnabas and Hannah (Honeywell) Sweazy, born at Southold, L. I., 1715, died February 17, 1779; son of Samuel, born at Southold, L. I., March 29, 1689, removed to Roxbury, Mass., May 17, 1737, died there May 11, 1759.

The issue of the marriage of Mr. Quinby to Phebe Ayres Sweasy, was *Anna Emeline*, married Nelson Wright, of New York, deceased; two children were born to them—Albert W., died young, and Elise. *Eliza S.*, married Charles Borcherling; she died, leaving one child, Frederick; *Morris*, died young; *Marie Antoinette; James Milnor*, married Mary Casey; issue, William O'Gorman, Anna Wright. *Ida*, married Wallace M. Scudder, and had issue, James Quinby, died young, Edward Wallace, Marie Antoinette. *Walden*, died young. *Florence*, died young.

THE SMITH FAMILY.

JAMES SMITH, the ancestor of most of the early Smith families of Orange, was brought to this country about 1680 and landed at Perth Amboy, N. J. The captain of the vessel on which he came assumed a guardianship over him and apprenticed him to Deacon Azariah Crane, the founder of Cranetown. Deacon Crane was much attached to him and gave him in marriage his youngest daughter, Mary Baldwin, whose mother was the daughter of Gov. Robert Treat, of Connecticut. Deacon Crane gave to his daughter for her marriage portion, a farm on the southerly part of his plantation. This and other land which Mr. Smith acquired extended north to the Wheeler tract, running from the top of the mountain on the south side of the Northfield road, thence along the southerly side of the Wheeler tract to Scotland Street, including the property owned by Caleb and afterwards by Simeon Harrison. Smith's house was on the east slope of the mountain, in what is now known as Orange Valley. He was one of the company of one hundred who made the Horse Neck purchase of the Indians which included all the lands west of the Orange Mountain and east of the Passaic River. By his wife, Mary Baldwin Crane, Smith had among other children, a son, David.

SECOND GENERATION.

DAVID SMITH, son of James and Mary Baldwin (Crane) Smith, was born at the homestead of his father, in Orange Valley, in 1705. He married Martha, daughter of Samuel Freeman. It is said that she lived to be one hundred years old. David's house, which was of stone, was located on Scotland Street and it is said that this house was cracked from the top to the bottom by an earthquake which occurred some time previous to the Revolution. David Smith, by his wife, Martha Freeman, had issue, Moses, James, *Joseph*, *Samuel* and David.

THIRD GENERATION.

SAMUEL SMITH, fourth child of David and Martha (Freeman) Smith, was born at the homestead on Scotland Street, in 1745, died February 13, 1800. He married Eunice, daughter of Ezekiel Baldwin, and had issue, *Caleb*.

FOURTH GENERATION.

CALEB SMITH, son of Samuel and Eunice (Baldwin) Smith, was born July 30, 1778, on Scotland Street, which was a portion of the southern half of the original farm. He died March 15, 1866. He carried on the manufacture of horse collars and achieved a reputation for his peculiar style and excellency of workmanship far exceeding that of any of his competitors. He married Sarah Gartherwaite, and had *Samuel*, born in 1804; Elizabeth, married George Smith, son of Joseph.

FIFTH GENERATION.

SAMUEL SMITH, eldest child of Caleb and Sarah (Gartherwaite) Smith, was born at the old homestead on Scotland Street, November 14, 1804, and resided in Scotland Street during his life. He worked with his father at making horse collars and on reaching his majority was taken into partnership and succeeded to the business after his father's death. He was a member of the township committee of Orange, of which he was treasurer for several years. He was school trustee and was a director in the Orange Bank. He served the full term of military service as a member of the Orange Troop. His religious connections were with the First Presbyterian Church, in which he was a trustee. Mr. Smith married Caroline Pierson Tichenor, daughter of Stephen Tichenor, a descendant in the sixth generation of Martin Tichenor, one of the original settlers of Newark, in 1666, and one of the signers of the "Fundamental Agreement." Their children were:

STEPHEN TICHENOR SMITH, born June 15, 1827. He, with his brother Caleb A. and son Stuart, has been engaged in the Fire Insurance business on an extensive scale for many years. He was Town Treasurer from 1861 to 1864 inclusive. He represented the First Ward in the Common Council in 1871 and again in 1874. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, was for twenty-one years treasurer of the Board of Trustees, and in 1893 was elected deacon. He married first, Harriet N. Harrison, of Abiathar; she died 1855; second, Martha A. Cory, daughter of James Cory, of Paterson, N. J., and had issue, Stuart C., born October 5, 1857, married Katie Hohler, and has three daughters. Herbert Russell, died young; Henry Wallace, born October 28, 1861; Samuel Bradford, born September 5, 1863, died March 24, 1871; James Spencer, born January 31, 1866, died December 26, 1881; Charles Mulford, died young; Grace Thompson, born July 12, 1872.

MARY ANN, born June 16, 1829, married I. H. Mulford, of East Orange, and has children, Carrie, Hattie, Elias:

SARAH JANE, born March 31, 1832, married Thompson Cundit Munn, and had issue, Alice, Walter, Wilbur, Phebe:

CALEB AUGUSTUS, born July 18, 1835. He has been for many years associated with his brother, Stephen T., in the fire insurance business. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Orange, also of Union Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Orange Chapter, R. A. M. He married Mary J., daughter of John T. and Polly Munn, and had issue, Minnie E., born March 2, 1860, married Charles Starr,

of the East Orange *Gazette*, died December 4, 1891; Norwood Thompson, born December 24, 1861, married Gertrude Dodd, of Dr. Bethuel Dodd; Stephen Munn, born July 23, 1866; Louisa Barnes, born August 16, 1873, married George Gill, son of Mayor Gill.

CAROLINE ELIZABETH, born August 14, 1837.

SAMUEL BRADFORD, born February 24, 1840, died July 17, 1862.

Line of Joseph Smith, of the Third Generation.

GEORGE SMITH, son of Joseph, of Joseph, of David, son of James, the ancestor, was born in Orange, about 1822. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb Smith, son of Samuel, of David, of James. Their children were: *Thomas J., Joseph Warren*, Virginia, Elizabeth.

THOMAS J. SMITH, eldest son of George and Elizabeth Smith, was born in Orange, July 18, 1847. He attended the public school and also Robinson's school until he was sixteen years of age, and in 1863 entered the Orange Bank as clerk; promoted in 1869 to the office of cashier and succeeded Mr. Lighthipe in 1885 as President, continuing in that office until 1893, when he was succeeded by Mr. Charles M. Decker. He is still in the employ of the bank and also manager of the Half Dime Savings Bank, and treasurer of the Orange Distilled Water Ice Company. He is at present a resident of Caldwell. He married Emma, daughter of David H. McCoy; had issue, Emma, Robert W., Willard, Percy, Hellen, Marguerite.

JOSEPH WARREN SMITH, second child of George and Elizabeth (Smith) Smith, was born in Orange, September 22, 1848, educated at public and private schools, and entered the Orange Bank as clerk in 1864, his brother having preceded him one year. On the promotion of his brother to the presidency in 1885, he was promoted to the office of cashier and has since continued to hold that position. He is a member of the Grace Episcopal Church, of Orange. He married Fanny Irene Kilburn, daughter of Abraham Mandeville Kilburn, a descendant of Gershom Kilburn, one of the early settlers of South Orange. The issue of this marriage is one son, Paul.

THE WARD FAMILY.

The Wards have been famous as *Founders* and *Builders* from the time they came over with the Conqueror, in 1066, to the landing of the Connecticut pilgrims in Newark, in 1666, and the history of this family is interwoven with the growth and prosperity of New Jersey from the latter period to the present time. From the Coat Armour and Motto of one branch of the family it is probable they were engaged in the crusades. They bore *Arms*—Azure a cross patonce or, a mullet for difference. *Crest*—A Saracen's head affrontée, couped below the shoulders ppr. *Motto*—"Sub cruce salus." Among the number who accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy was "Ward, one of the noble Captains." The name of William de la Ward appears in 1175 as residing in Chester. From 1349 a succession of eleven generations of one family is found there, in each of which the names and head of the family was: in the first Ralph, in the second Richard, in the third, fourth and ninth, *John*, and in the eleventh, Thomas, who had sons John and William. One William Ward was the first Earl of Derby, of Dudley Castle.

The Wards of Connecticut and New Jersey are descended from *Robert Ward*, of Houton, Parva, Northamptonshire, England. He married Isabel Stapley, of Dunchurch, County Warwick, England. They had a son,

James Ward, of the same place, who married Anna or Alice Fawkes, of Dunchurch. Their son, Stephen Ward, married Joyce Traford, of Leicestershire. After his death, the widow removed with her children to New England in 1630, and settled in 1635 in Wethersfield, Conn., being among the original settlers of that town. She died in 1640. Her will is nearly the first in the Colony records and names Edward, Anthony, *John* and Robert as her children.

JOHN WARD, the fourth child of Stephen, was known as "John Ward, Sr.," "Sergeant Ward,"

"Lieutenant Ward," and "Mr. Ward." He was one of the original settlers or founders of the plantation of Totoket, named Branford in 1646. Lawrence and George Ward, brothers, who came from England with John and were no doubt closely related to him, were also associated in the founding of Branford, which then composed a part of the New Haven colony. Lawrence Ward, who took the oath of fidelity at New Haven at the organization of the government, was employed by the governing magistrates to search for the regicides Whaley and Goffe, at Milford, where, of course, he knew they were not to be found.

George Ward signed the Fundamental Agreement of the New Haven colony in 1639, and with his brother Lawrence was one of the founders of Branford.

John Ward, Sr., Lawrence Ward, together with Josiah and John, Jr., sons of George Ward, all came with the pilgrims to Newark in 1666. Lawrence died in 1670 without issue. Josiah, brother of John Ward, Jr., married Elizabeth Swaine, who, it was said, was the first one on shore at the landing of the pilgrims on the Passaic. He died soon, leaving one son, Samuel.

John Ward, Sr., and John Ward Jr., the "Turner," received their division of home lots near the Passaic River, and lived there for a few years. In 1675 to 1679, both took up lands at or near the Second River, in Watsessing, now Bloomfield, where they settled soon after. Both left many descendants.

JOHN WARD, JR., son of George Ward, was born in England and came with his parents to this country and was one of the original settlers of the New Haven colony. He was one of the founders of Branford, which formed a part of the New Haven colony. He came with the Branford colonists to Newark in 1666–7, and in the first division of "Home Lotts" his six acres were located between High and Washington Streets, adjoining that of Delivered Crane. About 1675, he took up land on the Second River, in what is now Bloomfield, but probably did not remove thence until the opening of the highway from Newark. He married Sarah ——, and had children: Sarah, John, born 1654; Samuel, born 1656; Abigail, married John Gardner; *Josiah*, born about 1660; Nathaniel, married Sarah Harrison; Mary, married Thomas Davis, and Caleb, "the honest and pious."

JOSIAH WARD, son of John Ward, Jr., and Sarah ——, was born in Branford, Conn., about 1660. He moved with his parents to Newark and thence to Bloomfield, or what was then known as Watsesson. He married Mary Kitchell, a descendant of Robert Kitchell, one of the original settlers of Quinnepiac, or New Haven, and afterwards of Newark. They had children, Samuel, Robert, Josiah, *Lawrence*, born 1710.

LAWRENCE WARD, son of Josiah and Mary (Kitchell) Ward, was born, probably in Bloomfield, in 1710, died in 1793. He married Eleanor Baldwin. In his will, dated May 3, 1775 (now among the papers of the New Jersey Historical Society), he gives to his sons *Jacob*, Jona, Stephen and Samuel, "all my estate both lands and meadows and all my moveable estate both here and elsewhere." To his son Cornelius he gives five pounds. The will is witnessed by David, Uzal and John Dod.

JACOB WARD, son of Lawrence and Eleanor (Baldwin) Ward, was born in Bloomfield about 1750. He served with the Essex County Militia in the War of the Revolution. He was a man of considerable prominence in the county as appears by the following entry in the Newark Town Records, under the head of resolutions "adopted at an annual Town Meeting held in the Township of Newark the 11th day of April, 1808":

"5th. That the next annual Election be opened at the house of Jacob Ward, in Bloomfield and continued there during the first day and adjourned to the Court house in Newark as usual." The same resolution was repeated at an annual town meeting held the ninth day of April, 1810.

Jacob Ward married ——, and had among other children a son, *Jacob*.

JACOB WARD (2), son of Jacob (1) and —— Ward, was born in Bloomfield, about 1780. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Bloomfield and was one of the early—if not an original member of that church. He moved to Columbia, now Afton, Morris County, in 1800, where he purchased a farm. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Hanover (the nearest church to Columbia), and

equally prominent in the community. He married Abigail Dodd, daughter of Moses and Lois (Crane) Dod, of Isaac, son of Daniel (3), son of Daniel (2), son of Daniel (1), the ancestor. They had thirteen children, among whom were *Moses Dodd*, *Jacob*, and *Samuel Davies*.

MOSES DODD WARD, son of Jacob and Abigail (Dodd) Ward was born at the old homestead in Bloomfield, in 1806. He went with his parents when six years of age to Columbia, in Morris County, where, like his ancestors, he followed the life of a farmer. He was a man of strong character, and with a different environment would have succeeded in almost any undertaking. He was an elder and one of the pillars in the Hanover Presbyterian Church and a man of strong religious convictions. He raised a family of strong, robust children, every one of whom have made their mark in the world and have developed remarkable business sagacity. Mr. Ward married Justina Louisa Sayre, daughter of Elias Sayre, son of Ebenezer, of Ebenezer, probably the grandson of Joseph Sayre, the New Jersey ancestor, who was the son of Thomas.

Thomas Sayre, the ancestor, born about 159–, died in 1671, came from Bedfordshire, England, and settled in Lynn, Mass., in 1635. He was one of the eight original "undertakers" of the town Southampton, in 1640. The Sayre homestead, built in 1648, which is still in a good state of preservation, is said to be the oldest house in the State of New York, and one of the oldest in the country. The massive timbers and covering of thick cedar shingles are sufficient to its remaining for years to come as a curious and interesting relic of a long past age. At a time of a threatened Indian outbreak, in 1666, it was one of the rallying places of the inhabitants in case of a night attack. The house is still in the hands of the Sayre family, ten generations having been born and died within its walls. The name of Sayre is said to be derived from *assayer*, a crown officer in the royal mint whose duty it was to assay gold and silver. Joseph Sayre, son of Thomas Sayre, removed to Elizabeth, N. J., in 1667, and was among the earliest of the Associates. In December of that year he united with others in the petition to the government to have his land surveyed. Among his children and grandchildren are found the names of Edward, Ephraim, Ezekiel, Hannah, Frances, Isaac, James, Jonathan, Joseph, Thomas and Samuel.

The issue of the marriage of Moses Dodd and Justina Louisa (Sayre) Ward was: Laura J.; Elias S., married Anna, daughter of Joel M. Bonnell, of Newark; Leslie Dodd, married Minnie P., daughter of James Perry; he is Vice-President of the Prudential Insurance Co., of Newark. *Edgar Bethune* (see sketch); Jacob Ewing, married Maria, daughter of Ambrose E. Kitchell.

EDGAR BETHUNE WARD, fourth child and third son of Moses Dodd and Justina Louisa (Sayre) Ward, was born at Afton, formerly Columbia, in Chatham Township, Morris County, N. J., and is seventh in descent from John Ward, Jr., one of the original settlers of Newark and Bloomfield. Two of the brothers of Josiah, the immediate ancestor of Edgar B., were identified with the Mountain Society and their remains lie buried in the old Orange cemetery. The same conditions—healthfulness and beauty of surroundings—which led his ancestors two hundred years ago to settle in this locality, prevail to a still greater degree at the present time, and the latest representative of the family showed his appreciation of these conditions and his interest in the ancestral associations by the purchase of one of the beautiful residences in the heart of Orange for which the city is famous. This was known as the Fuller place. It has a frontage on Centre Street of about 120 feet, extending along the line of Fuller Terrace about 700 feet. The trees along the front and sides afford ample shade, but do not obstruct the view from the house. With the exception of a few flowers which add coloring to the picture, there is only the beautiful green lawn in front. The general design of the house is Grecian, modified to suit American tastes and ideas. It is of brick, substantially built, and presents an imposing appearance. The broad veranda in front is rounded on the southern side, which gives a pleasing effect. It terminates on the north side in a pretty porte cochere of decidedly Grecian design. The whole is supported by Corinthian pillars around which wind the trumpet creeper and English ivy.

Mr. Ward's childhood was but little different from that of his New Jersey ancestors who were sturdy, independent, and self-reliant farmers. He had higher aspirations, however, and an abiding

EDGAR B. WARD.

faith in his own ability to achieve success in another direction. To his life in early youth in the country is due the robust constitution which enabled him to pursue a severe course of study without impairing his health. After leaving the village school, he attended the Bloomfield Academy and later he entered Cornell University. He read law in Newark, in the offices of Runyon & Leonard (the late Theodore Runyon), and Stone & Jackson. He was admitted as an attorney in 1872 and counsellor in 1875. In the interim he was managing clerk for McCarter & Keen. Thus equipped he began practice in Newark in 1875. Had he continued along the general line he would no doubt have achieved success, but an opportunity was presented which enabled him to concentrate his strength and energies in another direction. He became counsel for the Prudential Insurance Company, which had but recently entered into active competition with the old line companies under a new system of insurance that was at once popular and progressive. The law department required a man of good judgment and thorough legal training. Mr. Ward's previous experience and knowledge qualified him for the position. At first he divided his time between this and his general practice, but the new system introduced by the Prudential Company met with such popular favor that it soon became one of the leading companies of the country. Mr. Ward was obliged to give up his general practice and devote his whole time to the Company. The skillful management of the law department conduced in no small degree to the Company's success. Mr. Ward was one of the original directors and, later, was elected 2d Vice-President. He is also a director in the National State Bank, Firemen's Insurance Co., the Newark and South Orange Railroad Co., and is interested in other business enterprises. During his residence in Newark he represented his ward in the Board of Education and favored the cause of higher education for the masses. Since his removal to Orange, in 1892, his interests have all centered in this direction. Both he and his wife are active participants in the social affairs of the city and are in hearty sympathy with every movement that tends to its further development. As a representative of the Ward family he has added new lustre to a name which for two centuries has filled an important place in the annals of New Jersey. While by his own energy and industry he has accumulated a fortune, he has used it in a large degree for the happiness of others. Mr. Ward married Hattie N. Jube, a daughter of John P. Jube, a well known citizen of Newark, a descendant of an old New York family. Their children are: Edgar Percy, Newell Jube, Kenneth Bethune.

SAMUEL DAVIES WARD, son of Jacob (2) and Abigail (Dodd) Ward, was born in Morris County, and removed thence to Rahway early in life. He was a successful carriage manufacturer in Rahway where he carried on business for some years. He was a Captain of militia and at the breaking out of the Civil War volunteered his services, but was rejected for the reason that he was past the age required by military law. He married Rebecca Martin Miller, daughter of Isaac, son of Abner, who was the son of James. The latter was a grandson of William Miller, who was admitted an Associate of Elizabeth, 1699-1700. He drew No. 62 of the 100-acre lots at "the Edg or foot of y^e^ mountain," adjoining Joseph Lyon, at Scotch Plains. It is reported that when he went to reside on this lot so far away from the town plot, "the parting was rendered very solemn by the expectation that they should seldom, if ever, see him again, the difficulty of passing and re-passing seemed so great. But, to their surprise, as they went to church on the next Sabbath morning they found him standing on the steps." By his wife, Hannah, he had five sons, Samuel, Richard, Jonathan, William and Andrew, and two daughters, Sarah and Hannah.

The children of Samuel Davies and Rebecca Martin (Miller) Ward were: Clarence D., *Frederick W.* and Ella M., married Joseph H. Bryan, of New York.

FREDERICK WILLIAM WARD, second son of Samuel Davies and Rebecca (Miller) Ward, was born at Rahway, N. J., January 30, 1858. His early education was received at the public schools of his native town and his knowledge of the higher branches at Rahway Seminary. He pursued his law studies with Frederic W. Stevens, of Newark, and after a creditable examination was admitted to practice as attorney in February, 1879, and as counsellor three years later. He was admitted to partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Stevens, the following year and continued with him until 1892, since which

time he has practiced by himself. Mr. Ward has made the most of his opportunities. His indefatigable industry, trustworthiness and close attention to his professional duties have led to a constantly increasing as well as a lucrative practice. Because of his thorough reliability and conscientious regard of his clients' interests, large trust and other estates have been committed to him, all of which have been managed with that rare fidelity and honesty as to win the increased confidence and respect of those who entrusted him with their affairs. As trustee of the estate of William N. Force, he has had the handling of over $700,000, for the management of which he has received the unqualified approval of the court as well as of the interested parties. He has the management of other estates amounting to nearly half a million dollars. His line of practice is confined almost exclusively to chancery and office business. Methodical, painstaking, with an evenly-balanced mind, the accumulation of work and the varied interests which absorb his attention does not cause the slightest inconvenience or annoyance, but he pursues his labors with that steadfast purpose which always insures successful results. Mr. Ward built the house on Munn Avenue where he now resides, and became a permanent resident of East Orange in 1888. The house is located on a part of the original Munn farm. Mr. Ward married Jessie O. Peck, daughter of James Peck (see history of Peck family), of East Orange. They have issue, three children, Sterling D., Ethel and Jessie.

FREDERICK WILLIAM WARD.

Other Members of the Ward Family.

One and possibly two branches of the Ward family have been identified with Orange and South Orange since about 1700, or possibly earlier. On June 23, 1737, John Ward (probably John Ward, Jr., the ancestor), conveyed by deed to Abner and Nathaniel Ward, in consideration of seventy pounds, "forty eight and three quarters acres at the mountain plantation, so-called, at a place commonly called and known by the name of Chestnut Hill, beginning at a tree by swamp * * * having Joseph Pierson south, highway west, David Smith north, Elisha Stansborough east." (This land was located on South Orange Avenue, near where the Presbyterian Church now stands. Ward's Lane, which runs from Irvington Avenue to South Orange Avenue, probably ran through the Ward farm). Abner and Nathaniel Ward were sons of Nathaniel, son of John Ward, Jr., "known as John Ward, the Turner."

Elihu Ward, born 1715, and Abel, his brother, who owned lands adjoining Abner and Nathaniel, were not sons of the latter, but were probably the great grandsons of John Ward, Jr. Samuel Ward, son of Josiah, son of John Ward, Jr., born 1679, died 1733, is buried in the old Orange cemetery. He left descendants, who were also buried in Orange. It is probably from this line that Zebinah, the grandfather of Philip Ward, was descended.

PHILIP WARD, son of Timothy and Althea (Williams) Ward, was born in Orange, July 29, 1814. He learned the hatting trade, and was for many years the junior partner in the firm of Simmons & Ward,

whose factory was in Doddtown. He moved to Monroeville in 1859, but returned to his home in Orange ten years later. He was originally a member of St. Mark's Parish, and was a cousin of its rector, Dr. Williams. He was for some years identified with Grace Church, and served in its vestry. On his return to Orange from the West, in 1869, he became one of the founders of Christ Church and continued as a member of its vestry during the remainder of his life. He served the church faithfully in these several parishes, and always commanded the affectionate respect of his rectors and fellow vestrymen.

Mr. Ward was probably best known among the musical people of the Oranges. In early life he developed an exceptional talent for vocal music. He possessed a sweet tenor voice, and devoted his musical talents religiously to the service of God, but at the same time engaged freely in all musical entertainments and musical societies in the Oranges. As a musician he was one of the most gifted men ever known in this locality. He was entirely self-taught, and yet was able to lead and instruct others. He excelled in instrumental music, especially with the violin. He was one of the founders of the Handel and Hayden Society, and when, during the temporary absence of its leader, Mr. Ward was urged to take the position, he discovered for the first time, as did also his friends, that he possessed all the elements of leadership, exceeding even those of the trained professor. When the Beethoven Society was organized, with the best musical talent in Orange, Mr. Ward was unanimously selected as its leader. He was a noble Christian man and all his talents were devoted to the service of God. Philip Ward was one of those singers described by Longfellow:

"God sent His singers upon earth
With songs of sadness and of mirth,
That they might touch the hearts of men
And bring them back to Heaven again."

He loved the praises of God and was never so happy as when the responsibility was entirely or in part laid upon him of leading in that most important part of Christian worship. His duties were never rendered in a perfunctory manner; he was ever among the first to join in all parts of such worship. For nearly three score years his voice was heard in God's praise. He voiced the sorrow and joy, the grief and consolation, in sweet songs and solemn hymns, and will ever be remembered by those who knew him as the "sweet singer of Israel." After a lingering illness, in which he bore patiently his sufferings, he fell asleep May 4, 1886. Mr. Ward married Mary Ann Campbell, and had seven children.

His surviving son Linus, who resides in East Orange, has been for many years connected with with the Bank of America, New York City, and is at present Receiving Teller.

THE WILLIAMS FAMILY.

The first to adopt the name of Williams as a surname, was Roger Williams, of Llangibby Castle and the Priory at Uske, County Monmouth, England. He was said to be a direct descendant of Brychan Brecheinisg, prince and lord of Brecknock, who lived about the year 490.

It is a family tradition that Matthew Williams, the progenitor of the Newark and Orange branch of the Williams family, was in love with the daughter of a wealthy English gentleman named Condict, who opposed the match. The couple were married, however, without the knowledge of their parents, and came to America. They settled first in Massachusetts and removed thence to Wethersfield, Conn., in 1638, where he died. His wife immediately prepared to return to her home in England, but died before the vessel sailed. Their children were: Amos, born 1645; Matthew, born 1647, died young: Ruth, born 1649, married Caleb Pierson; *Matthew*, again, born 1651; *Samuel*, born 1653. It is supposed that these three sons came to Newark about the same time.

SECOND GENERATION.

MATTHEW WILLIAMS (2), son of Matthew (1), was born in 1657. He came to Newark and was admitted a planter by a vote of the town, November 29, 1680, at the age of twenty-nine, together with four others "provided they pay the purchase of what land they have as other Planters have done." In

January, 1688, George Day exchanged lands with Matthew Williams, the latter parting with a dwelling-house, shop, and other edifices, and orchards and lands near Newark, and receiving two tracts at the mountain bounded east by Wigwam Brook, and the other on Parrow's Brook. Matthew removed to the Mountain in 1695, where he died Nov. 12, 1732. His residence was located on the south side of Eagle Rock Road, near where the mountain stream unites with Wigwam Brook. By his wife, Ruth ——, he had Jemima, born 1686, married Samuel Harrison, son of Samuel; Jane, married Abraham Soveril; *Amos*, born 1690; Eunice, born 1692; Matthew, born 1694; Gershom, born 1698; *Thomas*, born 1700; Joanna, born 1702, married John Condit; Rebecca, born 1703, married Joseph Hedden.

THIRD GENERATION.

AMOS WILLIAMS, eldest son of Matthew (2) and Ruth (——) Williams, was born in Newark, in 1690, and moved with his father to the mountain. He was a cooper by trade, also a justice of the peace. He married Mary Nutman, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. He received by deed from his father-in-law, "for love and affection," one hundred acres. He was surveyor of highways in 1737–8, assessor 1741 2. He died in 1754. His children were: Enos, born 1724; Sarah, born 1728; Nathaniel, born 1733; James, born 1737; *Benjamin*, born 1739.

MATTHEW WILLIAMS (3), fourth child of Matthew (2) and Ruth (——) Williams, was born at the homestead of his father, in 1694. He gave a deed for "Land where the Parsonage house stands on," in 1748, for "due consideration." He married Abigail Nutman, and had Isaac, born 1722; Sarah, born 1724, married Joseph Munn; James, born 1727; Jemima, born 1729; Lydia, born 1731; *Thomas*, born 1740.

GERSHOM WILLIAMS, fifth child of Matthew and Ruth (——) Williams, was born at the mountain homestead, in 1698. He married Hannah Lampson and had issue, Ruth, born 1723, married Daniel Condit; Joanna, married David Tichenor; Matthew, married Mary Dodd, Gershom, born 1730; Eleazor, born 1734; *Joseph*, Zadock.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, sixth child and youngest son of Matthew (2) and Ruth (——) Williams, was born at the homestead of his father by the mountain, in 1700. His property adjoined that of his brother Amos, as shown by the description of the Eagle Rock Road, laid out in 1733, described as "running between the fences of Amos Williams and Thomas Williams." Thomas married Martha, daughter of Samuel Dodd, and had issue, Jonathan, born 1740; Timothy; Silas, married —— Heirsted, and had Elijah, who married Tabitha Williams, daughter of Capt. Thomas Williams; Mary, married David Peck, son of Joseph (3) and Hannah.

FOURTH GENERATION.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, youngest child of Amos and Mary (Nutman) Williams, was born at the homestead of his father, in 1739. In accordance with the will of his father, his brother Nathaniel instructed him in the cooper's trade, which he began when he was fourteen years of age. After he became of age he took, by his father's will, the upper part of the farm, then a wilderness, and commenced clearing and building a home. He, together with his brothers, built a dam and erected a saw mill on Wigwam Brook.

At the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, Benjamin, together with his brothers, espoused the cause of the loyalists. He was honest in his convictions and had the sympathy of his neighbors who differed with him. He was a man of standing and influence in his neighborhood and a recognized leader, and acquired the soubriquet of "Governor Ben," which he retained to the end of his life. He took out a written protection from a British officer in December, 1776, and in February following he took the oath of allegiance to the king and became a member of the Royal Militia. At the close of the war he was induced by his father-in-law and his cousin, Capt. Thomas Williams, whose regard and friendship for his cousin had not been lessened by the diversity of political sentiment, to take the oath of allegiance to the new government and save his property. He did so but never surrendered his convictions. After the close of the war he acquired considerable real estate, started a tan yard, built a

bark mill, distillery, currying shop and cider mill. During his stay in New York he read a work on Episcopacy which drew his attention to the ecclesiastical polity and religious faith of the Church of England, which he adopted, and afterward held meetings at his house which were the beginning of the movement leading to the organization of St. Mark's Episcopal Church of West Orange.

Governor Benjamin Williams was twice married, first to Elizabeth Condit; second, to Phebe Crane, daughter of Caleb Crane, of Cranetown, a direct descendant of Jasper Crane, one of the original settlers of Newark, through Deacon Azariah, son of Jasper, who married the daughter of Gov. Treat, of Connecticut. By this marriage he had issue, Elizabeth, Caleb, Enos, Josiah, Phebe, Benjamin, *Samuel*, Philip, *Amos*, Aletha, James, Mary E.

FIFTH GENERATION.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, seventh child of "Gov. Benjamin" and Phebe (Crane) Williams, was born at the homestead erected by his father on the Eagle Rock Road (still standing), in 1778. He and his brother Amos became the owners of the tan yard by inheritence. During the War of 1812, when the fear of British privateers drove American trading vessels from the seas, they did a very profitable business by sending black oak bark to Liverpool in hogsheads in Russian bottoms. This continued for many years and Samuel acquired considerable wealth. He was one of the organizers of St. Mark's Episcopal parish and one of the largest contributors to the building fund, and was for many years Senior Warden. There is a marble tablet in the church erected to his memory containing a brief record of his life and services. In his will he left the bulk of his property to religious and benevolent institutions. He provided for a scholarship at the Episcopal Theological Seminary, the student to be named by the rector of St. Mark's Church. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Crane and left one child, Charles, still living.

AMOS WILLIAMS, ninth child of "Governor" Benjamin and Phebe (Crane) Williams, was born in 1782, at the Williams homestead in West Orange. He was for many years engaged in the tanning business with his brother Samuel, on the property where the old homestead is still located, on Valley Road near Eagle Rock Avenue, which was occupied later by his son Edward. The business carried on by the firm of S. & A. Williams was the largest of the kind in the State, and for many years afterward the place was known as the "old tan yard." Amos Williams married Phebe Munn (born 1787, died June 6 1823), daughter of Samuel Munn. They had issue, *James Alfred*, born 1809, Stephen, Maria, Margaret and Edward, born 1821. Amos married, second, Joanna Campbell. By his second wife he had one child, William Whittingham.

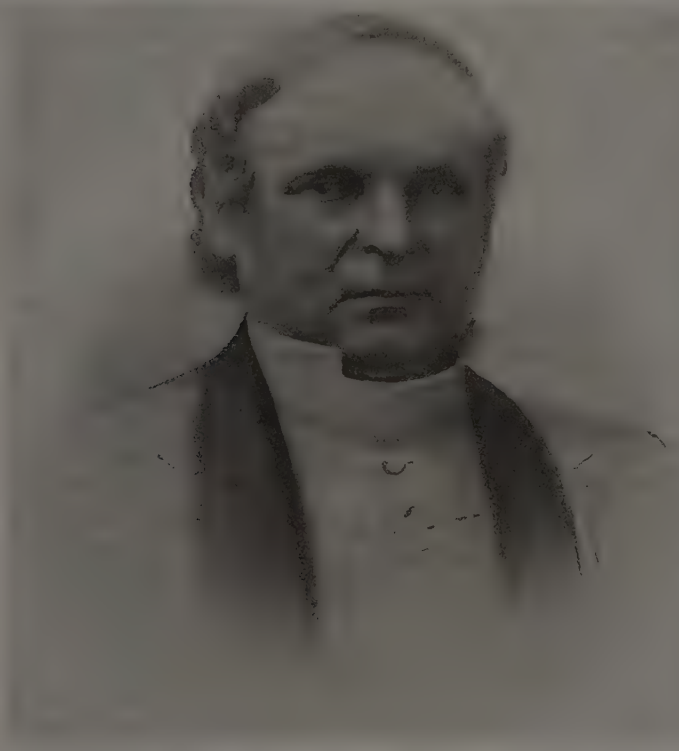
SIXTH GENERATION.

REV. JAMES ALFRED WILLIAMS, D. D., eldest child of Amos (2) and Phebe (Munn) Williams, was born in Orange, September 6, 1809, in what is now the Park House, which was then owned by his grandfather, Samuel Munn. He received a good common school education in the neighborhood. He supplemented this by hard study on his own account and before he arrived at manhood he had a remarkably well stored mind. He assisted his father in the tannery until he reached his majority. At this time he became convinced that it was his duty to enter the ministry, and his father sent him to the school of Dr. Barry, in Jersey City, where he was prepared for college. He made such progress in his studies that at the end of eighteen months he was able to enter Columbia College in the junior year, and completed his course two years later. He graduated with high honors, and immediately entered the General Theological Seminary of New York, and was ordained Deacon in St. Mark's Church, Orange, July 10, 1836, and soon after that Rev. Benjamin Holmes, the rector, died, and Mr. Williams was called to the rectorship. He declined at that time, but took the parish on trial. On August 13th, the following year, he was ordained a priest in the Episcopal Church, at Burlington, N. J., and he then accepted the rectorship and entered upon its duties, in that capacity, on September 9, 1837.

For nearly half a century he ministered to his people in his quiet and earnest manner, visiting the sick and feeble, performing the rites of baptism, of marriage, and of death. About 1843 he was elected

a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and at the time of his death he and the late J. G. Garthwaite were the last two survivors of the committee to which he originally belonged. When the Diocese of Northern New Jersey was organized, Dr. Williams was made President of the Standing Committee, and held that position at the time of his death. He was President of the Standing Committee of this Diocese and the old Diocese for over thirty years. He was also a Trustee of the General Theological Seminary, and in former years was a delegate to the General Convention. He was also for many years Treasurer of the Ogden Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, which office he held at the time of his death. Dr. Williams was a hard student, and one of the best read priests in the Diocese, being an excellent Greek and Hebrew scholar. He was devoted to his parish, and in all his long ministry only once or twice took a vacation, though repeatedly urged to do so by his people.

Dr. Williams was a warm friend of Bishop Doane, and held up his hands in trouble and financial embarrassments, and took an active interest in St. Mary's Hall and Burlington College. Dr. Williams presided over the convention that elected Bishop Odenheimer, and also over the convention that elected Bishop Starkey. He received his degree of D. D. from Columbia College many years before his death. He was a retiring, modest man, and when urged, at the convention at which Bishop Odenheimer was elected, to allow his name to be used as a candidate for Bishop, positively declined. He was of a singularly gentle and kindly nature, and was never known to turn his face from a poor man. No beggar ever left his door unaided. He was faithful and zealous in his work and built up a strong and flourishing parish from a weak and feeble beginning. From this parish have grown, directly or indirectly, St. Mark's Chapel, Orange Valley; Holy Innocents, West Orange; Holy Communion, South Orange; Grace Church, Orange; Christ Church, East Orange; Christ Church, Bloomfield, and St. Luke's Church, Montclair.



REV. JAMES A. WILLIAMS, D. D.

Dr. Williams married early in life Elizabeth, daughter of Ichabod Condit, (son of Samuel, son of Daniel, son of Samuel, the Newark ancestor). When first married, Dr. Williams occupied what was then known as the "Blue House," at the entrance of the present Hutton Park, on the Northfield road. This house was then owned by St. Mark's parish.

The children of Rev. James A. and Elizabeth (Condit) Williams were: Maria Elizabeth, James Alfred, deceased; Selena Frances, Anna Margaret, deceased, and Stephen Whittingham. The latter, with his two sisters, Maria Elizabeth and Selena Frances, occupy a beautiful residence on Linden Place, built since their father's death. These sole survivors of a noble and worthy father, are known and greatly beloved throughout the parish for their many acts of kindness, their liberal contributions to the church, and for their constant and extended help to the poor and suffering. They are worthy descendants of an honored ancestry.

FOURTH GENERATION.

Line of Capt. Thomas, of Matthew (3), Matthew (2), Matthew (1).

CAPTAIN THOMAS WILLIAMS, youngest child of Matthew (3) and Abigail (Nutman) Williams, was born in 1740 at the homestead erected by his father on the corner of Washington and Day Streets. He was an ardent patriot, and was among the first to espouse the cause of Independence. He was commissioned Captain of Second Regiment of Essex County, commanded by Colonel Philip Van Cortland, attached to "Upper Brigade." It is said that Washington made occasional visits to his house while in this neighborhood, and consulted with him in regard to the affairs of the surrounding country. While true to the cause he had espoused, he was charitable towards his tory neighbors and relatives, who honestly differed with him, and after the close of the war he did everything in his power to assist them in recovering their property. He inherited the property on the corner of Washington and Park Streets, on which the first grist mill was built in 1780, and owned a one-fourth interest in the mill, which finally passed into the possession of William Brown Williams, and afterwards became the property of Jesse Williams, the grandson of Captain Thomas. He was one of the owners and managers of the sloop Orange, built in 1784, to run between Orange and New York. He was popular with his neighbors and a man of great influence in the community. He married Dorcas Harrison, daughter of Nathaniel Harrison, and had issue: Phebe, 1762, married Samuel Lindsley; Hannah, 1763, married Daniel Lindsley; Jesse, married Rebecca Johnson; Keturah, 1767, married Thomas Buckbee; Abigail, 1769, married Joseph Munn; Moses, 1771; Matthew, 1774; William, 1777; Tabitha, married Elijah Williams.

FIFTH GENERATION.

MATTHEW WILLIAMS, seventh child of Captain Thomas and Dorcas (Harrison) Williams, was born at the homestead, corner of Washington and Day Streets, Orange, in 1774. He was an honest, hard-working farmer, and much respected by his neighbors. He married Phebe, daughter of Governor Benjamin and Phebe (Crane) Williams. She died in 1805. He had by the first marriage, Phebe, Philip and Sarah. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Leonard, and had John, born 1808, married Catharine McCormick; *Jesse*, 1810; Abby, married Thomas Sergeant Tichenor; *Amzi*, 1815, died 1837.

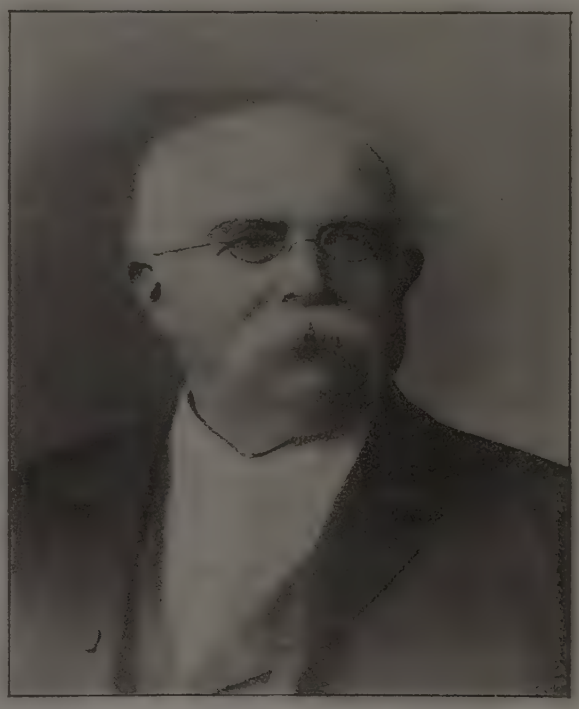
SIXTH GENERATION.

JESSE WILLIAMS, second child of Matthew and Elizabeth (Leonard) Williams, was born in the old homestead, corner of the present Washington and North Centre Streets, April 29, 1810. He received a good common school education, and was afterwards apprenticed to the hatters' trade. He inherited from his grandfather, Captain Thomas Williams, the homestead farm, and purchased various other tracts of land. He bought the old grist mill which stood on the place near his homestead, which he continued for some years. He was always fond of books and had a thirst for knowledge, so that in early life he became a great reader. As he grew in years his thirst for books grew with him, and his wonderfully retentive memory enabled him to profit by all he read, and this, combined with a quickness of retort, and a keen sense of the ridiculous, and a vein of sarcasm, made him a dangerous opponent in debate. In politics, he was a pronounced Republican, having been formerly a member of the old Whig party. He held various offices during his life. He was for fifteen years a Justice of the Peace; he was for one term Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was for two terms Director of the Board of Freeholders for the county; he was a Major of militia; for several years a member of the Essex County Road Board. He was one of the incorporators and a Trustee of the Orange Savings Bank. He married Mary Williams, of West Orange, and had issue: Julia, Jesse, Matthew, and two sons who died in infancy.

Line of Gershom, of Matthew (2), of Matthew (1).

JOB WILLIAMS, fourth child of Zeniah and Charlotte (Pierce) Williams, of Zophar, Joseph, Gershom, Matthew (2), Matthew (1), was born in Caldwell, March 21, 1822. He came to Orange as a young man, and learned the hatters' trade with Allen Dodd, and was afterwards engaged in business on his own

account, and later moved to Binghamton, N. Y., where he carried on the retail business. He subsequently returned to Orange and was made Town Collector, and it was while filling the duties of this position that he contracted a disease which caused his death July 4, 1871. He was a leader of the choir in the First Presbyterian Church, and later that of the Second Presbyterian or Brick Church. He married Catherine Tichenor Stiles and had issue: *Leander*, Chauncey G., Richard G., Mary Josephine, and Charles Eckford.



LEANDER WILLIAMS.

LEANDER WILLIAMS, eldest child of Job and Catharine Tichenor (Stiles) Williams, was born at the homestead of his father, on Main Street, November 24, 1828. He attended the common schools of Orange, and afterwards learned the hatters' trade with his father, and became the most rapid and expert workman in his father's employ. By industry and economy he saved $500, with which he hoped to obtain a collegiate education, and began his preparatory course with Rev. David H. Pearson, of Elizabeth, N. J. After a year's tuition he was obliged to forego his cherished hopes and plans and return to business, owing to the failure of his father, the balance of his own savings having been swept away, with other losses. He subsequently started in the hat manufacturing business on his own account, which he carried on successfully until 1866, when, finding it no longer profitable, he sold out. He then entered the employ of the D. L. & W. R. R. Co., continuing for some years. Later he started in the real estate business, and in 1878 accepted the agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

He was a prominent factor in local politics for many years; was Town Clerk for three years, Police Justice and Coroner of Essex County two years, and under the new regime, when Orange became a full fledged city, he was elected to the Common Council for three years; was Justice of the Peace and Street Commissioner. He was the first to demonstrate the practicability of the macadam roads in this locality, having succeeded in obtaining an appropriation of $1,800 to test the matter. This he accomplished after a most bitter fight by his opponents. The hundreds of miles of the best macadam roads in the country, as the result of this "experiment," evinces the wisdom and foresight of its projector. Mr. Williams's attention was first directed to the subject through the report of the United States Surveying Corps for the District of New Jersey, in 1867. This report stated that the Orange Mountain contained an inexhaustible supply of trap rock suitable for macadamized roads. Mr. Williams at that time was Street Commissioner, a member of the Common Council, and chairman of the Committee on Streets and Highways. After obtaining the appropriation of $1,800, which was drawn from the contingent fund of the city, he made a contract with Daniel Brennan, Jr., to macadamize Cone street from Main Street to the Morris and Essex Railroad tracks. He was even then threatened with an injunction, but he finally succeeded in overcoming all obstacles and completing the strip of road. This was the first piece of macadamized road laid in the State of New Jersey. Its practicability was fully demonstrated, and large appropriations were soon after made for macadamizing a number of streets in different parts of the Oranges, and it was not long before this system of road-making was adopted in all the large towns and cities throughout the State.

Soon after his completion of Cone Street, Mr. Williams was employed by the Telford Pavement Company to superintend the laying of Avenue D and S, in Bayonne, in Hudson County, N. J. He also superintended the laying of Bloomfield Avenue from the Newark line to the top of Mount Prospect. He disbursed upwards of $92,000 in carrying on this work, every dollar of which was expended in the most judicious manner, as was shown in the auditing of his accounts. The introduction of this system of road-making has doubtless increased the value of real estate in this locality millions of dollars, and for his great foresight, energy and obstinacy in first introducing the system, Mr. Williams deserves to rank among the chief Builders of the Oranges.

Mr. Williams was prominent in the Masonic Fraternity. He was originally a member of Union Lodge, F. & A. M., of Orange; was a charter member and Past Master of Corinthian Lodge, F. & A. M. He was also a member of Orange Chapter, No. 23, R. A. M. Mr. Williams died May 29, 1895; he was twice married; first to Emily Smith, daughter of Daniel Smith. The issue of this marriage was: Abbie Condit, deceased; Frank, Robert, Walter and *Edgar*. (The latter is now editor and proprietor of the *Orange Journal*.) He married, second, Mary E., daughter of Franklin Hopkins, of Baltimore. Mr. Williams's first wife was a granddaughter of Dr. John Condit, of Revolutionary fame. (See history of Condit family.)

CHAPTER X.

MILITARY HISTORY OF ORANGE, FROM 1806 TO 1866.

DURING the long and terrible crucial experience of the Revolution, the members of the "Mountain Society," which then included almost the entire population of what is now the Oranges, maintained themselves throughout with fortitude, courage and patriotism, leaving to posterity the proud bequeathment of a manhood *sans peur* and a reputation *sans reproche*.

The ratification of the preliminary treaty of peace was made known, a cessation of hostilities was proclaimed on the 19th of April, 1783, just eight years to a day from the time the first gun was fired at Lexington. Twenty-five years after this, almost to a day, President Madison sent a confidential message to Congress, proposing as a measure preliminary to a declaration of war, the passage of a law laying an embargo upon all commerce with the United States for the space of sixty days. On the 19th of June following, just twenty-five years and two months after the close of the Revolution, President Madison issued a proclamation declaring war with England. The conflict that ensued is known as the War of 1812, and may properly be regarded as our *Second War for Independence*. The chief causes for declaring war were the empressment of American seaman by the British, the blockade of French ports without adequate force to sustain the act, the orders in counsels and the incitement of the savages to hostilities.

The spirit of '76 was re-kindled in the hearts of the Orange veterans and their loyal sons brought out the "fire-locks" and again prepared to fight against their old enemy. The military organizations which grew out of the Revolution had been kept up and new material added from time to time. Squire Stephen D. Day commanded a company in Orange at this time. He, with his company, offered their services and were stationed for a time at Sandy Hook. A recruiting office was opened on Main Street and a number of citizens of Orange enlisted. A rifle company was organized about this time, commanded by Abraham Harrison; it numbered between forty and fifty. Each man furnished his own uniform and gun. Joseph A. Condit, known as "Landlord Condit," commanded an artillery company in 1818. There was also a cavalry or "horse" company consisting of about fifty men, commanded by Capt. Joseph Smith. The enlisted men wore blue uniforms trimmed with yellow braid. "Training Day," held usually in April, was a notable event at that time. These companies continued in service until 1824. The men in those days were compelled to serve ten years.

The Mexican War, in 1845, was a notable event in the history of the Oranges. There was no lack of patriotism among the people and quite a number enlisted from Orange, among them a son of Rev. Mr. Gallagher, pastor of the Brick Church, who served as a commissioned officer with the American troops. The militia was revived in 1850 and interest in military affairs continued unabated for the next twenty-five years. The Fifth Regiment was organized in 1850, under the command of Col. Chester Robinson, with Nelson Lindsley, of Orange, as Adjutant. The Union Blues were mustered into the militia at this time as an artillery company. It was commanded by George B. Osmun, with John Lang as First Lieutenant, and John B. McCord, Second Lieutenant. The following year the company was re-organized as an infantry company. It became a separate company and was then known as the Orange Blues. Under the reorganization, Lucius Robinson became Captain, Leander Williams, First Lieutenant, and Marshall N. Smith, Second Lieutenant. The company disbanded soon after the

breaking out of the Civil War, a number of the members having enlisted in other companies. The Liberty Rifles was also organized about 1850. Each man carried a gun with a sword bayonet attached and also carried a tomahawk; the company wore a green uniform. The O'Brien Columbian Rifles, the American Continentals and the Price Artillery were all organized about this time; the latter was named in honor of Rodman M. Price, at that time Governor of New Jersey. These companies were organized at individual expense, the State only furnishing the arms.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION, 1861. EIGHTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY. At 7 o'clock, the military companies began to fall in. These consisted of the Orange Blues, Captain L. A. S. Robinson, the Union Guards, Captain B. F. Cairnes, the Union Rifles, Captain W. Reeves, and a company from the mountain numbering from 40 to 50 men under the command of Lieutenant Orlando Williams. The Juvenile Home Guard of some 30 boys in Zouave uniform, completed the military forces, numbering in all about 160 men and commanded by Col. Munn. The troops moved down to the Brick Church where, at 8 o'clock, an interesting ceremony of raising the national ensign on a pole fifty feet high, erected in front of the Ashland School House, took place. The exercises opened with prayer by Rev. J. Crowell, after which a handsome flag, eight feet by twelve, was run up by thirty-four young ladies robed in white, each wearing a wreath of flowers around her head and wearing a blue sash on which was borne in conspicuous gilt letters, the names of the thirty-four States of the American Union. An address was made by Rev. Theron Baldwin. After the ceremony the militia marched up to the Green in front of the Park House, where they were reviewed by Brigadier-General Jos. A. Condit. Remarks were made by Mayor Pierson. Oration was delivered by J. W. Whiting, Esq.

Joseph A. Condit was made Brigadier General in 1857, and the members of his staff were: A. F. Munn, Colonel; Isaac P. Baldwin, Lieutenant-Colonel; S. D. Condit, Major; John L. Blake, Judge Advocate; Jeptha B. Lindsley, Paymaster; William B. Condit, Quartermaster. Soon after the breaking out of the war, the regiment was gradually dissolved, a number of the members having enlisted in other regiments.

THE CIVIL WAR, 1861–65. It is a noteworthy fact that seven of the most important events in the history of our country occurred in the month of April. The Battle of Lexington was fought on April 19, in 1775; peace was declared on the 19th of April, 1783. The second War for Independence, known as the War of 1812–15, was declared in April, and the first battle of the Mexican War was fought on the 18th of April, 1847. The beginning of the great Civil War, the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, took place on the 12th of April, 1861; President Lincoln's proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand troops was dated the 15th of April; the surrender of Lee and the close of the rebellion was on the 9th of April, 1865.

The people of the Oranges were quick to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers. Among the first to enlist for the war were John Williams, Benjamin Skinner and David A. Pierson, all of East Orange; they enlisted in the First Regiment, of Newark. There were probably others whose names appear in the State military records, but of whom no separate list in connection with the Oranges has been preserved.

In September, 1862, the Thirteenth and Twenty-sixth Volunteers were raised in Essex, the camp being located just off Park Avenue, near the canal, and was named Camp Frelinghuysen. Edward D. Pierson was a Lieutenant in Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, but was promoted Captain of Company D, 1864, and Ambrose M. Matthews was Captain of Company I. Addison Freeman, brother of Wilberforce Freeman, was Assistant Surgeon, but died from overwork and exposure. There was also a whole company in the regiment from Orange. Company H, of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, was raised by S. Uzal Dodd, who had been promoted to the position of Adjutant of the Orange Brigade. This regiment went out shortly after the Thirteenth, and served for only nine months. The members of Company H were wholly from Orange. George Harrison also raised a company for this regiment, partly from Orange and South Orange. This was Company G. Both Dodd and Harrison were commissioned Captains of the companies they raised. Just as the time was expiring, Captain Dodd was mortally

wounded while crossing the Rappahannock, at the battle of Fredericksburg. A number of Orange boys also joined the Second District Columbia Volunteers. Orange assumed a military aspect during war times. In 1861, Benjamin F. Cairns, of Brick Church, organized a company of militia, with about seventy-five members. The officers were: Captain, Benjamin F. Cairns; First Lieutenant, Jeremiah P. Ball; Second Lieutenant, Charles Crane. Among the members were First Sergeant Thomas Greenleaf, Jotham H. Condit, Nathan W. Pierson, John Coyne, John Purdue, Richard Purdue, William McChesney, Samuel D. Pierson, Ferdinand Coyne, Joseph S. Wharry, Ira C. Dodd, Samuel M. Freeman, William H. Freeman, Fred. W. Anderson, Joseph Parsons, Conger Stoll, Luther Stoll, Albert Munn, Jabez Condit, J. P. Ennis. This company was known as the Union Guards, and they drilled in the basement of old Brick Presbyterian church, and afterwards in Timothy Mulford's carriage shop. The officers offered the services of the company to the government, but they would not accept it as a body. After that time the members began to enlist for the war and the company disbanded.

Company B, Second Regiment, First Brigade, Second Division, New Jersey Rifle Corps, in the service of the State, was organized in Orange, July 20, 1863. Colonel Plume was then in command of the regiment. Company B consisted of representative men of Orange. Warren McChesney was Captain, George P. Kingsley, First Lieutenant, and Joseph W. McChesney Second Lieutenant. Among the members were Charles W. Banta, James M. Smith, Jared B. Porter, Henry Blaurock, Melzar Smith, James Young, Levi Van Buskirk, Samuel Blaurock, William Cleveland, Jabez P. Condit, Henry Dodwell, William Henderson, Philip Kingsley, Geo. Perry, Samuel C. Pierson, Edward B. Reeves, Charles W. Smith, George Smith, William Smith, Wallace Soverel, W. Irven Soverel, F. X. Schieman, Horace Stetson, Sebastian Trabold, Walter Varndell, Robert Varndell, A. P. Williams, Zenas Williams, J. F. Wilson, A. T. Williams, B. F. Crofut, Mark A. Ward. According to the muster of 1865, there were sixty-one officers and men on the rolls. The company assumed the title of Home Guards and kept things going lively while they existed. The company drilled in Central Hall. Warren McChesney resigned his commission after the war and George P. Kingsley became Captain, Joseph W. McChesney First Lieutenant, and Charles K. Ensign, who had been First Sergeant, was elected Second Lieutenant. Then, again, Captain Kingsley resigned and Captain McChesney took hold of the company, August Dykman being Second Lieutenant at that time. The company finally became tired of going to Newark to battallion drills, and about the year 1873 disbanded. Among the many brave men, natives or residents of the Oranges, who served in the war, there are a number worthy of special mention. The difficulty of obtaining correct data, however, necessitates the omission of some who are truly deserving.

CAPTAIN AMBROSE MEEKER MATTHEWS.

The great Civil War that swept over our land like a mighty cyclone, carrying death and destruction in its course and bringing sorrow and desolation into thousands of homes, was not without its blessings. It established on a firmer basis the great principles of civil and religious liberty, for which our forefathers fought and died. It developed in their descendants those strong personal traits—that intense love of liberty, unselfish patriotism, and individual heroism, without which life would not be worth living. It aroused the dormant energies of the individual, and afforded him the opportunity for the development of hereditary traits, of which he was apparently unconscious. Without this opportunity General Grant would still have been living in Galena, with no higher aspirations than to become its mayor, that he might improve the condition of its streets.

The development of the hereditary traits of Captain Matthews, for which his ancestors, who were among the founders as well as the defenders of the Republic, were conspicuous, is due in a great measure to the events connected with the Civil War. The discipline incident to army life, the personal courage, self-reliance, and unselfish devotion to the cause he espoused, were among the personal traits developed that led subsequently to his successful business career and inspired confidence in his fellow citizens, who were not unmindful of the debt of gratitude they owed him for his faithful service to his country in her

hour of need. On Saturday, the 13th of April, 1861, the first gun was fired which proclaimed to the world the secession of the Southern from the Northern States and the obliteration of nine stars from the flag of the Union. On Sunday thereafter a Proclamation of President Lincoln summoned the militia of the Republic to the number of 75,000 to assemble and execute its insulted laws.

In response thereto Ambrose M. Matthews, on the 10th of May following, entered the ranks of the Union Army as a private, rose to the rank of Captain, and served continuously from the first important battle of the war to the surrender of the entire Confederate Army under Lee and Johnson. The important service he rendered included the campaigns and battles of the Army of the Potomac from First Bull Run to October, 1863; the campaign of General Grant, which held fast to Tennessee and in four great battles completely defeated the rebel Generals Bragg and Longstreet; the campaign which, from Chattanooga to Atlanta after many battles, all of which were victorious, captured Atlanta; Sherman's campaign from Atlanta to the Sea, and capture of Savannah, Georgia; the campaign through the Carolinas, which virtually captured Charleston, S. C.; the final campaign of General Sherman, which, after Lee's surrender, compelled the surrender of General Johnson and all armed foes of the Federal Government.

Captain Matthews had the honor to belong to the First New Jersey Brigade, which was the First Brigade of the First Division, First Corps of the Army of the Potomac, for fifteen months, and it was commanded by General Phil Kearney; in the Richmond campaign of McClellan it became the First Brigade, First Division of the Sixth Corps, and so continued until the close of the war. He also had the honor to belong to a brigade composed of the 2nd Massachusetts, 3rd Wisconsin, 27th Indiana, 13th New Jersey, 107th and 150th New York, First Division, Twelfth Corps, and commanded successively by Generals George H. Gordon, Thomas H. Ruger, Silas Colgrove and others. It is a matter of record that these two brigades had no superior in the great armies to which they belonged. These commands named served in the historic Army of the Potomac until after the battle of Gettysburg, and then the 11th and 12th Corps consolidated with the 20th Corps and joined with the Army of the Cumberland, and formed a part of the great army of General Sherman, comprising the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of the Ohio, and afterwards, as the Army of Georgia and of the Tennessee, marched through Georgia and the Carolinas, and finally, by way of Richmond, over the battle fields of Virginia to the National Capital at Washington.

During the first Virginia campaign Private Matthews took part as a member of Company G, 2nd N. J. Vols., in the battles of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; West Point, Va., May 7 8, 1862; Mechanicsville, Gaine's Mills; Golding's Farm; Frazier's Farm; Charles City Cross Roads; Malvern Hill, Virginia, including the Seven Days Fight. After these engagements he was discharged at the request of Gov. Olden, of New Jersey, for the purpose of assisting in raising a new regiment. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining the requisite number of men in Orange to complete the quota of the company, it became necessary to consolidate with those enlisted at Montclair, and Mr. Matthews offered to enlist again as private in order to secure the promotion of one of his friends. He consented, however, to accept the position of Second Lieutenant of Company E, 13th Regiment, N. J. Vols., and was promoted First Lieutenant of Company K, on Sept. 17th, 1862, (date of the battle of Antietam), and was commissioned Captain of Company I, Nov. 1, 1862. After his re-enlistment and promotion he participated with the Army of the Potomac in the battles of Antietam, First Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. After the latter engagement, was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland with the 12th Army Corps. This was afterwards consolidated with the 11th Corps, forming the 20th Corps, and with it he took part in the battles of Wauhatchie, Tenn.; Lookout Mountain, Ga.; Missionary Ridge, Resacca, Cassville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Pine Knob, Culp's Farm, Chattahoochie, River Crossing, Nauce's Creek, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; siege and capture of Atlanta; Sherman's March to the Sea, including capture of Millidgeville, the Capital; Montieth Swamp, near Savannah; capture of Argyle Island, and also the movement to enemy's rear in South Carolina by General Ruger's Brigade; capture of Savannah; campaign of the Carolinas, including battles of Averysboro,

Bentonville, N. C.; Goldsborough, N. C.; capture of Raleigh and surrender of General Johnson's Army. In all nearly forty battles, besides "affairs" and "skirmishes;" among the latter is included the approach to Atlanta, at which time the First Division of the 20th Army Corps, with which Captain Matthews was connected, was for one hundred consecutive days under fire. Captain Matthews was wounded in the left leg at the battle of Antietam, Md., by a grape shot, but did not leave the field; he received a flesh wound in the face at Chancellorsville, Va., and was wounded in the left arm at the battle of Resacca, Ga. He was one of the officers specially mentioned at the battle of Chancellorsville for "gallantry, coolness and efficiency on the battle field."

It is a noteworthy fact that Captain Matthews was one of the few officers who, at the close of the war, declined to make application for a brevet in excess of the commission he held, the reasons for which are apparent. While in active service a brevet rank is an honor justly appreciated by those who have won distinction on the battle field. At the close of the war, however, it became an empty honor, and could be had for the asking, and, although it was conferred on many deserving ones for "gallant and meritorious service," it is well known that many worthy officers declined to ask for that which they knew they were justly entitled to. If others deserved it they knew that they were equally deserving, hence they never received it except when granted by act of Congress, in recognition of distinguished service rather than as a matter of favor or influence. Such officers resent only the implied superior claim of the brevets to a distinction greater than their own, while, as a fact, they take issue with and ever maintain that it is unjust to the great majority. Among those who, with Matthews, held to this view was Captain E. D. Pierson, of Orange, a noble and gallant officer, who "never knew a day that was not a day of faithful performance of duty," and he, too, for the reasons above named, declined to apply for a brevet.

A retrospective view of the events connected with Captain Matthews's military career, shows "what might have been." When President Lincoln called for 100,000 volunteers to serve for three years, a company was organized in Orange in the course of a few days, which it was expected would be attached to either the 1st, 2nd or 3rd Regiments of the First N. J. Brigade, but as each regiment had already received its full quota, this company was not accepted. It was commanded by Captain Owen Murphy, a generous hearted Irishman, who had seen several years service as Captain of the Columbia O'Brien Rifles, a local military company, and had maintained its organization until it was accepted in July, 1861, as one of the companies of the 71st N. Y. Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, raised by Daniel E. Sickles, which won great distinction during the war, and its commander subsequently became Major-General, commanding the Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac. In this company young Matthews was offered the position of First Lieutenant. He modestly declined the honor, however, for, as he said, "having had no military training he might make a poor private, but could not hope to be a good officer." The offer was several times renewed, up to the month of May, 1862, but he invariably declined for the reason stated. Every regiment connected with the Excelsior Brigade made a brilliant record, and none more so than the 71st. What might have been the record of Private Matthews had he been influenced by motives of personal ambition, instead of modestly refusing because of his unfitness for the position, it is difficult to conjecture. It simply shows the spirit of unselfish, devoted patriotism which animated the young men who filled the ranks of the Armies of the Potomac, the Cumberland and of the Tennessee —steadfast, faithful, undaunted, never discouraged, and never acknowledging defeat, and which, at last, forced the armies of Lee into the last ditch at Appomattox, and compelled the surrender of Johnson in North Carolina, where Captain Matthews was then serving with the army of General Sherman.

A service of four years in the army, always at the front, and a participant in most of the great battles, furnishes many incidents of a personal nature which would be interesting to note, but which the limited space in a work of this character forbids. A single incident, however, serves to illustrate the character of the men who composed our armies men who counted no sacrifice too great that they might preserve and transmit to their posterity the liberties for which their ancestors had fought and bled. At the battle of Antietam young Matthews, then Second Lieutenant of Company E, carried his

CAPT. AMBROSE M. MATTHEWS.

sword as an officer; he also carried a musket, with the use of which he was more familiar. The regiment was sent to patch up the lines, and was soon driven in disorder from the field. With four others, young Matthews, followed closely by the enemy, bore off a wounded comrade from the field while under fire, and reaching a battery limbering up to leave, asked them to stay and deliver their fire at the advancing troops of the enemy, which they did and repulsed them. Afterwards, at the Dunker Church, where the battle line was again broken, Captain Matthews saved the colors of his regiment from being captured by forcing the brave sergeant, who bore them, to leave the field, when, as he believed, all had retreated and, almost surrounded, he rapidly moved off to the left, and leaving the woods came in front of a rebel battalion, who were marching to take the broken lines in flank and thus effect their capture. As Captain Matthews came in front of the attacking force of the enemy, he dropped on one knee, took deliberate aim at the color bearer and fired, raising the dust just in front, and left just as quickly as possible. The act was witnessed by Sebastian Duncan, afterwards First Lieutenant, who, in describing the incident, stated that he "saw Captain Matthews at Antietam bidding defiance to the whole Confederate host."

Captain Matthews was born in Orange, N. J., Sept. 21, 1836. His ancestors on both sides were not only among the founders of Orange, but were defenders of their country in the War of the Revolution. William Matthews, his great-grandfather, was in Captain Cornelius Williams's Company, Second Regiment, Essex; discharged Sept. 13th, 1777; wounds received at Second River, from which he died. Simeon Harrison, the great-great-grandfather of Captain Matthews, on his father's side, was a descendant of Richard Harrison, and the immediate ancestor of the late Caleb Harrison, and his son Simeon Harrison, known to many of the generation now comprising our oldest inhabitants. Captain Matthews's mother, Elema Meeker, (still living, 1894,) is the daughter of Abraham P. Meeker, whose father, Thomas, served in the French and Indian War, with Wolfe at the battle of Quebec, and in the War of the Revolution from the beginning to its close. The Meekers came originally from Connecticut and settled in the Passaic Valley.

Captain Matthews was educated at the schools of Alonzo Brackett and Rev. Peter Stocking, of his native town, and was afterwards employed in his father's hat factory, one of the manufactories for which the city of Orange is famous. At the age of eighteen he became a member of the firm of John H. Matthews & Co., and continued until the breaking out of the war, when his interests and business connections were kept up by the firm until his return from the war. He then resumed his active connection with John H. Matthews, his father, in the hat business. The following year he started in the coal business with James and Charles Gardiner, under the name of Gardiner & Matthews. He subsequently bought out his partners' interests, and has since carried it on in connection with other business affairs. He has been identified with various business organizations for many years past. He assisted in organizing the Second National Bank of Orange, in 1892, and became its President. He is also President of the New Jersey Coal Exchange, and was President of the Orange Board of Trade and other organizations.

Captain Matthews still retains an active interest in his old army comrades, and is identified with the most prominent veteran military organizations of the country. In 1878 he assisted in organizing Uzal Dodd Post, G. A. R., of Orange, and became its first Commander. This Post numbers among its members men of prominence in civil as well as military life, among whom are: Joseph B. Bray, Samuel Toombs, William McChesney, William H. Dodd, E. H. Williams, David A. Bell, E. D. Taylor, Fritz Trepkau, John J. Fell and others of like character. The Post has enjoyed great prosperity and exercised a marked influence among the veterans of the State. It has preserved the patriotic traditions of the war, and has stood as a bulwark in the great organization of which it forms a part. Many comrades of this Post have risen to high rank in the G. A. R., and it bids fair not only to retain its untarnished record of the past but to exert its wholesome influence in the future on the department to which it belongs. This Post received due recognition from the State Department, when in 1890 its old commander, Captain Matthews, was elected Department Commander of the State.

The City of Orange, alone, in New Jersey, enjoys the distinction of having had the Socity of the

Army of the Potomac as its guests, which important event occurred in 1889. This re-union was one of the most successful ever held by the Society, and among the participants on that occasion were Governor Robert S. Green, accompanied by both Brigades of the National Guard, and many military officers and civilians of National reputation. A grand review of the military and G. A. R. took place, and on the following day an excursion to West Point, where they were received by the officer in command of the West Point Military Academy. The success of this affair was due to Captain Matthews, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and in recognition of his services on this occasion he was tendered a public dinner by his fellow citizens of Orange, which was second in importance only to the great public event over which he had the honor to preside.

In public and business affairs of Orange, Captain Matthews is one of the leaders in and promoters of all great enterprises. Of other military organizations, he is prominently identified with the Society of the Sixth and Twelfth Army Corps, the Kearney Brigade Association, Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Association, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, etc. He is also a member of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Corinthian Lodge F. & A. M., New England Society of Orange, Essex County Riding Club, Orange Club, etc.

Captain Matthews has always been identified with the religious element of the community. He was at one time a member of the Valley Congregational Church, and when the Hillside Presbyterian Church was organized he was made one of its trustees, and was elected Treasurer in 1891. He was a warm personal friend of Rev. George B. Bacon and Rev. Joseph A. Ely, the first and second pastors of the Valley Congregational Church, both of whom were noted for their exemplary piety and their faithful labors in the cause of their Divine Master.

Captain Matthews married Miss Mary E. Harrison, daughter of Ira Harrison, a descendant in the eighth generation of Richard Harrison, one of the founders of Newark. In his daily intercourse and business dealings he has always enjoyed the marked esteem of his fellow-citizens. Old Father Time has dealt kindly with him, and he is still hale and hearty and well preserved. Great changes have transpired within his recollection. He remembers when Newark had but 20,000 inhabitants, and when all the Oranges, except South Orange, were under one government; when Montclair was West Bloomfield with a few hundred inhabitants, and Paterson but a large, straggling village, while the M. & E. R. R. extended only to Morristown, and its cars drawn by horses from Orange to Newark between the time of regular trains, which ran each way only twice a day. The telegraph, the sewing machine and numerous other important inventions are all within his recollection. The great War of the Rebellion, succeeded by events of National importance, the telephone, the wonderous applications of electricity, are among the great events and discoveries embraced within his eventful life.

CHAPTER XI.

HIGHWAYS, ROADS, STREETS, Etc. PUBLIC COMMUNICATION.

ALMOST the first action taken by the Newark settlers after making temporary arrangements for their families, was to lay out the highways and to arrange for their being kept in proper condition. The Town Records of October, 1666, show that "after the Line was run in the Center or Middle Street of the Town by the Surveyor General, and the several ranges of Lotts agreed upon, and the Middle Highways both in Length and Breadth of the Town to be Eight Rods wide and the rest four, with a full Power and Liberty to appoint and agree upon and set out High ways in the most convenient Places necessary for the public uses and Benefits of the Town, with the like Liberty for Passages for Drains, Gripes or Water Courses where they were needful." * * * At first there was only one Surveyor, but as the number of roads were increased, additional men were appointed and the "Surveyors for these highways shall have power to call out Men when they see occasion." "These four Surveyors have Power to agree among themselves and divide the Town Highways into four Parts if they see Cause."

After the division of the Home Lotts in the town, large tracts were taken up near by and on the mountain, but no action was taken in regard to opening roads thereto until some years later. A resolution was adopted by the town December 12, 1681, "That there shall be Surveyors chosen to lay out Highways as far as the Mountain if need be." Although the settlers at the mountain were increasing from year to year and were in constant communication with the "Towne by the River," the "need be" was neglected for several years, and it was not until 1705 that roads were regularly surveyed and laid out to the mountain as shown by the records. Two roads running nearly parallel, were laid out from the town to the mountain, the one by way of South Orange (described in Streets and Highways of South Orange), the other passing through East Orange and Orange "from Town to the Foot of the Mountain or Wheeler's. It was then known as the Crane Road, named in honor of Jasper Crane. One of the roads laid out at this time was described as "An other Highway from the way at the Foot of the Mountain, running up to the top of the Mountain, beginning on the north side of Amos Williams' house, thence in the Line between Amos and John Johnson as near as may be to the Rocks, North to the Notch." The same road was described in 1733 as "Beginning at the house of David Day, thence running as the road now runs to a certain chestnut tree standing near the house of Amos Williams, said tree standing on the north-east side of said highway; thence running as the road now goes between the fences of Amos Williams and Thomas Williams, thence turning to the left hand over a small brook and so running up said brook to the Mountain, thence running north of a certain notch called and known by the name of the Great Notch, to the top of the Mountain."

A road laid out "November ye 1st, 1744, is described as Beginning at the highway that runs up to the mountain near the house of Amos Williams, bounded north upon his fence and a chestnut tree, thence northeast across the land of Lewis Crane by a line of marked trees, thence northeast across the land of Lewis Crane and David Crane to a maple bush marked on four sides in the line of Loui Vincent, thence running eastward along the line between David Crane and Loui Vincent to the highway that runs up to Nathaniel Crane's, thence eastward on the south side of the brook on the land of David Crane to a birch bush, thence turning over the brook and running by a line of marked

trees to the northwest corner of Johannis Cadman his land, thence running down said Johannis his land to Tories' Brook, thence running over the brook by a line of marked trees to the road that runs by Jonathan Davis; in confirmation of which we have subscribed our names." This was probably the Cranetown road, and it is said that in laying out Park Street the lines of the old road were followed.

The present Washington Street was the old Swinefield Road which followed the lines of an Indian path between the Hudson and Delaware rivers. It branched off from the present Main Street at the Brick Church and, running through Tory Corners, crossed the mountain at Eagle Rock. That part which winds up over the mountain was named by Llewellyn S. Haskell, in 1855, Eagle Rock Road.

Scotland Street, early known as Scotland Lane, was one of the earliest means of communication between Orange and South Orange. It is referred to in descriptions of property as early as 1721.

Centre Street was also a highway between Orange and South Orange, and was used as such as early as 1730. It was surveyed and formally laid out in 1809.

Cone Street was opened in 1798 by Joseph Cone. It ran in a northerly direction to the Main Street and was named in his honor. It was originally carried in the form of an elbow to Centre Street, but about 1854 was extended southwesterly to Henry Street, and the "elbow" received the name of Reock Street from James Reock, whose residence fronted on the land.

Day Street, in Orange, was opened by Stephen D. Day, and was long known as "Squire Day's Lane." David N. Ropes, who came to Orange in 1855, probably opened and improved more streets than any other one man. When he began operations, High Street was opened only to White Street, and the latter from High Street to the Valley Road was little more than an ordinary highway. Chapel Street was only a courtway, running about half-way to the present line of Park Avenue. Wigwam Brook was carried in a canal along the border of the high land south of its present course, and the drainage from it kept the lower lands constantly wet and marshy. The brook which takes its rise in the spring near St. Mark's Church and is joined by two or three others which drain Llewellyn Park, before uniting with Wigwam Brook, had no well defined course, and the refuse from the gas works at the foot of White Street being suffered to mingle with the water, spread over a large part of the low lands making a most filthy mixture of mud and tar. Soon after Mr. Haskell laid out Llewellyn Park, he opened Park avenue to Cleveland Street. In 1866, Mr. Ropes purchased a large tract of land bordering on Orange and West Orange, and laid out the following streets: Spring and Sumner from White street to Park avenue; Ashland Avenue, Standish Avenue, and Mount Vernon Avenue, from Park Avenue to Lakeside Avenue; Watchung Avenue and High Street from Park Avenue to Washington Street; Cleveland Street from Elizabeth to Washington Street; Lakeside Avenue from Valley Road to Day Street; Bradford Street from Alden to Washington Street; Hawthorne Street from Day to Cleveland Street; Charles Street from Valley Road to Ashland Avenue. He purchased most of the land lying between Washington Street and occupied lots fronting on North Park Street, and between Dodd and River Streets. Through these lands he laid out and opened East Day, Sherman, Sheridan and Kearny Streets and the greater part of River Street. Mr. Ropes expended thousands of dollars in grading and improving these streets and when completed, deeded them to the corporations of Orange and West Orange.

Prospect Street, East Orange, was the old road to Bloomfield. Harrison Street was early known as "Harrison Lane," and was probably first opened between Nathaniel Harrison's House and the highway—Main Street—about 1740. It was laid out by the surveyors in 1796.

Munn Avenue, East Orange, was early known as "Munn Lane," Arlington Avenue as "Cherry Lane," Grove Street as "Whiskey Lane." A number of streets were opened in East Orange by M. O. Halsted, George W. Thorp, the Mitchell brothers, E. O. Doremus and others.

Previous to 1867 the streets of Orange were little better than the common country roads. They were soft and sandy in dry weather and muddy up to the wagon hubs in spring and fall. In 1867 Mr. Leander Williams, who was at that time Street Commissioner, also a member of the Common Council and chairman of the Committee on Streets and Highways, obtained an appropriation of $1,800, and

with this amount a contract was given to Daniel Brennan, Jr., to macadamize Cone Street from Main Street to the Morris and Essex Railroad tracks. The experiment proved a success and gradually one after another of the streets were macadamized and otherwise improved. There is probably not another city or town in the Union that can boast of better streets than the Oranges. The trap rock on Orange Mountain has furnished and still contains an inexhaustible supply of material for this purpose.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATION, TRAVELING FACILITIES, ETC. The movement which separated the township of Orange from the township of Newark was a movement which pervaded the mind of a wider community. It was a quickening of enterprise and of facilities for commerce, for manufacture, for agriculture. During that year of 1806, four important public roads were made. The crooked was made straight, the wet was made dry, the rough was made smooth, the steep ascent was made gradual, and the tide of wheeled movement at once increased. This was the construction, by the act of the State, of four turnpikes radiating from Newark— the Newark and Mount Pleasant road through Orange, the Newark and Pompton road through Bloomfield, the Springfield and Newark road and the Essex and Middlesex pike from Newark to New Brunswick. These wide avenues penetrated a wide circuit of country. Distant roads, farms and mills felt their power; new mills, stores and residences and all forms of internal commercial life were created.

Travel between Orange, Newark and New York was by the old stage route which continued to ply daily between these points for more than thirty years after Orange became a separate township. A steamer plied daily between Newark and New York, and passengers from Orange could take the stage to Newark and transfer to the boat or continue by the stage route to Jersey City, thence by the Powles Hook ferry to New York.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION. As early as 1806, Orange had become famous for its institutions of learning, and twenty years later as a health resort. It was not, however, until the opening of railroad communication with New York City that business men were enabled to avail themselves of its many advantages as a place of permanent residence.

The history of railroads in the counties of Essex and Hudson is contemporaneous with the history of the introduction of these great highways of travel into the United States and almost parallel with the success of railroading in England. As early as 1812, Colonel John Stevens, of Hoboken, published a pamphlet urging the government to make experiments in railways traversed by steam carriages, and, if feasible, proposed the construction of such a railway from Albany to Lake Erie; and long before George Stephenson, of England, who in 1829 "demonstrated that the locomotive was competent, not only to move itself, but also to drag a heavy load," Stevens had demonstrated it practicability by constructing a circular railroad track around the town hall in Hoboken, where he ran his locomotive for some weeks, to the delight of thousands who witnessed the experiment.

The first railroad enterprise started in New Jersey was that of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, which was incorporated by the State Legislature on the 4th of February, 1830. The road ran from Camden to Amboy. At the same time the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company was incorporated, and in 1831 the two companies were consolidated. The Paterson and Hudson River Railroad was chartered in 1831, and subsequently became a part of the Erie Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company was chartered by the State Legislature in 1832, having passed the Assembly by a vote of 39 to 5, after a bitter fight on the part of its opponent, the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD. The Morris and Essex Railroad was projected in 1835. Several prominent citizens of Morristown started the enterprise, and held meetings and appointed committees to solicit aid and support from the neighboring towns. In response to their appeal a meeting was held at the South Ward Hotel, Newark, on Wednesday, January 14, with Stephen Dodd as chairman and Peter Fairchild, secretary. Resolutions were adopted extending the cordial approbation of the meeting to the project of the "Morristown Railroad," and Messrs. J. M. Meeker, J. P. Jackson and Moses Bigelow were appointed a committee to act with the committee at Morristown. Their endeavors were

crowned with success by the passage of the bill to incorporate the Morris and Essex Railroad, by the assembly, on the 27th of January, and on the 29th the bill was returned from the Council with amendments which were agreed to by the lower house, and the bill was finally passed. The charter authorized a capital stock of $300,000, with authority to increase to $500,000. The company was authorized to lay out and construct a railroad or lateral roads from one or more suitable place or places in Morristown, to "intersect one or more suitable place or places in the railroad known as the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company at Newark and Elizabethtown."

The subscription books of the company were opened on the 9th of March, at Morristown; on the 10th, at Elizabethtown, and on the 11th, at Newark. The company was organized by the stockholders at Chatham on March 23, when Jeptha B. Munn, John S. Darcy, Israel D. Condit, Jonathan C. Bonnel, Alfred Bishop, William Britton, James Cook, Lewis Condict, and William N. Wood were elected Directors. Dr. Lewis Condict was elected President, and William N. Wood, Secretary. As soon as the road was completed from Newark to Orange, communication was opened by the running of horse cars which continued until the autumn of 1837. The time table of the horse cars appeared regularly in the Newark *Daily Advertiser*. The first change appeared in September, 1837, when locomotives were introduced in place of the horse cars.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.

The public is informed that this Company will commence running Cars by Locomotive power on Monday next, 2d of October, daily (Sunday excepted), from the corner of Broad Street and the Railroad Avenue, at Newark, to Madison, from which place the Company has assurances that stages will be in readiness to take passengers to Morristown and other places.

ORANGE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Orange at 8½ o'clock, A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. Leave Newark at 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. Fare from Newark to Orange, 12½; to South Orange, 25; to Millville, 37½; to Summit, 44; to Chatham, 50; and to Madison, 62½ cents.

The entire rolling stock of the road at this time consisted of two locomotives—the "Orange" and the "Dover"—six passenger cars, a dozen freight and a few flat cars. The locomotive "Orange" was built by the well-known inventor, Seth Boyden, of Newark, it being his first effort in this direction. On the day of the opening, when the locomotives were first attached to the cars, every one was permitted to ride free, and hundreds of people in Newark and along the line of the road availed themselves of this opportunity to take a ride. With many of them this was their first ride behind a locomotive. Two men were killed on the day of the opening owing to the rush and confusion that prevailed. On the final completion of the road from Morristown to Newark, a connection was made with the New Jersey Railroad by a track laid through Broad Street to the Center Street depot. Early in 1855 the branch road from East Newark and the bridge across the Passaic perfecting the junction of the Morris and Essex with the New Jersey Railroad, was completed by the latter company at an expense of about $200,000.

In 1860 the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company obtained a charter for a railroad connecting Newark with Hoboken which was completed on November 19, 1862, when the trains of the Morris and Essex road were run direct to Hoboken through the Bergen tunnel. The road extends from Hoboken to Phillipsburg, a distance of nearly eighty-four miles, with the Boonton branch diverging at the western end of the tunnel, about thirty-four miles additional. It was leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, December 10, 1868, at an annual rental of seven per cent. per annum on the stock and bonds, and is equipped and operated by the lessee.

REVIVAL OF THE STAGE. Just at the close of the panic of 1857, the directors of the Morris and Essex road determined to take some action to increase the income of the road; they therefore adopted a resolution to increase the fare fifty per cent. on commutation tickets and twenty-five per cent on way fares to Newark, and also to reduce the number of trains about one-half. The rate of single fare to Newark—twelve cents—was raised to fifteen cents, and the rate of commutation raised from $25 to $37.50. This action caused great dissatisfaction among all travelers between Orange and New York, as

Orange was then just coming into note as a place of residence for New York business men. A public meeting was called and a committee of leading citizens appointed among whom were Henry A. Howe, Lowell Mason, Rev. B. F. Barret, Charles A. Lighthipe, L. J. Everett, Nelson and George Lindsley and many others, to wait upon the directors of the Morris and Essex Railroad and protest against the proposed changes. They were met by the directors with a contemptuous refusal. On receiving the report of the committee, steps were at once taken to establish an omnibus company under a general law of the State which was organized with a capital stock of $5,575, subscribed in shares of $25 each. The company elected Philip H. Kissam president, and Edward H. Ensign secretary, treasurer and manager. Single fares between Orange and Newark were ten cents and yearly commutation tickets between the two points was fixed at twenty-five dollars.

During the first year the omnibus company carried eighty thousand passengers between Orange and Newark, while the capital stock was increased to ten thousand dollars, besides paying a dividend of ten per cent. to stockholders. The company continued for three years to do a successful business, and in the meantime the Morris and Essex Railroad Company reduced the fare between Orange and Newark to five cents, which they subsequently raised to ten cents.

THE NEW YORK AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILWAY runs from Jersey City to the State line on the northern boundary of Passaic County, a distance of forty-three miles, passing through the village of Arlington to Kearny township, crossing the Passaic by a handsome iron bridge on stone piers near the mouth of Second River, and runs through Bloomfield, Little Falls and Meade Basin, thence to Greenwood Lake. The project originated with Julius H. Pratt, of Montclair, and a few others, in 1866. The cost of construction was $2,849,617.61. It was subsequently sold for $156,000.

THE WATCHUNG BRANCH of this road, built at a later period, extends from North Newark to Orange, a distance of about three miles, entering the latter city at the westerly end of Main Street, near St. Mark's Church. Trains connect with the Greenwood Lake road to and from New York.

David N. Ropes, who was largely interested with Mr. Pratt in this project, was mainly instrumental in the construction of this road to Orange. It did not prove as advantageous to this city as was expected, and he, as well as others, lost heavily on his investment. The road has never been largely patronized by the people of Orange, except in certain emergencies, when use has been made of it to force the D. L. & W. R. R. to give better accommodations.

CHAPTER XII.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS OF ORANGE.

Presbyterian Churches.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OF ORANGE. The old Presbyterian church has been for long years a noted landmark in Orange. Standing almost in the center of the city and facing Main Street, the principal avenue, it arrests the attention of every visitor. The religious organization of which its plain, solid stone walls are a fitting symbol, represents to-day, as it has always done, the solid theological foundation on which this church rests. The spiritual life of the church was the earliest fountain of religious and moral influences in the community, and the healthful flow of its current is increasingly marked and strong. Bancroft, the historian, writing half a century ago, records that "Scottish Presbyterians of virtue, education and courage, blending a love of popular liberty with religious enthusiasm, hurried to East New Jersey between the years 1682 and 1687 in such numbers as to give to the rising commonwealth a character which a century and a half have not effaced. Meeting on her soil with Puritans and Quakers, their combined faith, institutions and preferences have given life and color to the common mind." Divergence of views naturally marked the progress of religious movements among such sturdy adherents of varying politics.

Dr. Charles Hodge tells us "that on the soil of New Jersey at large, Presbyterianism has not invaded and supplanted Congregationalism. It was the earlier and predominant type of ecclesiastical order, and naturally absorbed and assimilated the Congregationalism that came in. This assimilation was not, however, without a struggle between the two systems, and in a community like that of Newark, originally composed of Congregationalist only, the process of change was necessarily slow. When the second Pierson (son of Rev. Abraham Pierson) manifested some leanings toward the Presbyterian order, the displeasure of his people was excited and troubles arose which resulted in his dismissal. Yet, on the 22d of October, 1719, Joseph Webb, in the line of his successors, was ordained and settled over the same flock by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and the next year took a seat in the Synod with a ruling elder from his church."

The people of Newark at that time were substantially a unit in favor of Presbytery, and those of the Mountain in favor of the old Congregational basis. Rev. Jedidiah Buckingham, a native of Saybrook, Conn., was engaged as a supply for the Newark church during a part of 1716–17. The withdrawal of Mr. Buckingham from the Newark pulpit was nearly coincident with the fact that "in 1718 many of the inhabitants of the mountain broke off and formed a new society." This was known for many years as the Mountain Society, and afterwards as the Second Church in Newark—now the First Presbyterian Church, in Orange.

Among the old papers in the possession of the trustees of the church is a deed for twenty acres of land sold by Thomas Gardiner to "Samuel Freeman, Samuel Pierson, Matthew Williams and Samuel Wheeler, and the *Society at the Mountain* associated with them." The consideration was "£25 current money of New York." The land is described as "situate lying and being in the bounds and limits of Newark aforesaid, on the east side of a brook commonly called and known by the name of Parrow's Brook." The deed is dated January 13, 1719. The founders of the Mountain Society were made up largely of a number of families who had purchased lands in the outlying districts of Newark, comprising the present townships of Livingston, Caldwell, Montclair (formerly Cranetown, and later West

Bloomfield), and Bloomfield (formerly known as Watsessing). Among the most prominent of the founders whose names appear on the church records are the Cranes, Canfields, Baldwins, Harrisons, Munns, Condits, Dodds, Piersons, Pecks, Williams, Lindsleys, Wards, Riggs, Freemans, Tompkins, Smiths, Ogdens, Vincents, Wheelers, etc., the descendants of whom are found among the builders and most active promoters of this and neighboring churches.

In 1720 ground was purchased of Samuel Wheeler on which to erect a house of worship. The site selected for it was on the highway in the middle of what is now Main Street, between Day and Center Streets. The style of architecture was no doubt similar to that of the first church of Newark, which was the prevailing style of most New England churches. The records of the Society show that Rev. Daniel Taylor was the first pastor of this church. He was a native of Saybrook, Conn., and a graduate, in 1707, of the college established at that place in 1702, by Rev. Abraham Pierson, subsequently, after its removal to New Haven, known as Yale College. Rev. Mr. Andrew was the rector and Rev. Mr. Buckingham the tutor of the college at that time. The call of Mr. Taylor to the Mountain Society was doubtless due to the influence of Rev. Mr. Buckingham, his old tutor.

FIRST CHURCH, ORANGE.

From the number of deeds witnessed and apparently drawn up by Mr. Taylor, he appears to have been the *scrivener* as well as the minister of the parish. His ready pen and knowledge of legal forms were in frequent demand and doubtless saved to the planters many a fee that would otherwise have gone to the lawyers. Little is known of him as a preacher, but from the fact that he took sides against the Proprietors in defense of Indian titles, it is inferred that he was a man of great energy, fearlessness and firmness. The church grew in power and influence during his pastorate. He died January 8, 1747–8, and the inscription on his tombstone shows the esteem in which he was held by his people.

THE FIRST AND SECOND PARSONAGES. The first consideration of the New England colonists in founding a new settlement was to provide for a church building; secondly, to engage a pastor, and thirdly, to provide a parsonage. Rev. Daniel Taylor, the first pastor of the Mountain Society, was evidently a man of some means as he bought his lot and built his own house. Shortly after Mr. Taylor's death, the Mountain Society began to make arrangements for building a parsonage. The earliest records referring to this matter are found in the day-book entries of Samuel Harrison, proprietor of the first saw mill in this locality. An entry in July, 1748, shows that he was sawing "oke plank," "gice," "slepers," and preparing other materials and receiving contributions "on account of the parsonage." The house was not built on the parsonage lands, but a new lot of four acres was bought of Matthew Williams, lying "on the north side of the highway that leads to the mountain, near the house once the Rev. Daniel Taylor's, late of Newark, deceased." The site of the new parsonage was opposite the twenty acres previously owned by the parish. A part of the frontage is now owned by the corporation of Grace (Episcopal) Church and the church edifice is situated only a short distance from where the old parsonage formerly stood. The deed was given September 14, 1748, the price being "four pounds per acre, current money of New Jersey, at eight shillings per ounce."

THE PARSONAGE.

The stone of which it was built was quarried from the mountain

beyond, the timbers were cut from the surrounding forest trees and sawed into shape at the mill of Samuel Harrison. The wages paid the workmen was "three shillings sixpence per day." The work was completed in the summer of 1749, and in September following the young minister, Rev. Caleb Smith, and his young and beautiful wife, were happily installed in the new stone mansion, quite a pretentious one for the time. It was occupied about thirteen years by Rev. Mr. Smith, then several years by tenants, then thirty years by another pastor and fourteen by another, and finally occupied as a tenement house for about forty years before its demolition. It was purchased in 1854 by Albert Pierson, who tore it down, using some of the stones in making improvements in his own dwelling; others were used in the foundation of Willow Hall, and some in the bridge over Parrow's Brook, and some found their way to Rosedale Cemetery.

THE NEW PARSONAGE. Up to 1855 the church was never without a parsonage. In 1836 a lot on High Street was purchased of Abraham Harrison "near his residence, at two dollars per foot, fronting on a new street soon to be opened." The lot purchased had a frontage of fifty feet, to which Mr. Harrison added an equal amount by way of donation. Upon this lot a parsonage was built, the contract price being eighteen hundred and seventy-five dollars, and the money raised by subscription. The house was finished in the spring of 1837 and occupied by Rev. William C. White. Upon the retirement of Mr. White from active service, in 1855, he received from the church, in addition to his salary, a donation of the parsonage and lot, which, after his death, remained in possession of his heirs.

Eight months after the death of Mr. Taylor, Rev. Caleb Smith was installed as pastor by the Presbytery of New York. It is recorded in 1729 that all the churches of the Congregational order became Presbyterian except "the one in the mountains back of Newark." The change from Congregationalism to Presbyterianism was made about the time of the calling of Mr. Smith to the pastorate.

The success of Mr. Smith's labors is shown in the fact that about five years after his installation as pastor, arrangements were made for the erection of a new meeting-house which was to be "after the model of the meeting-house in Newark." The contract provided that "he shall take the desk of the old pulpit and so new model it that it be proportionable to the rest of the work; that he shall make six pews, one on each side of the pulpit, and two on the right and two on the left fronting the pulpit, with doors and hinges; that he shall make a row of pews in the front gallery next the wall" The building stood in the middle of the highway a few rods further west, nearly in front of the present edifice. The members of the committee who signed the "articles of agreement" on behalf of the church were: Samuel Harrison, Samuel Freeman, Joseph Harrison, Stephen Dod, David Williams, Samuel Condit, William Crane, and Joseph Riggs. The other party to the contract was Moses Baldwin. The money was raised by subscription, the total amount being £679 19s. 10d., or about $2,275.

SECOND CHURCH, ORANGE.

The church grew and prospered under the ministrations of Mr. Smith. Rev. James Hoyt, in his history of this church, says: "Mr. Smith possessed much influence in the ecclesiastical bodies to which he belonged. He was for many years Stated Clerk of the Presbytery. In debate he was easy, calm, candid. He was especially a peace-maker and was often happily successful in preventing or healing differences. His eminent piety, sincerity and sound judgment combined to secure the confidence of his brethren. To these traits were added great modesty and a natural diffidence which sometimes made large crosses of little duties." Mr. Smith's pastorate of the church continued for about fourteen

years, closing with his death which occurred October 22, 1762, at the age of thirty-eight years and ten months. For four years after the death of Mr. Smith the church was without a pastor. In 1766 a call was extended to Rev. Jedediah Chapman, a native of East Haddam, Conn., born September 27, 1741. He graduated at Yale in 1762, and on July 22 was ordained as pastor of this church. "Though bred a Congregationalist," says Rev. Mr. Hoyt, "he was to do a work for the Presbyterian Church and to bequeath to it a posterity that would place his name upon its records among *the fathers*." Mr. Chapman's salary was fixed at £130 proclamation money, or about $330. Rev. Mr. Hoyt says of him: "He was a youthful, energetic and promising pastor. He was neither Antinomian, Armenian nor Sandemanian. His oratory, though it did not escape criticism, proved acceptable."

"In the Revolutionary struggle, Mr. Chapman espoused warmly the American cause. His boldness in defending the Revolution made enemies of those who opposed it, and more than once plans were laid for conveying him to the British camp. Soldiers were sent to capture him, but freedom's sentinels were around him to give a timely signal when danger was seen, and under the shield of that Providence which favored our country's arms he received no harm." Mr. Chapman took a deep interest in all the affairs connected with his parish and especially that of education. The History of Montclair (Cranetown) states that he "came regularly every two weeks on Saturday to catechise the children. He was a man of venerable appearance, wore a cocked hat and always rode on horseback. The children, with the master, were ranged along the roadside in single file and waited with uncovered heads until the minister dismounted and entered the building, when they all followed." The church experienced a steady growth and many changes took place during the pastorate of Mr. Chapman. The Bloomfield Church was organized by him in 1798 which took fifty-nine members from the Orange Church. Two years later, after a pastorate of thirty-four years, he severed his connection with this church and accepted a call from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to assume the superintendence of its mission work in western New York.

On October 20, 1801, a call was extended to Rev. Asa Hillyer, D. D., by the "Congregation of Orange Dale"—as this locality was then known—and he was regularly installed as pastor on December 16 following. By the division of the township of Newark in 1806, and the formation of the township of Orange, it became necessary for the church to change its corporate name, and in 1811 application was made to the State Legislature when the name and the title was changed from the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark, to the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, which name it still bears. During the pastorate of Mr. Hillyer the third church edifice was erected which forms the main part of the present structure. Mr. Hillyer had been with this people about ten years when he had become so popular in his ministrations, and occupying the only pulpit then in the Oranges, his congregations were naturally large, filling the old stone meeting-house to overflowing. The necessity for a larger building was apparent to all, and in the early part of 1811 a subscription list was started, headed by Mr. Jared Harrison with five hundred dollars.

THIRD CHURCH, ORANGE.

In May, 1811, a half acre of land, the present site of the church, was purchased of Stephen Day for the sum of four hundred dollars, and the corner-stone of the new edifice was laid September 15, 1812. The architect was Moses Dodd. The material in the old meeting-house was used in the construction of the new one. The size of the new building is sixty-three by ninety feet, including the convexity of four or five feet in the rear wall. The walls are thirty-six feet from ground to roof, and the tower eighteen and one-half feet wide was carried to the top of the building and finished in 1814 at a cost of $2,750. The total cost of the edifice, including the steeple, was $30,750. The building was dedicated in December, 1813, Rev. Asa Hillyer, D. D., the pastor, preaching the sermon, taking for his text Genesis, xxviii, 17.

The same year that the corner-stone was laid the corporate title of the Orange congregation was changed from the "Second Presbyterian Church of Newark," to the "First Presbyterian Church of Orange." Dr. Hillyer was an earnest and effective preacher and a most devoted pastor. During the thirty-one years of his ministry, four hundred and forty were added to the church. This is a remarkable increase, considering the fact that Orange at that time was made up mostly of an agricultural population. He was beloved and honored by his people and held in high esteem by the whole community. His pastoral relation with this church was dissolved February 12, 1833. During the latter years of Dr. Hillyer's pastorate the increasing duties connected therewith made it necessary for the church to provide an assistant, and Rev. George Pierson, a native of Orange, who had just finished his education at Princeton, was ordained as co-pastor, June 22, 1829, and remained until 1831 when he was dismissed to another field. Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield was also an assistant for a short time.

Rev. William C. White became the successor of Dr. Hillyer and was installed as pastor of this church February 13, 1833. In 1818 the membership of the church was over five hundred and continued to increase until March, 1831, when one hundred and eighteen members withdrew to organize the Second Presbyterian Church, and in May following twenty-nine more were dismissed to organize the Presbyterian Church of South Orange. While there was a constant addition to the membership during the pastorate of Mr. White, the process of disintegration continued by the formation of other churches in this locality, and in 1850 there were reported but two hundred and twenty three members. The number had fallen to the point from which it rose in 1806, the earliest date at which it stands recorded. From that date there had been a regular ascent till the point of culmination was reached in 1827; then a descent for an equal period. Dr. White labored faithfully and earnestly for more than twenty years. Owing to failing health he resigned his charge April 18, 1855. He died in Orange February 7, 1856, aged fifty-three years. A tablet with a suitable inscription was erected to his memory soon after his death and placed at the east side of the pulpit.

Rev. James Hoyt was installed pastor of the church February 14, 1856, just a week after the death of his predecessor. He was the ninth pastor of this church since its organization and was one of the most progressive, earnest and faithful pastors it has ever had. To his efforts are due the gathering up of the fragments of the history of this locality, which otherwise would have been forever lost. In his preface to his History of the Mountain Society, published in 1860, he says: "The labor involved in researches of this kind is peculiarly tedious. Let the reader imagine himself starting from the mouth of the Mississippi, without a map, to trace backward its lengthened flow to its distant sources. Let him think of following the trunk up to its branches, and these to their tributaries, and these to their thousand little feeders and inlets. Such a labor is this. It has sometimes required months to trace some family stream to its ancient springlet. Many an afternoon has been passed in the old graveyard among monuments so bronzed and moss-grown by the long action of the elements as almost to defy the hand of Old Mortality. Recourse has been had to historical societies, to ecclesiastical records, to old account books and journals, to deeds and wills, to town records, and to the living descendants of pastors and others noticed in the history."

To Mr. Hoyt, more than to any other person living or dead, does the church and the people of the Oranges owe a debt of gratitude that will probably never be repaid. This, with him, was a work of love, and it is not surprising that a man of Mr. Hoyt's mental calibre and literary tastes should add to the labors of pastor of a large congregation, those of preserving for all time the landmarks set up by the pioneer white settlers of this classic field, which he did so thoroughly and completely in the publication of his History of the Mountain Society. Notwithstanding the arduous labors of Mr. Hoyt in this direction, he never neglected his duties to his church and it may be truly said of him his "works do follow him." He died December 16, 1866, leaving a widow and two sons. His memory will ever be kept green in the hearts of the people of Orange.

Rev. Eldridge Mix, D. D., was called to the pastorate of this church October 2, 1867, and was dismissed May 9, 1881, after nearly fourteen years of faithful labor. The net increase in membership

at the close of his pastorate was 158, the total number being 468. During this period a new organ was purchased at a cost of $7,000; the interior of the church building was renovated at a cost of $5,000, and a new chapel extension erected at a cost of $15,000, making a total of $27,000 in improvements. A Mission Sunday School was also established. After Dr. Mix left there was an interval of nearly sixteen months that the church was without a pastor and relied wholly on supplies.

Rev. Henry M. Storrs, the eleventh pastor of this church, was installed November 1, 1882; his labors were terminated by death December 1, 1894. The total membership when he began his labors was 496; at the present time it is 776, showing a net increase of 280. Many improvements were made during the twelve years of his pastorate. The organ was removed from the front end of the church to the space behind the pulpit and an addition made to the chapel building, at a cost of about $32,000. A Christian Endeavor Society was organized which has accomplished much good. A mission among the Italians was begun and successfully carried forward under the supervision of the Session.

Rev. Henry Martyn Storrs, D. D., L.L. D., second child of Rev. Charles Backus and Vashti Maria (Pierson) Storrs, was born in Ravenna, Ohio, January 20, 1827, died in Orange, N. J., December 1, 1894. He is a descendant of Samuel Storrs, the ancestor, through Samuel (2), John, Rev. John, Rev. Richard and Rev. Charles Backus. He entered Amherst College in his fifteenth year, graduating with honor in 1846, and afterwards entered Andover Theological Seminary from which he was graduated in 1851. As soon as he graduated he entered upon the pastorate of an important church at Lawrence, Mass. The church grew rapidly and the whole community felt the influence of his presence. After three years' labors he was called to the First Orthodox Congregational Church, of Cincinnati. His pastorate there was richly blessed. Dr. Storrs' health failed him through overwork and it was supposed that consumption had marked him as a victim, but by exercise in the open air and horseback riding he regained his health and strength. In 1865 he was sent to England to speak on behalf of the freedmen. He made a deep impression on the people there and acquired a great reputation as an orator and eloquent platform speaker. In 1867 he was called to the pastorate of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, where he remained five years.

He was then chosen Corresponding Secretary of the American Missionary Society and in this capacity traveled extensively, presenting the cause of the Society both in this country and in foreign lands. He continued his labors in this line until 1882, when he was called to the pastorate of this church, continuing until his death.

As a preacher, Dr. Storrs possessed intellectual abilities of a high order. Few men in the pulpit at the present age had such a strong grasp of the great subjects with which the Christian minister is called upon to deal. In his discourses he often rose to the heights of eloquence. He always impressed his hearers as being a man of large resources, of strong, forceful speech. He had the power of expressing strong emotion in striking language. He spoke out of the abundance of the heart and hence his eloquence was of a kind that produced conviction.

During his course at Amherst College, Dr. Storrs met Miss Catharine Hitchcock, daughter of Rev. Edward Hitchcock, D. D., then President of the college, and six years later, in 1852, they were married. The children of Rev. Henry Martyn and Catharine (Hitchcock) Storrs were: Mary, born 1857, died in infancy; Charles Bigelow, born August 23, 1859; Katherine, born March 8, 1861; Richard Salter, born May 4, 1868.

The membership of the church is about 800; that of the Sunday School, over 600. Mr. A. W. Kilborne is Superintendent of the latter. The present officers of the church are: *Elders.* Oliver S. Carter, A. W. Kilborne, Charles A. Lindsley, Andrew Mason, Josiah H. Reed, E. P. Starr, Edwin S. Simons, J. W. Stickler, Jr., Frank H. Scott, Edward H. Williams, Daniel Wilson. *Deacons.*—William Beach, Wm. H. Dodd, Rufus Meade, Stephen T. Smith, Edward P. Smith, Wm. P. Towne, Horton D. Williams, Robert P. Williams. *Trustees.*—O. S. Carter, Wm. H. Dodd, Everett Frazar, John Gill, Charles A. Lindsley, Albert D. Smith, Wm. P. Towne.

PROPRIETARY LAND GRANTS. Among the inducements held out to the settlers by the Proprietors

of East Jersey was the offer of two hundred acres of land for the support of public worship in each parish. A warrant for the survey of two hundred acres and meadow for a parsonage was granted to the Newark settlers October 23, 1676. The actual survey was not made till April 10, 1696. In process of time, as the civil and religious affairs of the town were separated and new religious services were formed, these lands became a source of much contention. The Mountain Society and the Episcopal Church demanded a division, claiming for themselves an equal share with the First Society, as they were a part of it when the land grant was made. The latter had the legal title to sustain it in claiming the whole. From 1760 onward, for many years the subject was agitated in almost every town meeting. Votes were passed and then rescinded as the opposite parties happened to be in the majority. In March, 1761, "at a very full and public meeting, it was voted and argued that the said lands, granted by said letters patent to lie for a parsonage, be equally divided in quantity and quality, exclusive of the improvements made thereon, among said three societies or congregations." Bethuel Pierson and five others were "appointed agents to divide and allot said lands to said societies and to apply to the Governor, Council and General Assembly to confirm the same by law." In this committee those who represented the old Society refused to act and the trustees of the Society entered their protest on the record, thus frustrating the measure and prolonging the strife.

In 1784 the animosity was quieted by a compromise, the new societies receiving a dividend of the lands but holding them under lease as tenants-at-will. "We find the above date (1784)," says Rev. Mr. Hoyt, "in an original paper preserved by the trustees of this parish from which, and other papers in their possession, we gather also the following facts. The lease given 'on or about May 10, 1784,' to be continued at will, was revoked by the Newark trustees, acting under instructions from the society, May 20, 1797, thus reviving the controversy. In 1802 another conveyance was made, by lease of fifty-six acres lying between Newark and Orange, the terms of the lease being that it should be renewed at the end of each twenty-one years, forever, the lessees paying an annual rent of sixpence if demanded. The lease was renewed in 1823, which was the only title the old society could give under the original grant. But having applied, in 1828, to the Legislature for a special act enabling them to convey the land in fee simple, such an act was passed and a deed of the said fifty-six acres was given to the Orange Society August 29, 1826, which settled all land controversy between the societies. The land, however, has long since ceased to be the property of the parish."

SALE OF PARISH LANDS BELONGING TO THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. In 1802, four years before Orange became a separate township, the Society of the First Church began to dispose of its property on Main Street for building lots, the interest to be appropriated towards the support of the gospel. Five lots north and eight lots south of the street were accordingly sold for the sum of three thousand five hundred and forty-six dollars, secured by bond and mortgage. The strip of ground already used for a "common," lying opposite the parsonage (which stood in what is now Grace Church grounds), was to be reserved for that purpose forever. The eight lots lay along the southern border of this, from Willow Hall east, and contained a little over six acres. The common was for a special and patriotic use, as well as for the public convenience and for the adornment of the village.

ORANGE SLOOP. This was another "ecclesiastical enterprise" adopted by the First Presbyterian Church to produce a revenue and at the same time accommodate the members. The plan was to buy or build a vessel to be used for the benefit of the parish, and run it between Newark, N. J., and Albany, N. Y., stopping at intermediate ports. The money was raised by subscription, and the parish was to receive one-third of the profits from each trip. The sloop was built in Newark and made many successful trips, the income from this source amounting to from forty to sixty pounds sterling each year. The property was subsequently sold and the proceeds applied to the church building fund.

DISINTEGRATION OF THE MOTHER CHURCH AND THE FORMATION OF NEW CHURCHES. Rev. James Hoyt, in his History of the First Presbyterian Church, of Orange, referring to the movements which were begun in 1825 for the organization of a church of another denomination, said: "Yet the population of Orange, until this period, adhered so generally to the doctrines and polity of the Presby-

terian Church that no movement was made to collect a congregation on any other basis. Persons who belonged to other communions or were drawn to them either went to Newark to worship or consented to forego their preferences. It speaks much for the vitality of our system, that it struck its life so deep and maintained its growth so long without decay and without division. It was guarded and fostered by no State patronage; it was planted in a field open to the freest competition, yet it held the ground almost unquestioned for a century. Evidently it had taken deep root in the convictions and affections of a free, intelligent and bible-loving people. An established church may be held up by the civil arm. * * * The Presbyterian churches of New Jersey borrowed no strength from these sources. They claimed no exclusive commission from God. They had no captivating ceremonies. They had neither monarchy nor hierarchy in their favor. The Church of England sympathies of the Provincial Government were long against them. Whence came their vigorous life? What gave them so long and so strong a position in the intellects and hearts of men trained to piety and thought and freedom? The question is not asked invidiously or boastfully. We would gratefully honor the goodness of God and we shall be pardoned for calling attention to the favor He has bestowed on a church we venerate, by those, at least, who know our cordial fellowship with others, drawing their creed and life from the Everlasting Word. * * *

"The coincidence may here be noted that the First Church *exhibited at this time the largest membership it has ever enrolled.* It reported in 1827 more than six hundred communicants. It had grown to repletion. The population of the parish was increasing. There was a demand for more laborers; the Lord of the harvest sent them. * * *

"The process of disintegration had now fairly begun. The rock which had received no visible fracture from the wear and friction and civil agitations of a hundred years, was beginning to part. Each fragment, as it fell, helped to dislodge another. The spirit of religious enterprise was contagious. *The old church was to become the mother of two daughters,* to be henceforth nursed at her side.

"Two colonies were planted in the spring and summer of 1831. The earliest was in March, when one hundred and eighteen members, accompanied by the junior pastor, were dismissed to be organized as the Second Presbyterian Church. * * *

"In May of the same year twenty-nine members were dismissed, who, on the 13th of June, were constituted as a Presbyterian Church, at South Orange. * * *

"The two new societies considering themselves entitled to a share of the fund belonging to this parish, it was agreed that they 'should receive and enjoy two-sevenths each of this fund belonging to the First Congregation, at the expiration of the existing contract with Dr. Hillyer.' It is not known what amounts were distributed under this arrangement, but they are said to have been 'inconsiderable.'"

FIRST BRICK CHURCH.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.* OF EAST ORANGE, formerly known as the Second Presbyterian Church, of Orange, corner of Main and Prospect Streets. This was the first child of the mother church and began with a strong membership under the most favorable auspices. Religious meetings had been held in this neighborhood for a long time and the population was gradually increasing. The time was ripe for a new church organization and instead of first forming a separate society, the enterprise sprang into existence at once by the action of members of the old church, residents of this locality, who adopted measures for the erection of a new church edifice and then proceeded to organize a separate church.

A meeting was held at the white school-house on March 30, 1830, by members favorable to the project and a resolution adopted stating "that

*This received the name of Brick Church from the fact that it was not only the *first* but for many years the *only* brick church in Orange, and the D. L. & W. R. R. Company subsequently gave this name to the station which they located near the church.

the time had arrived when it is expedient to erect a Second Presbyterian Church in Orange and that we proceed to build without delay." This new movement had the encouragement and support of nearly all the people residing in the eastern part of Orange, without regard to denomination. A society was formed on April 30, just a month after the first meeting, and the following Board of Trustees elected, viz.: William Williams, Peter Campbell, Samuel Condit, Allen Dodd, Caleb Baldwin, Lewis Dodd and Adonijah Osmun. A Building Committee was also appointed consisting of Aaron Peck, Dr. William Pierson, Andrew W. Condit, Samuel M. Dodd and Lewis Williams, Jr. At the same meeting a unanimous call was extended to Rev. George Pierson, at that time assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

A sufficient sum was raised, and the site selected was the present one on the corner of Main and Prospect Streets and building operations began at once. The corner-stone was laid August 5, 1830, by Rev. Asa Hillyer, D. D., of the First Church, and an address made by Rev. George Pierson. The building went forward, the congregation acting with great unanimity and harmony. On Wednesday, April 20, 1831, the basement was completed and the male members met at the white school-house to adopt necessary measures to organize a church. Dr. Isaac Pierson was chosen chairman. Application was made to the Newark Presbytery, which was about to assemble at Bloomfield.

On Thursday evening, April 26, 1831, a meeting of the congregation was held in the basement of the church. Rev. Asa Hillyer, D. D., and Rev. Samuel Fisher, D. D., were present to represent the Presbytery. Ninety-seven persons presented letters of dismission from the First Presbyterian Church, of Orange and one from the First Presbyterian Church, of Hanover, and with this number the church was duly organized as the Second Presbyterian Church, of Orange. Twenty additional members who had been dismissed from the First Church joined soon after.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EAST ORANGE.

Rev. George Pierson was installed as the first pastor November 15, 1831, and the following officers were elected: Elders.—Martin P. Powles, Allen Dodd, Amos W. Condit, Calvin Dodd, Levi Lothrop, Jotham Hedden, Abraham P. Marsh. Peter Campbell and Aaron Peck were elected later. Deacons. John Nicol, Adonijah Osmun and Peter Camp. Rev. George Pierson was released from the pastorate at his own request on May 7, 1833, and on May 7, 1835, Rev. Henry Axtill was installed as his successor. He continued until April 18, 1837, when the relations were dissolved at his request. During his pastorate the parsonage on the corner of William and Hillyer Streets was built.

On October 12, 1837, Rev. Joseph H. Gallagher, a licentiate under the care of the Newark Presbytery, was ordained and at the same time installed as pastor of this church. He remained until April, 16, 1850, when he resigned, owing to failing health. His successor was Rev. John Crowell, who was installed by the Presbytery of Newark August 21, 1850, continuing until 1863.

Rev. J. H. Taylor was installed as pastor November 18, 1863. Three years after this, in 1866, the total membership of the church was 385, and of the Sabbath School, 340. The fiscal year ending April 1, 1866, showed the total contributions for regular expenses, missions, etc., $9,245.42. Dr. Taylor resigned January 24, 1868, and Rev. George E. Adams was appointed a supply for three months.

Rev. Henry F. Hickok, D. D., was installed as pastor April 22, 1869, and the result of his labors were soon apparent. The church grew in numbers and in spiritual interest. At the close of the fiscal

year in April, 1871, the total collections amounted to $13,846.06, and the church membership at this time was 320. After three years of earnest effort Dr. Hickok, owing to failing health, was obliged to give up his charge and resigned in October, 1872. He was succeeded in December following by Rev. George S. Bishop, who remained until April, 1875, when he, with about one hundred and thirty members, withdrew to organize the First Reformed (Dutch) Church, of East Orange.

Although still in poor health Dr. Hickok was recalled and entered more earnestly than ever upon the work of building up the church. His efforts were crowned with success and when he closed his pastorate at the beginning of 1895, the total number of communicants was over four hundred. At his own request, owing to his continued failing health, Dr. Hickok dissolved his connection as pastor on December 17, 1895, and the church voted to constitute him Pastor Emeritus, at a salary of $1,200 per annum, and on Sunday, January 27, 1895, the pulpit was declared vacant. Temporary supplies were had until July 1, 1895, when Rev. Alexander N. Carson, D. D., began his work as pastor elect, having been called by a congregational meeting held June 10. He was regularly installed as pastor in September following.

The title of the "Second Presbyterian Church, of Orange," was legally retained by this organization as late as 1890, although it had long been known as "Brick Church." When the division of the Oranges took place and East Orange was erected as a separate township, this church was found to be within the territory of the latter, and it led to no little confusion when the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church adopted the title of the "First Presbyterian Church, of East Orange," thereby creating the impression that the latter anti-dated the former. Accordingly, a resolution was adopted at a parish meeting held April 20, 1890, changing the name of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Orange, to that of Brick Presbyterian Church, of East Orange.

In 1878 the church edifice was remodelled and enlarged at an expense of about eighteen thousand dollars. Other additions and improvements have been made since that time and the total valuation of the property held by this society now amounts to about $50,000. Both the church and Sunday school are now in a flourishing condition. The total number of communicants on April 1, 1895, was 414, and teachers, officers and scholars of the Sabbath School numbered 223. From April 1, 1894, to April 1, 1895, the total contributions for all purposes amounted to $14,489.00. The Superintendent of the Sabbath School is Malcolm B. Cole, and his associate, E. P. Ogden.

Four auxiliary societies are maintained by this church, each of which is fully equipped and well managed. These are: The Ladies' Benevolent Society.—President, Mrs. Mary W. Dwight; Vice-President, Lucilla C. Cole; Treasurer, Miss Ginerva Freeman; Secretary, Miss Eleanor B. Stephenson. Young Ladies Society.—President, Mrs. James B. Dill; Vice-Presidents, Miss Jennie V. N. Dodd, Miss Eva A. Underhill; Secretary, Miss Alice M. Coburn; Treasurer, Miss Cornelia A. Smith. Heart and Hand Society.—President, Miss Eleanor Clark; Vice-President, Miss Bertha Alling; Secretary, Miss Helen Freeman; Treasurer, Miss Jennie S. Alling. Young People's Christian Union.—President, J. H. Fountain; Vice-President, H. G. Taylor; Secretary, Miss Carrie Baldwin; Treasurer, Miss Mabel Williams.

The present officers of the church are: Ruling Elders.—Henry H. Ward, clerk; James Baker, Robert T. Underhill, Malcom B. Cole, David Strachan, H. Frank Pierson, Treasurer. Deacons.—Charles E. Herring, Daniel S. Rice, Alfred Duff, Israel C. Shaylor, Thomas G. Harrison. Trustees. Hamilton Wallis, President; O. Emmons Condit, Treasurer; David Strachan, Secretary; Clarence H. Kelsey, Charles Wiley, Israel C. Shaylor.

REV. HENRY FRANKLIN HICKOK, D. D.. Rev. Mr. Hickok's pastorate of the Brick Church covers an important period in its history and to his faithful, earnest efforts, under divine Providence, is due its continued prosperity and usefulness amid adverse circumstances that for a time threatened its very existence. His Connecticut ancestors were firm believers in the motto inscribed on the Arms of the State—"*Qui transtulit sustinet*"—and he became the chosen instrument to sustain this struggling church which was the direct outgrowth of the one established by the Connecticut colonists at Newark, in 1666.

The first mention of the name of Hickok or Hickox is found in the history of Waterbury, Conn. The name is said to be of Welsh origin. Samuel Hickox was one of the thirty who signed the petition to the General Court of Connecticut, October 6, 1673, for a new plantation to be located at Waterbury. He was one of the assignees of the first Indian deed, and is named in the Proprietor's lists. He was called "Sergeant" as early as 1686. When the train band was organized after the resumption of the colonial government under the charter, he was appointed Sergeant and was ever afterwards known as "Sergeant Samuel Hickox." In the original petition referred to, the name was spelled "Samuel hacox." Two of Samuel's sons, *Joseph* and Benjamin, moved to Woodbury, Conn.

Joseph, son of Samuel, of Waterbury, Conn, married Ruth Fairchild, of Woodbury, and had issue, *Samuel*, baptized 1687; Ruth, Stephen, Eunice.

Samuel, eldest son of Joseph and Ruth (Fairchild) Hickok, had by his wife Helen ——, six children the youngest of whom was *Nathan*.

Nathan, youngest son of Samuel and Ellen (——) Hickok, was born in Woodbury, Conn., April, 1726. He married Eunice Hurd, and had issue, Gideon, Nathan, *Reuben*, Eunis, Rhoda, Gideon again, Truman, Concurrence, David and Molly.

Rueben Hickok, third child of Nathan and Eunice (Hurd) Hickok, was born in Woodbury, June 23, 1753. He married Sily Easton and removed to Vermont, then a part of Massachusetts. He had, among other children, a son, *Austin*.

Austin Hickok, son of Reuben and Sily (Easton) Hickok, was born in Massachusetts. He married, first, Polly Hinman; second, Roxana Cook. Her mother was a Mallory, a descendant of the Woodbury, Conn., family of that name. By his second wife he had issue, *Henry Franklin Hickok*.

Rev. Henry Franklin Hickok, D. D., son of Austin and Roxana (Cook) Hickok, was born in New Haven, Vt., February 29, 1832. He attended the village school and was one year at the High School in Vergennes, Vt. He began teaching at the age of seventeen and in 1858 went to Rochester where his brother, Milo J. Hickok, was pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church. He lived in his brother's family while attending the preparatory school of the University of Rochester. He entered the University of Rochester in 1852 and graduated as one of the honor men in 1856. He graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1859. His first charge was the Presbyterian church at Sandy Hill, N. Y., to which he was called six months before his graduation. He had, at the same time, charge of the church at Fort Edward, an adjoining town, and continued to supply the two churches for ten years. The rapid growth of the Fort Edward Church necessitated the service of a separate pastor who could devote his whole time to the work. As neither church was willing to part with him he resigned from both, the way out of the difficulty being opened to him quite unexpectedly in another direction. In 1869 he was invited to preach in the Brick Church, at East Orange. He was a total stranger in the community, and the unhappy condition of the church at that time rendered his acceptance of a call highly improbable. A call was extended to him, however, and after careful consideration was accepted. The people soon became united and perfect harmony was restored. About this time some fifty members who had a strong leaning to Congregationalism, withdrew and organized a Congregational church, this act having the entire approval of the new pastor. Dr. Hickok was earnest in his efforts to build up and strengthen his own church, and during his first pastorate of four years there was a steady increase in membership.

Dr. Hickok's failing health necessitated a change of climate and, much to the regret of his people, he resigned his pastorate in 1873 and accepted a call from the Central Presbyterian Church, of Auburn, N. Y. He was succeeded at the Brick Church by the Rev. George S. Bishop who remained there till 1875, when the division took place which resulted in the formation of the First Reformed Church, East Orange, leaving the Brick Church in a badly crippled condition. The remaining members naturally turned to their old pastor with a firm belief in his capacity to restore the church to its former condition, and in this they were not disappointed. Although his health was not fully restored, he yielded to the earnest solicitations of his old friends and returned to his former pastorate. The church

fully regained its ground and became strong numerically and financially. During Dr. Hickok's pastorate of twenty-five years, five churches have been organized in this locality all of which have drawn to a considerable extent from this society. But withal, the Brick Church has maintained a steady growth, due largely to the personal influence of its pastor. The children whom he baptized in infancy grew up around him and became his most faithful and earnest supporters. The members of this church are among the most influential men in the community and are noted for their liberality. Shortly before he severed his connection with this church he was presented with a purse of several hundred dollars. Regarding his connection with this interest it may be said of him, "his lines have fallen unto him in pleasant places and he has enjoyed a goodly heritage."

On December 15, 1894, Dr. Hickok, owing to his continued failing health, tendered his resignation, saying: "It is not with me a matter of choice but of necessity, and necessity has no respect for any human instinct or relation, and if consistent with the Divine will I should never wish to leave this congregation. It would be my choice to preach the gospel here to the end, but in the ordering of God's good providence this cannot be. * * * The simple fact and the only one that has determined me this to take step is this—I have come into such a physical condition that I am incapacitated for the work of the ministry. I have no strength of body to meet the necessary requirements of my office, and this can mean nothing else except that God does not wish me to occupy this place any longer."

Dr. Hickok's resignation was accepted and in recognition of his long and faithful service the church made generous provision for his support during the remainder of his life, and in the spring of 1895 he severed his connection with this church and retired to the home of his daughter, at Vergennes, Vt. As a speaker, Dr. Hickok is logical, forceful and impressive, and has a power of expression which crystalizes his ideas into the most incisive and vigorous phrase. As a pastor, he was sympathetic, tender and kind, and equally attentive to his whole flock; to the rich and poor he was a loving friend and faithful adviser. By his marriage with Elizabeth T. Cleaver, daughter of Hervy Cleaver, Esq., of Saratoga Springs, he had six children, viz.: Henry Addison, Edward Judson, Frederick Cleaver, M. D., Mary Bell, Grace Elizabeth and William Hyatt, D. D. S.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH ORANGE, junction of South Orange and Irvington Avenues. This church was not duly organized until about two months after that of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Orange, now known as Brick Church, yet it existed as a religious body many years previous and as a Society about the same as that of Brick Church. It owes its existence to the efforts of Rev. Dr. Hillyer, and for many years was one of the most important outlying districts of his parish.

Soon after the erection of the Columbia school-house, the second story was fitted up by a subscription from citizens who recognized the advantage of securing a public hall. In this room Dr. Hillyer organized a week-day bible class which he taught once every week for many years. About 1819 or 1820 a Sabbath School was organized which for a time held sessions in summer only. Later, a prayer meeting was started at five o'clock Sunday afternoons and this finally led to an effort on the part of church members living in this locality to have weekly evening prayer meetings, as will be seen by the following:

At a meeting of the Columbian School Association, held at the house of B. Harrison on the evening of January 23, 1828. Moses Lindsley was chosen chairman and J. T. Squier secretary, when the following resolutions were passed:

1st. That David Brown be paid six cents each evening he may furnish wood to warm the room with for the purpose of religious worship, from the first of January last to the first of April next ensuing.

2d. That Samuel McCormac be paid one shilling for each evening he rings the bell, lights and warms the house for the purpose of religious worship, and likewise for performing all other duties as sexton, until the first of April next ensuing.

3d. That for the purpose of raising a fund to pay these expenses, *Resolved*, that a collection be taken up each and every evening the house may be opened for religious worship, and that John Brown be appointed to receive the collections.

About the same time Mr. Granger, a young licentiate engaged in teaching in Bloomfield, was hired for a year to preach twice on the Sabbath and lecture once on a week day. Actual steps toward the formation of a new church in South Orange followed soon after this. On the evening of April 5, 1831, a meeting "of the male inhabitants of South Orange" was held at the Columbia school house, of which Peter Peck was moderator and Ira Taylor secretary, at which it was

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH ORANGE.

"*Resolved*, That the time has now come when we will make an effort to become a separate church; also

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three persons be appointed to wait on Dr. Hillyer and the session of the old church in Orange, and inform them of our determination and ask their assent to our being set off as a separate church."

Public notice was then given of a meeting of "the Religious Society in South Orange," to be held on the 18th of the same month, for the purpose of choosing trustees. At this meeting the committee appointed to wait on the session of the Orange church reported that their mission had been unsuccessful. Regardless of this, however, the following board of trustees was elected, viz.: Job Crowell, Jonathan T. Squier, John Ball, Thomas D. Kilburn, Edwin Gray, Moses Lindsley and Joseph B. Ball. These trustees failed to qualify until eight days after the organization of the church. Moses Lindsley was then elected president and J. T. Squier, secretary.

Having failed with the mother church, the infant society determined to take their case directly before the Presbytery, and on April 26, Samuel Freeman and Aaron C. Beach were chosen commissioners for this purpose. Presbytery heard their request and sent a committee with instructions to make investigation and, if deemed expedient, to organize a church. On Monday, June 13, 1831, this committee, which consisted of Rev. John Ford, of Parsippany, and the Rev. Baxter Dickinson and Philip C. Hay, of Newark, met the citizens at the school-house, Mr. Ford presiding and Mr. Hay acting as secretary, and after a sermon from Mr. Dickinson, proceeded to satisfy themselves that there was the material here for the formation of a new church, and the determination for its support; whereupon, twenty-nine members—eight males and twenty-one females—presented letters of dismission from the Orange church, and having assented to the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church and entered into covenant one with another, were thus constituted the First Presbyterian Church of South Orange, in the Township of Orange. Elder Samuel Freeman, a grandson of Deacon Samuel Freeman, and who had been an elder in the parent church, was elected the first elder of the new church and in addition, John Ball and Aaron C. Beach. None of the original elders continued long to aid in building up the infant church. Elder Beach received a letter of dismission to the church in Yale College whither he went to fit himself for the ministry. Elder Freeman was removed by death in 1835, and Elder Ball in 1838.

Rev. Cyrus Gildersleeve, a native of South Orange, then living in Bloomfield, served the church as a stated supply for two years until May, 1833. He was well advanced in years and too infirm to continue the work.

Rev. Horace Doolittle served the church as a stated supply for one year, when he was regularly installed as pastor on a salary of $400 annually with firewood and the use of the parsonage. The building of the parsonage referred to was started in 1833. The land was purchased for $125 an acre, the total cost of house and lot being about $2,000. This parsonage was removed at a later period and a new one built. During Mr. Doolittle's pastorate of six years there were thirty-one additions to the church membership. He was a strong Calvinist of the old school type and it was about this time, 1837, that the Presbyterian Church was divided into the old and new school. The Presbytery of Newark went entire into the new school church, carrying this church with it. While Mr. Doolittle made no opposition to the movement, it is supposed that this had something to do with his leaving. He was dismissed from the pastoral charge April 7, 1839.

Rev. George Hulin, a licentiate, supplied the pulpit for about nine months and on January 21, 1840, Rev. Joseph Vance was installed as pastor. His was a pastorate of great earnestness and power. Plain, childlike, loving-hearted, spiritual, seeking nothing of the people but their souls; poor, yet living by faith without anxiety for the morrow, saying often that if he had ten cents he was rich, ready to give to every one that had need; loving flowers, loving children and confided in by them; a fearless preacher and a strong apostle of temperance at a time when such doctrines were not at all popular. It was during his pastorate that efforts were commenced for the erection of a church edifice. For eleven years the little school-house hall was the only place of meeting. On March 15, 1841, a resolution to build a church was adopted. Mr. Samuel Brown donated the land for the building, which was valued at $300. A frame building was erected on the present site, the total cost being $3,250. It contained about eighty pews and had a seating capacity of four hundred. Those who subscribed a sufficient amount received deeds of pews in the church and the revenue was in part raised after that time by assessment upon the value of these pews. Rev. Mr. Vance closed his labors with this church in 1844, and during his four years' pastorate thirty-seven united with the church.

Rev. Daniel G. Sprague, a native of Killingly, Conn., was installed as pastor December 26, 1844. He had preached for a time in the far West, also at Hampton and Colchester, Conn. It is said of him that he was kind, courteous, always dignified and gentlemanly in bearing, a clear-headed and well-equipped theologian of deep and thorough religious experience. He was wholly consecrated to his work and built up the church steadily during his long pastorate of more than fifteen years. As the result of his labors, one hundred and nineteen were added to the church. In April, 1860, at his own request, he was released from pastoral responsibilities and retired from the active duties of the ministry, being then sixty-four years of age. From pastor, he became parishioner. His successor said of him: "He was one of the most lovable of old men and from the first aided me and coöperated with me in a spirit of Christian love."

His successor was Rev. J. A. Maxwell, who was ordained and installed September 27, 1860. When Mr. Vance came to the church, in 1839, he found a session of four elders—Peter Peck, Daniel Beach, Ira Taylor and J. S. Brown. When Mr. Maxwell came, twenty-one years afterward, he found the same session, no change having taken place during that time. By the reunion of the old school and the new school churches, in 1870, the Presbyterial relations of this church, which from its organization had belonged to the Presbytery of Newark, were changed and it was enrolled in the Presbytery of Morris and Orange, to which it still belongs. Mr. Maxwell's was a difficult task but he proved himself equal to it. Previous to this time, this church was simply a village church where everybody knew everybody, but the fair prospect and healthful air of the mountainside began to attract a new class of residents and to unite the two elements and maintain harmony was no easy matter, but Mr. Maxwell, in speaking of his own work, said: "Mine was a happy pastorate. I never knew what it was to have an unpleasantness from the first day onward to the end." One hundred and sixty-two were added to the church during his pastorate which came to a close June 9, 1871, after a period of eleven years.

His successor, Rev. John H. Worcester, began his labors January 10, 1872, continuing until December 21, 1882. Soon after he began his labors the Mission Sunday School at Vailsburg was

established (May, 1874), to which the Misses Kilburn contributed $2,000 for the building of a chapel. On June 13, 1881, the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of this church was observed with appropriate services. Two of the former pastors, Rev. Joseph Vance, of Erie, Pa., and Rev. J. A. Maxwell, of Titusville, Pa., were present and took part in the services. Two of the three original members were also present and thirty of those who worshipped with the congregation the first year of its organization were present and occupied the front pews. At the evening service, after the reading of the scripture by the Rev. E. Mix, D. D., and prayer by the Rev. Joseph Vance, a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Allen Maxwell, and a paper recalling "Memoirs of Fifty Years Ago," prepared by Elder Moses A. Peck, who was prevented by illness from being present, was read by Elder Daniel Wilson, after which the greeting of the parent church, the First Church of Orange, was presented on behalf of its session, by Rev. E. Mix, D. D., the late pastor.

Rev. John R. Fisher was called to the pastorate of this church January 14, 1884, continuing until May 1, 1893. In 1892, sixty-five members were dismissed from this church and organized Trinity Presbyterian Church, of South Orange.

Rev. George L. Spinning, D. D., the present incumbent, began his work as pastor-elect December 1, 1893, but was not installed until May 2, 1895. The congregation continued to worship in the old frame building until 1880. A movement was made that year for the erection of a new house of worship, and the sum of $20,000 was raised for that purpose. The old frame building was removed and the present beautiful brown stone edifice was erected on the original site. This was not completed until 1895. The total cost was about $35,000. The seating capacity of the main building is about 650. The present membership of the church is 280; that of the Sunday School, including officers, teachers and scholars, is 220. The following persons have filled the several positions since the organization of the church: Ruling Elders.—Samuel Freeman, 1831–1835; John Ball, 1831-1838; Aaron C. Beach, 1831-1853; Peter Peck, 1832-1865; Daniel Beach, 1832–1862; Ira Taylor, 1835–1885; John Smith Brown, 1835, 1893; Daniel Freeman Ball, 1861–1869; Moses A. Peck, 1861–1882; Aaron B. Brown, 1867–1889; Daniel J. Sprague, 1867–1872; Joseph L. Tainter, 1867–1881; Edward E. Francis, 1875–1887; Daniel Wilson, 1875–1887; James W. Conrow, 1882-1889; Edward D. Shepherd, 1882–1888; Jacob B. Maxwell, June 10, 1883, still in office; George S. Garrison, 1885-1893; Thomas P. Mulligan, 1886-1888; William H. Tweddell, 1887–1889; Edwin Stewart, 1888–1891; William H. Stevenson, June 24, 1889, still in office; David C. Allen, June 24, 1889, still in office; P. K. Wilson, 1890–1893; William H. Nichols, June 22, 1890, still in office; John V. P. Schanck, June 14, 1891, still in office; Elliott H. Whitlock, 1893-1894; Francis B. Salisbury, June 9, 1895, still in office. Deacons.—Samuel Freeman, 1832-1835; John Ball, 1832–1838; Peter Peck, 1838-1865; Job Crowell, 1838-1854; Ira Taylor, 1854-1885; Ira T. Freeman, 1867-1877; Frederick W. Newton, 1867–1874; W. J. Chandler, 1877-1892; Andrew B. Hutchinson, 1886–1890; David C. Allen, January 20, 1886, still in office; David Scull, 1887–1892; J. L. Kitchell, June 14, 1891, still in office; Samuel E. Young, June 26, 1892, still in office.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OF EAST ORANGE, corner of Munn Avenue and Main Street. The religious movement which formed the nucleus of this church and society began with a Sunday School as early as 1824, and was the first organized effort in this direction outside of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange. Sunday School services were held for some years in private houses and parents were glad to avail themselves of this opportunity to place their children under religious instruction. Among those who were prominent in the management of this work at the beginning, were Abram R. Marsh, Levi Lathrop, Aaron Peck and Ira Canfield. After the completion of the Eastern school-house, in 1830, the use of it on Sundays was obtained for the Sunday School. Henry Ball was then the superintendent. He was succeeded by Henry Pierson in 1834, who conducted it successfully for sixteen years. In 1850, Samuel E. Jones became superintendent and continued until the new movement for a church was begun. Weekly prayer meetings were held for several years and

as the population increased it became evident that the time was ripe for a new church organization. Efforts were begun in this direction early in 1863, and on June 9 of that year a meeting of the citizens favorable to the new enterprise was held at the Eastern District school-house. At this meeting the site of a church edifice was decided upon and a committee was appointed to arrange for the organization of a church society to be called the First Presbyterian Church, of East Orange. A committee was also appointed to take the necessary steps for the election of trustees.

On June 24 following, a meeting of the congregation was held in the school-house above referred to and the Presbytery of Newark was represented by Rev. John Crowell, Rev. James Hoyt and Rev. Charles T. Halsey. Fifty-seven persons presented letters of dismissal from other churches and became the constituent members of the new church organization. Henry Pierson, Jotham Hedden and Samuel C. Jones were elected elders. On July 6, a Board of Trustees was elected consisting of Jotham Hedden, John M. Randall, J. O. Munn, Daniel F. Colie and Fernando Crane. Steps were taken at once for the erection of a church edifice on the present site, which had already been secured. A Building Committee was appointed of which Mr. J. M. Randall was chairman. Although not a member of the church Mr. Randall was one of the most active in the movement to organize the church and in raising funds to carry forward the work of building. He solicited from his friends in this locality and in various parts of the country, and obtained nearly $10,000 in subscriptions. A large, fine edifice of brown stone in the Gothic style of architecture was erected which, at the time, was probably the finest church in all the Oranges.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EAST ORANGE

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Fergus Lafayette Kenyon, a young man just out of the seminary. He began his pastorate August 2, 1864. He was devoted to the work and did good service. As the church grew in numbers it was deemed advisable to secure a man of larger experience, and on April 24, 1867, Rev. Charles Smith, D. D., a man of ripe years and large experience was installed as pastor, continuing until May 9, 1872. He was succeeded December 20, 1872, by Rev. Julius L. Danner, a man of eminent piety and learning, who aroused the church to greater activity and religious zeal. He continued for six years and four months, until April 8, 1879, and during this time he did effective work and the church increased in numbers and influence.

Rev. Simon J. McPherson, a young man fresh from Princeton Theological Seminary, began his pastorate here September 24, 1879, and was dismissed October 12, 1882, when he was called to the Second Presbyterian Church, in Chicago, one of the strongest of this denomination in the West. His loss was greatly felt and the church was for nearly two years without a pastor.

Rev. J. H. Whitehead was installed as pastor July 1, 1884. He had previously been in the Dutch Reformed Church and after about a year's pastorate of this church he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D., who was installed March 12, 1886.

No dissensions or divisions have marked the history of this church. It has been one of steady growth and has gathered in the strongest elements in the community. During the pastorate of Dr. Ludlow it has risen to a still higher plane and is without doubt one of the strongest and most prosperous churches in the County, and ranks high in the denomination throughout the State. It has continued to maintain a large and successful Sunday School and established many years ago one of the most successful mission interests in the Oranges, viz.: The Elmwood Chapel. In 1876 the church was

enlarged by adding to the sides and building a new lecture room, the amount expended being $39,537.24. A second enlargement of the main auditorium was made in the spring of 1888 at an expense of $29,701.28. In 1889 the Elmwood Chapel was built, at an expense of $8,561.97. The total valuation of the church property is now about $100,000.

The total number of members received since the organization of the church to January 1, 1896, is 1,300. The present membership is 750. The present officers are: Elders.—George W. Fortmeyer, Samuel Burnham, William G. Thomas, William H. Harper, William Baigree, Dr. Charles A. Groves, William J. Hiss. Clerk of Session, Samuel Burnham. Deacons.—Josiah B. McCoy, Charles W. Bridgeman, Robert Burnett, Theron Rockwell, Charles A. Trowbridge, David R. Downer, Edward C. Adams, James M. Dewar.

REV. JAMES MEEKER LUDLOW, D. D., L. H. D. Dr. Ludlow is a thoroughbred American. On his father's side he traces his descent from one of the earlier settlers of Southampton, L. I., about 1650. On his mother's side, from one of the founders of Elizabeth, N. J. The name of William Ludlow does not appear on the list of Southampton townsmen in May, 1649, but his sons' are on that of 1657. He came from Matlock, a village in Derbyshire, England. His will is the first one recorded in the New York colonial records. The name of Ludlow was generally written Ludlam down to about the time of the Revolutionary War.

Joseph, a son or grandson of William Ludlow, settled at Cape May, N. J., after 1675.

Obadiah Ludlam, probably a grandson of William, came from Long Island and settled in Westfield. They had one child, *Obadiah*.

Obadiah Ludlam, Jr., son of Obadiah Ludlam, married Phebe Marsh, of Westfield, and had issue, ten children, the eighth of whom was *Joseph*.

Joseph Ludlow, son of Obadiah and Phebe (Marsh) Ludlam, was born December 17, 1779, lived on Stony Hill and was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He married Betsy Morehouse and had issue, Aaron, *Ezra*, Amos, Smith, Hannah and Joseph.

Ezra Ludlow, son of Joseph and Betsy (Morehouse) Ludlow, was born in New Providence, N. J., in 1803. He married Deborah Crane, daughter of John Crane (of Caleb, Jonathan, Jasper, Jr., Jasper, Sr., the ancestor). They had issue, Levi Mulford, Francis, John Joseph, Erastus Darwin, died young, Erastus Darwin (2), William Edgar, George Watson, *James Meeker*.

Rev. James Meeker Ludlow, youngest child of Ezra and Deborah (Crane) Ludlow, was born at Elizabeth, N. J., March 15, 1841. He graduated from Princeton College in 1861; one year previous he delivered the Junior Oration. He graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1864 and was at that time selected by the faculty of the college to deliver the Master's Oration. For several months he acted as assistant to Rev. Dr. David Magee, in the Second Presbyterian Church, of Elizabeth. In the autumn of 1864 he was called to his first pastorate, succeeding Rev John N. Campbell, at the First Presbyterian Church, of Albany, N. Y. He remained there four years, and in the latter part of 1868 he accepted a call to the Collegiate Reformed Church, New York City. The handsome, commodious edifice at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue was built during his eight years' service. He was highly esteemed by the members of this church and congregation, but a determination of the officers of the consistory to maintain the rotation system led to his resignation.

His next charge, in 1877, was the Westminster Church at the corner of First Place and Clinton Street, Brooklyn, where he became very popular. During the trial of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, which occupied seven weeks, Dr. Ludlow acted as Moderator of the Presbytery. He presided with great dignity and impartiality during the entire session. His ruling that the admission of testimony should be governed by the same rules as prevailed in civil courts, though vigorously combatted at the time, was sustained, and has since been warmly commended. His rulings on various other points which came up in the trial showed great skill and discretion. In 1871 he was honored by Williams College with the title of D. D., and no progressive, manly clergyman has ever worn his pulpit garb and parchment rank more modestly.

In 1881 Dr. Ludlow visited Europe, extending his tour to Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Turkey and Greece, being absent from home six months. On his return he gave several lectures descriptive of his journey which had supplied him with a vast fund of information and laid the foundation for his subsequent literary success. Westminster Church experienced a steady growth under his care. Eighteen thousand dollars of debt was paid off, while liberal contributions were made to home missions and the various boards of the church.

In 1884 Dr Ludlow delivered the commencement address at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. The following year he was offered the presidency of Marietta College, in Ohio, which he declined. In January, 1886, having accepted a call from the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, of East Orange, he began his pastorate the same month and from this time forward the church has experienced a rapid growth, the number of communicants having increased from about four hundred to seven hundred during his pastorate. The church edifice has been enlarged, at a cost of over $34,000, with a seating capacity of over 1,000. A new organ—one of the largest in the State—has been added and a mission building erected at a cost of over $9,000. The various auxiliary societies, all of which are working in harmony with and under the pastor's direction, are in a flourishing condition. In addition to his local work as a pastor, Dr. Ludlow has been for many years a regular contributor to the various religious newspapers and periodicals. While his literary work has been largely of an ephemeral character, such as articles and reviews for periodicals, editorials and minor special contributions, he has, in a permanent form, given to the reading public, in consecutive order, since 1883, the following volumes: "A Man for A' That," or "My Saint John," "Concentric Chart of History," "Captain of the Janizaries," "King of Tyre," "That Angelic Woman" Referring to his "Captain of the Janizaries," *The Journalist* (New York) says: "The last named book has met with great favor. It is a story of the times of Scanderberg and the fall of Constantinople. Its four hundred duidecimo pages are replete with interest. To a vigorous style Dr. Ludlow adds dramatic force. His scenic effects are good, his dialogue spirited." Dr. Ludlow is now engaged on a historical work on the Age of the Crusaders, which is to be one of a series of ten on the epochs of church history. Among the other writers of this series are Bishops Cox, Potter and Doane, of the Episcopal church, and Drs. Vincent and Van Dyke, of the Presbyterian.

Dr. Ludlow, in preaching, uses either the written or extempore method with equal facility. Referring to his style of preaching, the above-mentioned writer remarks: "When he preaches from notes he does not strictly confine himself to the written thought. His self-possession is as marked as his style is attractive."

"His congregation is made up of intelligent, practical men and women. Largely composed of New York merchants and professional men, the Munn Avenue church members are earnest believers in that Christianity which impels a man to back his sympathy with his pocketbook. This church is outranked by few in the United States in benefactions. It is a pleasure for such real, whole-souled folks as its members to listen to Dr. Ludlow. His clear enunciation of faith and facts impresses all hearers. His is no gospel of doubt. You feel at once that he believes every word he utters and that he honestly thinks it is good for others to have a like belief."

That the people of this church and congregation fully endorse the sentiments expressed by a critical journalist is evidenced by the hearty support they have given him, and their personal love and devotion to him as a man and as a pastor. His influence in the community is as marked as that in his own church, and while eschewing politics he has earnestly supported every public movement tending to the moral and religious advancement of the people regardless of denominational interests. Dr. Ludlow is a director of Union Seminary and a member of the Board of Home Missions. He received, in 1890, from Princeton College, the degree of L. H. D. He married, in 1865, Miss Emma J. Orr, daughter of David Orr, of Albany. Issue, Julia Orr, David Orr, deceased, William Orr, architectural engineer, Eleanor, Edith, Grace and Frederic Orr.

ELMWOOD CHAPEL. This is an outgrowth of and was founded by the pastor and people of the First Presbyterian or Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, of East Orange. The lot on which the chapel is located, corner of West Street and Elmwood Avenue, was given by Mrs Anna M. Trippe, in accordance with a "Memorandum of Agreement" made by her with the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, of East Orange, October 20, 1873. The conditions of this agreement were that regular religious services be held for two years, at least as often as once in two weeks. The record of the first two years showed an average of more than two services each week. The roll of the first Sunday School, organized March 1, 1874, showed 28 scholars and teachers In December, 1889, the number was 225. Mr. Richard Purdue was its first Superintendent, who held the position for one year. He was followed by Truman H. Baldwin, who continued until 1880 and was succeeded by Mr. F. M. Shepard, who has held the position from that time to the present. A primary department was organized in 1879, and for two years was under the joint supervision of Miss May West and Miss Mary Purdue. Miss Purdue then took entire charge as superintendent until February, 1889, and was succeeded by Mrs. George S. Webster. Occasional preaching services were conducted by pastors J. L. Danner and S. J. McPherson until October, 1881, when regular preaching services were conducted by the Rev. A. J. Kerr until May, 1882, when the Rev. George S. Webster began his work, having pastoral charge of that part of the church parish. The growth has been steady, keeping pace with the growth of population and for some time the necessity of enlarged accommodations became apparent and the old chapel which for so many years served its purpose gave place to the new building located on the corner of the same block within two hundred feet of the old one.

ELMWOOD CHAPEL, EAST ORANGE.

The corner-stone of the new chapel was laid on Monday, July 22, 1889. Services were conducted by Rev. M. James Ludlow, D. D., and an address delivered by him. Mr. F. M. Shepard read a list of the articles deposited in the box underneath the corner-stone. These were: A bible, edition of 1889; roll of officers and teachers of the Sunday School; record of the chapel from its formation; sermon preached by Rev. George S. Webster on the fifteenth anniversary of the chapel; roll of members of parent church who worship in Elmwood; programme of anniversary exercises, 1881 to 1889 inclusive; catalogues of library, 1884 and 1888; order of service of the parent church and financial statement for the year ending March 1, 1889; photographs of all superintendents of main school and primary department, of the Rev. Dr. Ludlow, the Rev. J. L. Danner and Rev. George S. Webster, of the interior and exterior of the present chapel, and other articles.

The new chapel was dedicated Sunday, December 8, 1889, with appropriate ceremonies. Mr. F. M. Shepard, representing the building committee, made a report showing the work that had been done and at the close presented the keys of the building to the trustees of the church. Mr. George W. Fortmeyer received them in behalf of the board with a few appropriate remarks and in turn gave them to the Rev. Dr. Ludlow, the pastor. Dr. Ludlow, holding the keys in his hand, made a very happy dedication address. At the close of the address he handed the keys to Rev. Mr. Webster, as chapel minister, who received them with a few words of grateful acknowledgement in behalf of the chapel and congregation. The dedication prayer arranged from II Chronicles, chapter 6, was then solemnly repeated by all standing.

The chapel is a substantial frame building of cruciform shape, fifty by sixty-five feet extreme dimensions, with a Campanile bell tower on the northeast corner thirteen feet square and forty-eight feet high. The interior is arranged in a main auditorium thirty by fifty feet, with a primary Sunday School class room thirty by twenty feet communicating with it, which can be shut off by Wilson's rolling shutters. The parlor or prayer meeting room over the primary room also opens into the main room by windows. The entire seating capacity is 450. In the rear, a pastor's room and library are conveniently arranged. Two entrances, with ample porches, are provided on the Elmwood Avenue and West Street sides. The main room is seated with Demarest's mahogany finish folding chairs, arranged with especial reference to convenience in Sunday School as well as preaching services. The remainder of the building is seated with chairs. The pulpit suit, consisting of a pulpit, three chairs and a bible stand, is handsome mahogany finish upholstered in silk plush. This, with the carpet on the pulpit platform, was the gift of the children of Mrs. Elizabeth Burgess as a memorial of their mother. The interior finish of the building is in North Carolina pine in natural color, with exposed yellow pine truss beams. Handsome and appropriate stained glass windows give an ecclesiastical effect that is very pleasing. Messrs. Lamb and Rich were the architects of the building; Mr. Lamb, an elder of the church, being personally interested and generously donating the plans. The entire cost of the building was $8,500; the value of the lot being estimated at that time at $2,500.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. The rapid increase in the population of the Oranges after the close of the war brought together a number of families who adhered to the old school branch of the Presbyterian body and still retained a preference for the doctrine and polity of that section of the church. As both the First and Second Presbyterian Churches, of Orange and East Orange, represented the doctrines of the new school, the time seemed ripe for the organization of another church. After frequent discussions among those favorable to such an enterprise, a meeting was held at St. Mark's school house, November 12, 1866, which was attended by twelve persons. The meeting was formally opened by Francis H. Abbot as chairman. Progress was made and adjourned meetings were held at different places and others became interested in the movement. Central Hall, on Main Street, west of Centre, was leased for the exclusive use of the new church and nearly two thousand dollars were contributed for church expenses.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ORANGE.

Rev. W. H. Greene, D. D., of Princeton Theological Seminary, officiated at the first meeting for public worship, held Sunday, December 16, 1866. At a meeting held January 3, 1867, Messrs. L. P. Stone and David L. Wallace were appointed a committee "to make application to the Presbytery of Passaic for the organization of a church to be known as the Central Presbyterian Church, of Orange." On January 20, 1867, the church was organized by the Presbytery of Passaic with thirty-three members. From the First Church, of Orange, 17; from the Reformed (Dutch) Church, of Newark, 4; Presbyterian Church, of Astoria, N. Y., 3; Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street Church, New York, 2; First Church, New York, 2; Rutgers Church, New York, 1; Morristown, N. J., 1; Petersburg, Va., 2; Bramard Church, Easton Pa., 1. The first Elders were, Francis H. Abbott, L. P. Stone, David L. Wallace and

George W. Thorpe. Deacons.—Edward H. Ensign and A. Ramsay McCoy. Trustees.—J. H. Hazard, S. W. Tichenor and Austin M. Knight. Rev. Edward D. Yeomans, D. D., of Rochester, N. Y., was called to the pastorate and began his labors on the first Sabbath of May, 1867, and was installed July 2 following. He had been settled in his new charge but a little more than a year when he died suddenly of apoplexy, August 26, 1868.

Rev. Alfred Yeomans, D. D., was called from the church in Bellefonte, Pa., and began his labors on the third Sabbath of January, 1869. The same year a lot was purchased on the corner of Main and Prince Streets. The site selected was that of the old Pierson homestead which was torn down at the time. A two-story building which formed the rear extension of the church, intended as a lecture room and Sunday School room, was erected and opened for use. The cost of this, together with the lot, was $38,000, the amount paid for the land being $21,500. An organ, the gift of Mr. Austin M. Knight, was placed in this room and subsequently moved into the main building. The main edifice was begun in 1871 and the sum of $40,000 was subscribed, payable in three years in semi-annual installments. The corner-stone was laid September 11, and the building was finished and dedicated July 14, 1872, the dedication sermon being preached by Rev. W. C. Roberts, D. D., of Elizabeth, N. J. The plans of the building were furnished and the work superintended by Mr. T. A. Roberts, architect, of Newark. A lot was purchased for the parsonage on the west side of Prince Street, at a cost of $2,000, and a building which stood on the old lot was removed thither and subsequently enlarged for the pastor's study, at an expense of about $1,200. The total amount expended for building purposes within ten years was about $90,000. The total amount raised by the church for congregational purposes for the first twelve years of its existence was $156,000. During the same period the amount given to domestic missions was $12,671; foreign missions, $15,725; education, $1,734; ministerial relief, $1,405. These and other incidental contributions make a total of $52,688. Adding the total for home expense and benevolence, gives the aggregate of $208,688 contributed by this church in the first twelve years, or a yearly average of $17,390. The church debt was completely extinguished in May, 1883, the total amount being about $100,000.

The present pastor of the church, Rev. John F. Patterson, succeeded Dr. Green and the church has continued to prosper under his pastorate. An addition was made to the church edifice in 1896 at a cost of about $12,000. The total valuation of the property held by the church is about $125,000. The total membership of the church on January 1, 1896, was 408. The following is the present list of officers: Elders—Charles H. Jones, clerk, Francis H. Kingsbury, Henry B. Auchincloss, Joseph P. Lloyd, Treasurer, H. Murray Richmond, Nathaniel Tooker. Deacons.—George A. Newman, Isaac N. Doty. Trustees. C. G. Alford, President; Benjamin Douglas, Jr., Secretary; Charles K. Ensign, Treasurer; A. Ward Brigham, John C. Kirtland, Newton E. Whiteside, George Richards. The superintendent of the Sunday School is George A. Newman. The number of officers, teachers and scholars is 345.

BETHEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Dodd Town), East Orange. This church was organized November 13, 1870, by the following committee of Presbytery: Rev. Henry F. Hickok, D. D., Eldridge Mix, D. D., and Elder Calvin D. Pierson, with 27 members. The church was the outgrowth of Franklin Union Sunday School which had been in existence over forty years before. In 1866 the Union Sunday School erected a frame building costing $4,000, the lot being $500 extra. In 1872 a wing was added, costing $1,350. This building was turned over to the church at its organization and was worshipped in until 1891, when a new stone church was erected at a cost of $35,000, on a lot donated by Mr. Josiah F. Dodd, corner of Dodd Street and Midland Avenue. The old building was on Dodd Street, near Brighton Avenue.

Rev. Jas. H. Marr was the first pastor, who remained until January 1, 1882. On May 4, 1882, Rev. David O. Irving was ordained and installed as its pastor and still continues in that position. The first elder, who also helped largely in the support of the church, was Charles M. Davis. Fourteen months

afterwards, Calvin Dodd and Josiah F. Dodd were added to the number. The church is supported by the envelope system; no pew rents, but pews assigned. Almost from the first they had congregational singing. The church has been built by the united efforts of all, rather than by any one or more large contributors. The growth has been steady from the time it was a mission church until it has become a large and flourishing self-supporting one. It aims to reach the poor and to bring all within its influence. It has two active Ladies' Missionary Societies, a senior and junior C. E. Society, a Girl's Mission Band, and a flourishing Sunday School divided into three departments—infant, intermediate and main school. The total number received on confession of faith since its organization is 236; by letter, 268; making a total of 504. The present membership is 334. The following is the present list of officers: Ruling Elders.—Charles M. Riker, W. Irven Soverel, William S. Mills, A. B. Spinning, Michael Honeyman, H. F. Soverel, Wm. B. Martin, H. B. Potter. Deacons.—Henry Smith, George B. Hicinbotham, George M. Tyler, Norman E. Shotwell, F. J. Greer. Trustees.—H. A. Hickok, President; Silas W. Dodd, Treasurer; David W. Ball, Secretary; Geo. H. Kutcher, John H. Moore, J. Ward Grummon. Organist, George H. Lawrence; Sexton, Edward Smith. The officers of the Sunday School are: Fletcher Place, Jr., Superintendent; William F. Mills, Assistant Superintendent; David W. Ball, Secretary and Treasurer; Edgar Newkirk, Librarian; Newman E. Shotwell, Assistant Librarian. Primary Room Superintendent, Mrs. Fletcher Place, Jr. Intermediate Room Superintendent, Mrs. George B. Hicinbotham. Home Department Superintendent, Miss C. K. Herrick. Number of officers and teachers, 38; scholars, 407; total, 445.

BETHEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EAST ORANGE.

ST. CLOUD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. This is located on Ridgeway Avenue, near what is known as the "old road" on the top of the First Mountain. The first efforts to organize a Presbyterian church in this locality were made in 1876. A meeting was held at the residence of Dr. C. H. Gordon, opposite the present church building, on the evening of December 4, 1876. Among those present were John Crosby Brown, Gen. George B. McClellan, Gen. Marcy, Marcellus Hartley, Eugene Delano, Douglas Robinson, Rev. William A. Williams, Henry W. Williams, and others. A plan for a church edifice was adopted and the building site, which was donated by Mr. Douglas Robinson, was accepted. The corner-stone of the new edifice was laid March 17, 1877, the services being conducted by Rev. Wm.

Adams, D. D, assisted by Rev. Eldridge Mix, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, of Orange. Preaching services were held in the new building on Sunday, June 10, 1877, and on the same day a committee of the Presbytery of Morris and Orange—Rev. Eldridge Mix, D. D., being chairman—met and duly organized the St. Cloud Presbyterian Church, ordaining as elders Gen. George B. McClellan and Eugene Delano. Certificates of membership were presented by Gen. GeorgeB. McClellan and wife, Mrs. Mary Marcy and Fanny Marcy, wife and daughter of Gen. Marcy, U. S. A., Eugene Delano and wife, all from the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York City. There were six from the First Presbyterian Church, of Orange.

ST. CLOUD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The completed church edifice was dedicated September 13, 1877, the sermon being preached by Rev. William Adams, D. D. On November 22 following, Rev. William F. Whitaker, of Southold, L. I., was installed as pastor of this church and continued until the late autumn of 1894. Changes and additions have been made to the church edifice since the original building was erected. On the death of Dr. Adams, in 1880, a tablet was erected to his memory by his daughter, Mrs. John Crosby Brown. It was placed on the wall near the seat which Dr. Adams usually occupied, and contained the following inscription:

In memory of William Adams, D. D. L.L. D.,
August 31, 1880.
"He being dead, yet speaketh."

A few months later a chapel was erected in memory of Dr. Adams, which was dedicated June 15, 1881. It is of stone, the same as the body of the church. It is used for the primary department of the Sunday School and for prayer meetings. It contains a memorial window with a medallion likeness of Rev. Dr. Adams. Gen. George B. McClellan, who had been an elder and one of the foremost supporters of this church since its organization, died October 29, 1885. Some months after his death a tablet was erected on the wall of the church, which was unveiled on the first anniversary of his death. It is of polished brass, mounted on black marble with a laurel wreath border, and contains the following inscription:

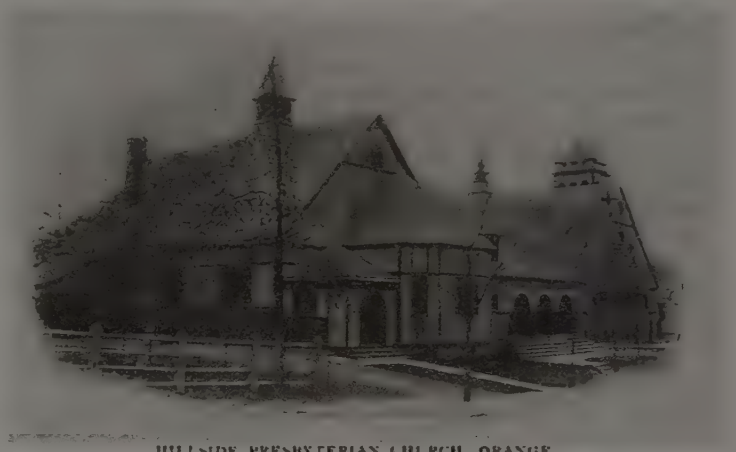
George Brenton McClellan, Major General, U. S. A.,
Governor of New Jersey. Elder of this Church.
October 29, 1885.
"I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course. I have kept the faith."

Referring to the work of Rev. William F. Whitaker in this field, the New York *Evangelist*, under date of March 21, 1895, says: "To this field Mr. Whitaker came seventeen years ago, a young man only a year out of the theological school, but animated by consecrated zeal and practical wisdom. Soon every home within reach of the church found in him their sincere friend and wise helper. All classes in the community working faithfully together, this church became the center of good influences

for all that country side, and while in every way the church was true in all its denominational attachments and contributions, yet Mr. Whitaker's influence was such that members of many denominations were made at home and took active part in the practical work of the church."

On April 30, 1895, a call was extended to Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich, of New York, who began his labors on the first of September following. Mr. Theodore M. Timms and William A. Williams were installed as elders in 1888 and are still in office. Mr. John Crosby Brown is the Superintendent of the Sunday School, and associated with him is Mr. Theodore M. Timms. The present church membership is a little over one hundred, and the number of teachers, officers and scholars is also about one hundred. The total cost of the church edifice, with the additions, is not far from $10,000. The Society also owns a parsonage nearly opposite the church. The title of both is vested in the Presbytery of Morris and Orange.

HILLSIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Hillside Avenue, Orange. The first movement for the organization of a Presbyterian church in this locality began in June, 1887, by persons residing in the vicinity of Hillside Avenue. Several meetings were held in private houses and interest in the project increased. A meeting was finally called at the private gymnasium of Mr. Robert F. Wescott, corner of Highland and Essex Avenues, at which about forty ladies and gentlemen were present. A resolution was adopted at this meeting stating "that a religious association be formed, without specifying the denomination at present." A committee was appointed to arrange for preaching services and preliminary steps taken looking to a permanent organization. The first public service was held Sunday, July 31, 1887, attended by about 125 persons. Rev. R. L. Marks, officiated on this and the following Sunday, August 7. On the latter date a Sunday School was organized under the superintendency of Frederick L. Grant. Preaching services were held every Sabbath following until September 25, before any one was established as pastor. Rev. Stanley White preached on August 14, September 4 and 25, Rev. Anthony Evans on August 21, 28 and September 18, Rev. Mr. Hay on September 11.



HILLSIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ORANGE.

At a meeting held on the twenty-third of August, measures were adopted providing for a permanent revenue, and it was decided to invite Rev. Stanley White to assume the pastorate for a period of three months from October 1. The first prayer meeting was held on the evening of October 26, which was well attended. The meeting for final organization was held on November 21, attended by a committee from the Presbytery of Morris and Orange, consisting of Rev. H. F. Hickok, D. D., Moderator, Rev. Alfred Yoemans, D. D., and Elders David L. Wallace and Henry E. Simmons, met at Mr. Wescott's gymnasium where were gathered the members of the congregation. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D., father of Rev. Stanley White, acting pastor of the new church. Rev. Dr. Hickok preached the sermon on this occasion, his topic being "The Necessity for Church Organizations." The following officers were then elected: Ruling Elders.—Aaron Carter, Jr., I. Remsen Lane, George Washington Smith and William L. Wallace. Deacons. Albert L. Miller and Fred'k L. Grant. The elders were ordained (with the exception of Aaron Carter, Jr., already ordained) and installed by the Rev. Alfred Yoemans, D. D. The deacons were ordained (with the exception of Albert L. Miller, already ordained) and installed by the Rev. Albert Erdman, D. D.

The following Trustees were also elected: Elisha M. Allen, Wm. W. Beebe, Edward Corning, Joseph J. Marsh, Ambrose M. Matthews, Clarence D. Newell, Theo. T. Wood. The Moderator announced the organization formally completed and to be known as the "Tremont Avenue Presbyterian Church, of Orange, N. J.," and the right hand of fellowship was given to the newly elected officers by the Committee of the Presbytery.

A formal call was soon after extended to Rev. Stanley White to undertake the pastoral office, which was accepted, and he was regularly ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Morris and Orange, January 11, 1888. The sermon was preached by Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D. The charge to the pastor was given by his father, Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D.; the charge to the people by Rev. Henry M. Storrs, D. D; the benediction by the pastor, Rev. Stanley White.

At a meeting held in the gymnasium January 3, 1888, a motion was made to reconsider the vote of the congregation November 15, 1887, by which the church was named the Tremont Avenue Presbyterian Church. This was adopted, as was also the resolution "that this church be known and designated as the Hillside Presbyterian Church, of Orange, N. J." The proper legal steps were at once taken and the church was duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey. Steps were immediately taken to provide a permanent place of worship. A lot was purchased from Mr. J. H. Matthews, on the south side of Hillside Avenue, between Scotland Street and Lincoln Avenue, on which a chapel was begun, ground being broken March 1, 1888. The house was opened for service July 15, and dedicated on September 22 following, with appropriate ceremonies. The sermon on this occasion was preached by Rev. Erskine White, D. D.

The church has largely increased in numbers during the pastorate of Mr. White and outgrown the chapel. A large and commodious edifice of Portland cement has been erected and the original building is now used as a lecture room. The new edifice was dedicated June 19, 1892. The seating capacity is 550. The total value of the present property is about $50,000, and the church is practically free of debt. This is literally a *free church* and is supported wholly by voluntary offerings. The present membership is 336. The officers are: Elders.—Aaron Carter, Jr., I. Remsen Lane, H. H. McCabe, George W. Smith, Albert L. Miller, Thorwald Stalknecht. Deacons.—John H. Giffin, Jr., J. Ralston Grant, E. Hubert Allen. Trustees.—Bleecker Van Wagenen, President, C. D. Newell, A. M. Mathews, Wm. Barr, Theo. F. Wood, Heman Dowd, Isaac C. Ogden. There is a flourishing Sunday School in connection with the church, numbering about 300, under the management of H. H. McCabe, Superintendent. Among the auxiliary societies are the Ladies' Society, Boys' Mission Band, Sewing School and Hillside Circle of the King's Daughters.

TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, South Orange. This church is of recent though rapid growth. It is an outgrowth of the First Presbyterian Church, of South Orange, and composed largely of the membership of that church. The first meeting to consider the advisability of a new church organization was held at the house of Dr. W. J. Chandler, and resulted in the appointment of the following named gentlemen as a committee to formulate and recommend a plan for the new organization, viz.: J. McC. Morrow, Edward Self, Thomas P. Mulligan, W. H. Tweddell, William H. Curtiss, W. J. Nevins, Theodore F. Taylor, Henry W. Freeman and Everitt K. Taylor. A second meeting was held on November 3d following, in the upper room of the academy, on Prospect Street, thirty-two persons having responded to the call. By a unanimous vote it was decided to organize a Presbyterian Church, and the same committee was continued with instructions to take the preliminary steps and make the necessary arrangements. The use of the upper room of the academy was secured and suitably furnished, and the first preaching service—by Rev. Daniel Bliss, a returned missionary from Beyroot, Syria—was held November 15, 1891. A Sabbath School was organized at the same time, with Mr. Thomas P. Mulligan as Superintendent. The first prayer meeting was held in the same building on November 17, twenty-eight being present.

An application for the organization of a church signed by forty-eight church members was presented to the Presbytery of Morris and Orange, which met at Morristown, January 10, 1892, and a committee was appointed to investigate and if deemed expedient, organize a church in accordance with the expressed wishes of the applicants. A meeting of the latter with the committee was held at the academy building on Wednesday, January 27, 1892, at which time sixty-eight church members presented their certificates, of which sixty-five were from the First Presbyterian Church, of South Orange; two from Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and one from the Presbyterian Church of Perrenville, N. J. The name of Trinity Presbyterian Church was unanimously adopted at this meeting. The election of officers resulted in the choice of the following Elders: Wm. H. Curtiss, T. P. Mulligan, H. W. Jessup and William H. Tweddell. Deacons.—Edward Self, Theodore F. Taylor and Dr. W. J. Chandler. It was voted at the same time to adopt the rotary system for the election of officers.

Rev. J. G. Lansing, professor of Hebrew at Rutgers Theological Seminary, was engaged as a temporary supply and preached his first sermon November 22, 1891. Arrangements were made with him to continue for twelve Sabbaths beginning with December 27, 1891. He continued, however, for over a year, and in the meantime a plot of land about one acre in extent was purchased, on the corner of South Orange Avenue and Grove Road, on which a neat and substantial frame building was erected, with a seating capacity of about 300. The total cost of the lot and building was nearly $11,000, all of which was raised by subscription among the members. Services were held in the new edifice on Sunday, November 27, 1892, the main room not then being completed. Dedication services were held on Friday evening, January 27, 1893. Rev. J. G. Lansing, D. D., preached the sermon from Isaiah ii, 2–3.

TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH ORANGE

On May 2, 1893, a call was extended to Rev. Asa Wynkoop, of Union Theological Seminary, who had been preaching for a short time as an assistant in one of the leading New York churches. He was ordained and installed Wednesday evening, June 28, 1893. The Old Testament lesson, Isaiah lxi, was given by Rev. H. M. Storrs, D. D.; New Testament lesson, II Corinthians, iv, by Rev. Franklin C. Jones; sermon by Rev. J. G. Lansing D. D., text, Isaiah lxi, 1–3; ordaining prayer, Rev. J. M. Ludlow, D. D.; charge to the pastor, Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, Ph. D.; charge to the people, Rev. Stanley White. At a meeting held February 9, 1892, a committee from the Vailsburg Chapel made application to this church to take charge of that work. The First Presbyterian Church, of South Orange, under whose auspices the work had been conducted for some years, decided to abandon it after April 1, 1892. This was established as a mission school, and a chapel built and furnished some years previous by the Misses Margaret and Clara Kilburn, but had never been self-sustaining. It is located about midway between South Orange and Newark, where there is a growing settlement.

After due consideration, Trinity Church agreed to assume the responsibility and take entire charge of the work, including the pastor's salary and other expenses. In addition to maintaining their own church this interest has been kept at an annual outlay of about $1,000. On February 27, 1893, thirty-

six members of the First Presbyterian Church, of South Orange, connected with the Vailsburg Chapel, presented their letters to Trinity Presbyterian Church and were accepted. Both preaching and Sabbath School services are held regularly at the chapel. The church raised for benevolent contributions for the fiscal year ending April 1, 1893, the sum of $2,290 over and above all other expenses. The total membership of the church for the year ending April 1, 1895, is 142. The teachers and scholars connected with the church Sunday School number 63; that of the chapel at Vailsburg, 203.

ARLINGTON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, East Orange, corner of Arlington and Springdale Avenues. Although one of the youngest, this is one of the most prosperous and growing churches in the Oranges. The movement which led up to it began in a small way in the form of a neighborhood prayer meeting and Sunday School, which was opened June 19, 1891, by a number of citizens residing in the section of East Orange north of Park Avenue. An evening preaching service and a Sunday Service was begun in February, 1892, and continued without interruption until the final organization of the church, both services being conducted by Mr. John M. Thomas, a student of Union Theological Seminary of the class of '93. The meetings were held at No. 20 Hamilton Street, East Orange.

ARLINGTON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EAST ORANGE.

A meeting of the Presbytery of Morris and Orange was held at the above address on Thursday, November 10, 1892, and a permanent organization effected under the name of the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church. There were present on this occasion, representing the Presbytery, Rev. J. M. Ludlow, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of East Orange; Rev. H. F. Hickok, D. D., of the Brick Church, of East Orange, and Rev. H. M. Storrs, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, of Orange. Representatives of other churches to the number of 46 presented certificates and became constituent members of the new organization. These were mostly from the First Presbyterian Church, of East Orange and the Brick Church, of East Orange. Thirteen were received on confession of faith At this meeting it was decided to adopt the rotary system of office for elders and deacons, and the following persons were elected, viz.: Elders.—James Bingham, Charles L. Power, S. L. Wyman, A. C. Trowbridge. Deacons.—Charles W. Freeman and Thomas B. Holland. The following persons were subsequently elected Trustees: A. D. Chambers, H. H. Hall, George S. Hurlbert, Albert Lowther and D. L. B. Peterson, their term of service being for one year.

A communion service was presented by Mr. H. H. Hall on behalf of the Outlook Committee of the neighborhood prayer meeting The first meeting of the session was held Nov. 26, 1892, at the residence of Dr. Hickok, No. 22 Hillyer Street, Orange, and A. C. Trowbridge was elected clerk. A meeting of the congregation was held on February 10, 1893, for the purpose of calling a pastor and Mr. John M. Thomas, who had officiated as a supply for several months, was unanimously chosen, and the salary fixed at $2,000. He was regularly ordained to the ministry and installed as pastor of this church on Friday evening, June 9, 1893. Soon after the church was organized a lot was purchased on the corner of Arlington and Springdale Avenues and plans for a church edifice were drawn by Messrs. Lamb & Rich, the well-known firm of New York architects. A generous gift from Miss J. Louise Travis, together with other amounts subscribed, enabled the Building Committee to begin operations at once, and early in June, 1893, the building was completed and ready for occupancy and was formally dedicated on Thursday evening, June 8, 1893. Rev. Henry N. Cobb, D. D., presided during the service. After the organ prelude by Mr. W. K. Bassford, the doxology was sung. The invocation by the pastor-

elect was followed by the hymn, "The Church's One Foundation." Addresses were delivered by Rev. Charles H. Everest, D. D., of the Grove Street Congregational Church, and the Rev. Stanley White, of the Hillside Presbyterian Church. The dedicatory address was made by Rev. Dr. Cobb The financial statement made by Mr. A. D. Chambers showed the following as the total outlay: Cost of lot, $1,874; cost of building, $11,706; organ and bell, $4,000; making a total of $20,580. Receipts: Amount raised by subscription, $9,880; special subscription from Miss Travis for the organ and bell, $4,000. With a legacy left by Miss Travis (who died soon after the church was completed), amounting to $8,000, the entire indebtedness was liquidated, leaving a surplus of about $1,500. The plans, the cost of which was $500, were donated by Mr. Hugh Lamb, the architect.

The building is Romanesque in style, the main front facing on Springdale Avenue, with a large gable supported by four massive shingled columns. At each side of this picturesque gable are two entrance porches, the one on the corner being under the main tower from which spring two smaller towers at the balcony level. The large Rose window in the gable is set back in deep recess, the face of the gable being cut on the face of the columns beneath. The gable in the infant class-room on Arlington Avenue is a similar but smaller one, have a deep recessed rose window all of which is filled with stained glass, as are the other windows in the building. The stone work runs around the entire building at a level of two feet, and under the main gable on Springdale Avenue it reaches the height of five feet. All the stone work is of field boulders laid with rough joints. The sides of the building and faces of the gables are shingled and stained brown, and the roofs, including those of the towers and porches, are shingled and stained silver grey. The best system of heating and ventilation has been adopted. On the completion of the church it was found that the number of pews were inadequate to meet the demand and ten additional pews were soon after added. The general design and character of the work reflects great credit on the architects. The present membership of the church is 150. The elders are Austin C. Trowbridge, Stephen L. Wyman, Hugh Lamb and John McIntyre. The deacons are James Stevens and Charles W. Freeman. The Sabbath School numbers in officers, teachers and scholars, 200. The superintendent is Henry H. Hall. The superintendent of the primary department is Miss Anna Hall.

FIRST GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ORANGE.

FIRST GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, of Orange, 120 William Street, between Park and Hillyer Streets. The religious sentiment amongst the German population of Orange first made itself manifest during the latter half of the fiftieth decade. There was occasional preaching and even a nucleus formed for the establishment of a German Lutheran Society, but the real deep interest in spiritual affairs did not take any permanent form until Rev. Christian Wisner, from the Bloomfield German Presbyterian Church, undertook, in 1864, to labor amongst the Germans in Orange. He succeeded in gathering a number of families and with the kind assistance of Rev. James Hoyt, of the First Presbyterian Church, received permission to use the old lecture room of the the church, on Day Street, as a meeting place, where he held his first religious service on the

afternoon of the last Sunday in July, 1864. In the early part of 1866, thirty-seven persons united in petitioning the Presbytery of Newark—to which the Orange Presbyterian churches belonged at that time—for organizing a German Presbyterian Church in this locality. The petition was granted and the Rev. Jas. Hoyt and Rev. J. H. Taylor, from Brick Church, in connection with Rev. C. Wisner, were authorized to effect such organization, and on Sunday, the eighteenth day of March, 1866, the First German Presbyterian Church, of Orange, was fully established. The list of names of the first members has been lost as they have not been entered on the church record. The first elders elected were Messrs. Adolph Bode and Gottlieb Bodmer both still living and active members of the church—and to their untiring efforts the further growth of this church is mainly due. Rev. Mr. Wissner resigned in July, 1867, having accepted a call from a western church.

At a parish meeting held September 2, 1867, it was resolved to extend a call to Rev. Richard S. Rosenthal, of the Union Theological Seminary, of New York, and on October 13, he was formally elected pastor, to succeed Rev. Mr Wisner, Rev. Mr. Eldridge Mix, of the First Presbyterian Church, acting as moderator. Under the ministerial guidance of Rev. Mr. Rosenthal, the church prospered to such an extent that in 1868 the congregation was incorporated, and on March 1, 1869, a resolution was passed to buy the property on William Street, between Park and Hillyer, the price of which was $4,000, on which to build a church edifice. On May 14, a building committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. George J. Ferry, then Mayor of Orange, James H. Heroy, Peter Gerbert and John Struck. On August 28 the corner-stone was laid and on December 28, 1869, the building was dedicated to the worship of God. A heavy mortgage encumbered the property which retarded somewhat the further growth of the church. The edifice was erected of brick, with a seating capacity of 300, and a lecture room attached thereto; its cost amounted in all to $11,000.

Rev. Mr. Rosenthal resigned in September, 1871. He was succeeded by Rev. Albert Winterick, who took charge of the church in December of the same year. For various reasons Rev. Mr. Winterick resigned on September 13, 1874. During the following two months the pulpit was supplied by the professors and students of the Bloomfield Theological School, until Mr. Herman C. Gruhnert, then a student at said institution, was elected, on November 26, 1874, as the permanent supply, and he began his work November 28. After laboring six months in this field, Mr. H. C. Gruhnert was formally ordained and installed as minister of the church on June 14, 1875. Rev. Mr. Gruhnert has worked faithfully and successfully, as was manifest by the renewed growth of the church. Under his care the membership increased and became more steady. While heretofore no proper and correct record of the church was kept and the membership could never be fully ascertained, it is different now; order and system prevail everywhere. Mainly through his exertions the large indebtedness on the congregation has been lifted, a new parsonage has been built at a cost of $3,500, a fine organ has been placed in the church and many other permanent improvements made, thereby largely increasing the interest in the work of the church. There are now 110 paying members in the congregation and 150 or more communicants. A Ladies' Society, a Ladies' Aid Society, a Y. M. C. E. Society and a Sabbath School are powerful adjuncts in assisting the minister in his labor of love.

The Sabbath School is even older than the church itself. It was started in 1864 under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Wisner, and after the organization of the church placed under the care of Mr. Bodmer as first superintendent. His successors in office were Hans Peterson, Henry Hasselmann and Louis Darnstaedt. The school numbers at present 150 scholars with 18 teachers and officers, including an interesting primary department, under the care of Mrs. T. A. Andresen and Mr. Oscar Bode. The elders of the church are at present Eshel Ehrichs, Louis Darnstaedt, Frederick Rasch. The predecessors are Adolph Bode, Gottlieb Bodmer, Herman Schenck, John Struck, C. Shellenberger, Hans Peterson, Andrew Egner, Henry Hasselmann, Robert Gerber. The names of the deacons at present are Oscar Bode, Henry Wiederhold, Theodore M. Andresen, W. Graulich, William Wille, George Egner, John Burkardt.

PLEASANT VALLEY GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West Orange, on the west face of First Mountain, overlooking Pleasant Valley, between the two mountains. This church was organized May 26, 1878, with the following members: F. Sippel, Christian Fentzlaff, W. Fentzlaff, E. Ilgin, J. Wolf, G. Werner, F. Wolf, K. Sipple, Mrs M. Reiman and Mrs. E. Merklin. Immediately after its organization arrangements were made for the erection of a church edifice. The corner-stone was laid March 6, 1878, and the building, which is of frame, was completed and dedicated the same year. The first officers of the church were: Elders.—F. Sippel, W. Fentzlaff and E. Ilgin. Trustees. C. H. Fentzlaff, F. Wolf, K. Sipple, G. Werner and J. Yost. This movement was started on June 1, 1877, by Rev. Franz Hartig, a student from the Bloomfield Theological Seminary. The first meetings were held in the Pleasant Valley school-house, and through the efforts of Mr. Hartig, the church increased in numbers and interest, and on July 10, 1879, he was ordained and installed as its pastor.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, of Orange Valley, corner of Fairview Avenue and Scotland Street. The movement which led to the organization of this church began in 1890. The Rev. H. C. Gruhnert, Rev. Dr. H. F. Hickok and Rev. Stanley White started the work among the Germans in Orange Valley. At first Rev. Mr. Gruhnert held weekly prayer meetings; later on, services were held every Sunday afternoon in the Hillside Presbyterian Church, and A. Wirth, candidate for the ministry, was called to take charge of the mission. From the beginning of January, 1890, the gatherings were held in Tompkins Street Chapel. The Sunday services were omitted and the weekly prayer meetings, conducted by Rev. Mr. Gruhnert, were again introduced. The Synodical Home Mission and Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of Morris and Orange, under whose care the mission started, called John F. Kern, student of theology at Bloomfield, the present pastor of the church, to take charge of the work. The first service held in the new place of worship was attended by twelve women. For some time he had to struggle against prejudice and mistrust. But these difficulties were overcome, the members increased and men and women commenced to take an active part in building up the kingdom of God there among the Germans.

In August, 1890, the Sunday School was established. On the First Sunday there were five scholars and six teachers, which number has slowly but steadily increased. The Sunday School now numbers 150 members. On the 15th of July, 1891, the mission was formally organized by the Presbytery of Morris and Orange. Sixteen members wers received on certificate from the William Street German Presbyterian Church and seventy-two on confession of their faith. Thus the newly organized congregation numbered eighty-eight members. At the same meeting three elders and three deacons were elected, ordained and installed by the chairman of the Synodical Home Mission and Church Extension Committee. Rev. T. F. White, D. D., of Summit, and Rev. Rufus S. Green, were appointed moderators of the session. One week later a Board of Trustees was elected. The congregation immediately called the Rev. John F. Kern as pastor of the church, who was, on the 24th of July, 1891, ordained and installed.

From that time on, two services were held—morning and evening—on every Sunday. A Ladies' Aid Society was organized in February, 1892. The members began to contribute and raise funds for a church home. A lot was purchased on the corner of Fairview Avenue and Scotland Street, 85 x 155 feet, in 1892, at a cost of $2,550. The corner-stone for a church edifice was laid on July 23, 1892, which was completed the early part of the following year. The building is of frame and cost, including furniture, etc., about $8,000. It was occupied for the first time in February, 1894. The officers of the church are: Elders.—Hans M. Hansen, John G. Weil, Otto B. Manitz, Gottfried Kuntz. Deacons.—Adam Singer, Jacob Hoerth, George Kern. The present membership is 170. The Sunday School numbers 170. Connected with the church is a Saturday School, in which the children are instructed in the German language.

CHAPTER XIII.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF THE ORANGES, CONTINUED.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, West Orange. While Trinity Church, of Newark, was the mother of St. Mark's Church, the latter was the mother of all the churches of this denomination for miles around. The beginning of this movement was in 1808, when Rev. Joseph Willard, rector of Trinity Church, Newark, reported "that he had performed divine service and preached twice at Benjamin Williams', Orange, where he had large and attentive congregations; that there were several families who appear to be attached to the Episcopal Church, for whom he had baptized seven or eight children, and who regularly attend at Newark." The families referred to were those of Benjamin Williams, Sr., of his nephew, James Williams, and of his sons, Benjamin Williams, Jr., Josiah Williams, Samuel Williams and Amos Williams. The Bishop of the Diocese had his attention called to these families in 1819 and continued for some years to visit them and to hold services in this locality. The neighborhood became a missionary station in 1825 and was in charge of Rev. Benjamin Holmes, who resided at Morristown and came once a month to Orange. There were occasional accessions to the membership and on April 7, 1827, St. Mark's Church was duly incorporated under the laws of this State. The corner-stone of a church edifice was laid May 12, 1828, by Rev. Benjamin Holmes, and the building, which is of brown stone, forty by sixty feet, was erected during the year, at a cost of between seven and eight thousand dollars, a balance of the indebtedness remaining some time after its completion. It was consecrated by Bishop Cross on February 20, 1829, and soon after this fifty-four pews were sold. The financial support of the church was derived mainly from three or four families. In 1829, Mr. Holmes relinquished his charge of the congregation and the parish then ceased to be a missionary station.

The Rev. William R. Whittingham took charge on June 1, 1829, he being then in deacon's orders, but he was ordained priest on December 17, and installed rector on December 18, 1829. On his salary of four hundred dollars a year he was required to perform the additional duty of editing the *General Sunday School Union*. He resigned on November 1, 1830, for the purpose of devoting his entire time to editorial work. On November 10, 1830, the Rev. Benjamin Holmes was elected to the vacant rectorship and took charge of the parish July 4, 1831, at a salary of five hundred dollars a year. The subscriptions which were pledged were insufficient to meet the amount and a few individuals raised a permanent fund of five thousand dollars, the interest of which was to be devoted to the support of the rector. Among the most prominent of the subscribers to this fund were Samuel Williams, Caleb Harrison, John Harrison, Amos Williams and Benjamin Williams. For this they gave their personal notes, with the understanding that these notes could remain so long as the interest was paid. Nearly all this amount was eventually secured to the church in real estate and bank stock. In 1834 a house and lot were purchased for a parsonage at a cost of one thousand dollars. This was found to be at too great a distance from the church and was sold in 1836. Before his death, which took place August 4, 1836, the church doubled the salary of Mr. Holmes and paid the sum over to his widow and infant daughter. His ministrations were very acceptable to his people and he died universally beloved. His remains were buried under the chancel of the church as a fitting resting-place for its founder. By his

prudence, his zeal and self-sacrifice he accomplished much in laying the foundation and in building up the church. During the period of his rectorship ninety-six were baptized, forty-one persons were confirmed and fifty-five were added to the number of communicants.

Rev. James A. Williams, a native of Orange, was called to the vacant rectorship and assumed the ministerial charge August 13, 1836. He was formally installed by Bishop Doane, on September 9, 1837, and continued to discharge the duties almost up to the day of his death, in 1883. On June 29, 1884, Rev. Bishop Faulkner was instituted as rector, to succeed Dr. Williams. As a man he was greatly beloved and made many warm friends. His services covered a period of about seven years. He resigned in the spring of 1891. He was succeeded by Rev. Frank B. Reazer, the present rector.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WEST ORANGE

The total number of communicants in 1895 was 576; two Sunday Schools teachers and officers 28, scholars, 308. Property consists of stone church, the parish side-chapel and guild rooms, parish house, rectory, mission chapel and cemetery: and the following societies: Missionary, Benevolent, Mother's Meeting, Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Altar Guild, Sewing School, District Visitors, Men's Club, Junior Missionary. Officers: Rector, Frank B. Reazer. Lay Reader, Francis H. Holmes. Wardens, Charles A. Lighthipe, Stephen Van Rensselaer. Vestrymen:- Francis H. Holmes, Stephen W. Williams, clerk, Edward E. Sage, treasurer, James Timpson, Charles F. Hageman, T. H. Powers Farr, William R. Howe, John D. Everitt, Frank Hill, Frank R. Bagley.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, corner of Ridgewood Road and South Orange Avenue, South Orange. The few scattering communicants of the Episcopal Church residing in the vicinity of South Orange previous to the fifties worshipped either at St. Mark's Church, Orange, or at Newark. It is

said that when the Rev. William R. Whittingham, D. D., (afterwards Bishop of Maryland) was rector of St. Mark's Church, he held occasional service in South Orange. It was at that time a farming community and sparsely settled. The first regular service of which there is any record was held by Rev. Dr. Williams, rector of St. Mark's Church, in the Methodist chapel, located where the present Methodist church now stands. The first attempt at church organization was in 1859, when the late Charles Francis Osborn obtained the consent of Rt. Rev. Bishop Doane to establish a mission in this locality, and Rev. Horace Hall, of St. Stephen's Church, Milburn, was appointed missionary. The Methodist chapel was rented for a year by Mr. Osborn and it was through his zeal, fidelity and persistent efforts that on October 8, 1859, the parish was regularly organized under its present title, the Church of the Holy Communion. The first officers elected were: Wardens.—Charles F. Osborn and James S. Sandford. Vestrymen.—Sabin Smith, Daniel Squires, John D. Freeman, Thomas Loundes, Thomas Fenner, Dwight B. Denslow, Charles W. Newton, John S. Tappan, James G. Osborne. During the following year this young and feeble parish sustained a great loss in the death of Rev. Mr. Reid, who at that time was traveling in Europe for his health. During the winter of 1859–60, the parish was in charge of Rev. J. W. Shackleford and his assistant, Rev. J. L. McKine, House of Prayer, Newark, N. J.

Soon after the church was organized a building plot was presented to the parish by Mr. Thomas Loundes, on the corner of South Orange Avenue and Ridgewood Road, on the site of the old Riggs homestead. On this was erected the present brown stone edifice which has since been twice enlarged. The church was consecrated by Rt. Rev. William H. Odenheimer. The instrument of donation and request was dated February 4, 1865, signed by the wardens of the parish, Charles F. Osborn and J. Walter Wood, with the seal of the church affixed. It was also signed by Joseph Ramée, Henry Fenner and Thomas Fenner.

Rev. David Magot, the first rector, resigned August 1, 1861, and Rev. Elisha Mulford was requested to take charge of the parish in November, 1861, and in 1862 he was reqested to assume permanently the rectorship of the church. He resigned in the autumn of 1864, and was succeeded in February, 1865, by Rev. William J. Frost. He remained with the church about five years, resigning in 1870. It was during his pastorate that a rectory was built, at a cost of $6,000, on a lot diagonally opposite the church. Rev. Wm. H. Lewis began his labors as rector on November 7, 1870, continuing until January, 1873. Rev. Henry D. Deegan, the next rector, began his labors April 9, 1873, and remained for about twelve years, until 1885. Rev. R. B. Post, his successor, assumed formal charge in March, 1886 and severed his connection with the parish in 1889. He was followed by Rev. Wm. Prall, who left in 1891. Rev. Benjamin Brewster accepted the position of rector in November, 1891, and was quite successful in his labors until failing health necessitated his retirement in October, 1895. Rev. Louis Cameron, the present rector, assisted Mr. Brewster for some months while he was unable to attend to the duties and on the latter's retirement he was called permanently to the rectorship and assumed the charge on November 1, 1895. There has been a steady increase in membership since the church was first organized and it now numbers about ——. The present wardens are Joseph Ramée, E. V. Connett. Vestrymen.—Henry A. Page, J. Walter Wood, F. A. Woodhouse, P. P. Chew, T. G. Conway, W. F. Allen, Cyrus F. Loutrel, F. A. Wright, B. B. Schneider. The present value of the church property is about $40,000.

GRACE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. This parish was originally a part of St. Mark's, from which it was carved out in March, 1854, and organized by the Rev. Joshua D. Berry, who at that time had charge of a school in Orange. It was at a time when, from the increasing interest manifested in religious matters, and especially by the Protestant Episcopal branch of this great Christian family, another place of worship more advantageously located than St. Mark's was demanded by many of the Episcopalian families and others leaning toward that doctrinal faith in the immediate vicinity. At a public meeting held March 5, 1854, in what was then Bodwell Hall, corner of Park and William Streets, the organization of the parish was perfected by the election of Judge Jesse Williams and Philander J.

Bodwell as wardens, and the following named persons as vestrymen: Jesse Williams, Philander J. Bodwell, Chauncey Shepherd, William Cleveland, Philip Ward, William M. Babbett, Aaron Dodd, William H. Vermilyea, Thomas French, Charles H. Campbell.

The lot upon which Grace Church stands was purchased from the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, at a cost of three thousand dollars, and had been occupied by the old stone parsonage for a period of one hundred and five years. Ground was broken for the new church edifice in the summer of 1856, and August 12 of the same year the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The edifice was built of brown sandstone taken from a quarry in Pleasant Valley, West Orange township, and was completed in the early summer of 1857, and consecrated on Thursday, July 16, of that year, at a cost of eleven thousand dollars for the edifice and furnishings. The request to consecrate was read by the rector-elect, the Rev. James S. Bush, and the sentence of consecration by the Rev. James A. Williams, rector of St Mark's Church. Morning prayer was read by Rev. Messrs. Shackelford and Merritt, Rev. Moses McCurdy and Cady reading the lessons. The sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Bishop George Washington Doane, who also administered the holy communion, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Vermilyea, of New York, the Rev. Mr. Stocking reading the Epistle. There were also present the Rev. Messrs. Reed, Moore, Mayers, and Rev. Drs. Diller and Cook, of New York. The beautiful altar window (symbolic of Faith, Hope and Charity) was a gift from the maker, Mr. Doremus, a parishioner of Grace Church. At the time of the consecration of the church edifice there were in the congregation one hundred and thirteen communicants.

GRACE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1868 a commodious rectory was built in the rear of the church edifice, at a cost of nine thousand dollars. In 1872 a brown-stone transept and chancel, additions to the church edifice, were built, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, including organ, carpets, etc., thereby increasing the seating capacity one-half. In 1877 another addition was made, consisting of a brown-stone chapel, connected with the transept, at a cost of six thousand dollars, and having a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty. Rev. Mr. Berry and others had charge of the parish until its first rector, Rev. James S. Bush, was called in July, 1856. He resigned in 1867, and was succeeded in 1868 by the present rector, Rev. Anthony Schuyler.

On Sunday, July 2, 1893, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. Anthony Schuyler was held with appropriate ceremonies. Those who assisted in the exercises were: Rev. Dr. William G. Farrington, the Rev. Dr. E. B. Boggs, the secretary of the Diocese of Newark, and the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, son of the rector. Dr. Farrington read the Epistle and Dr. Boggs the Gospel. The sermon, which was a review of the history of the parish for the past twenty-five years, combined with many personal reminiscences, was preached by the venerable rector of the parish. The full text of the sermon is the following: "Walk about Zion, and go round about her; tell the towers thereof. Mark well her bulwarks, consider her palaces, that ye may tell it to the generation following, for this God is our God for ever and ever: He will be our Guide even unto death."—Psalms xlviii; 12, 13, 14.

Dr. Schuyler, in the course of his remarks said: "Take the communion roll of 250 names on the register of this parish in 1868. Read them carefully over and find thirty-eight of them only on that roll to-day. Of these thirty-eight, thirty-three have companied with us from that day to this; the

remaining five are from families removed to other parishes at an early day, but who have returned to us in time for their re-enrollment before this anniversary. I heartily welcome them back to-day in the name and behalf of their fellow survivors of that 250, and my prayer is that we may all be spared a little before we go hence and are no more seen. The two wardens and seven of the ten vestrymen of that day have been called to their fathers. Of the three survivors, only one is a member of the parish to-day. The places here that once knew the others, know them no more. Of the present vestry two only were members of the congregation of 1868. Names of wardens and vestrymen of 1868: Wardens.—Lewis S. Thomas, John Fairbanks. Vestrymen.—Zebulon E. Carrington, John W. Burt, George W. Stow, Henry Folsom, Nathan H. Stockwell, A. A. Bradley, Samuel W. Torrey, Chauncey Shepherd, William H. Morris and Francis C. Cantine.

"My recollection of those twelve men is one of the treasured memories of a ministry of forty-three years. They called a rector whom but two of them had ever seen, and took the further step before they fairly knew him, of ratifying their call by a request for his institution. It was no empty compliment. It struck me then and it strikes me now as a venture of confidence in their newly chosen rector which he had no reason to expect and which he can never forget. It helped him to cast his anchor here as in a haven where he would be. Within three months a house and home sprang up before his eyes, of which he was allowed the entire ordering. And there, amid all the changes that have been going on about him, with health preserved and a family circle unbroken, he remains. It is a merciful and a gracious suspension of the rule of man's existence here that he 'fleeth as a shadow and never continueth in one stay.' The circumstances of that only formal induction to a parish in the rector's experience stand out vividly in his memory to-day. As soon as the engagements of the Bishop of the Diocese allowed, the ceremony took place. It was the first Sunday in October, and pending the session of the triennial convention of the church, in the city of New York."

Referring to the mission work of the church, Dr. Schuyler said: "I allude to this offering for diocesian missions because it was the beginning of outside benefactions which have gone steadily on for a quarter of a century uninterrupted, though doubtless affected by fluctuations in the business of yonder great city, in which the men before me, with rare exception, have ever been engaged. I have not the time nor will I be expected to tabulate these benefactions, and so I venture to sum them up in a single total. They include offerings to missions at home and abroad, to Christian education and to church and charitable institutions—in a word, to all objects outside the parish, so far as they are shown by the annual convention journals of the diocese. The total is $75,355.42, or something over $3,000 per annum for twenty-five years. I should not do the church full justice were I not to notice the fact that while the benefactions were thus finding their way to distant places, it has not forgotten the charity that begins at home. There must be added to this $75,000, over $18,000 more or an average of over $700 a year for the poor and needy of the flock."

Referring to the church extension work, Dr. Schuyler said: "To Grace Church Brotherhood of St. Andrew we owe the starting of a mission and the maintainance of a Sunday School and Sunday services which have issued in the organization of an independent parish."

Out of the 250 names on the communion roll when Dr. Schuyler took charge of the parish, only the following named persons were remaining on the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Schuyler's pastorate: Emma Broome, Harriet Baxter, Mary Carrington, Aurelia Carrington, Laura Carrington, Sarah Crumbie, William H. Decker, Hannah L. Decker, Phebe Folsom, Caroline Lockwood, Caroline (Fairbanks) Harrison, Charlotte Fairbanks, Julia Holmes, Sarah Bayley, Emily Daniels, Anna T. E. Kirtland, Mary Marvin, Catharine (Sheldon) Franklin, James Young, Effie Young, Isaac Young, Adelaide (Tompkins) Schieman, John W. Russell, Mary H. Russell, Alvira Walker, Margaret Whitney, Aptha (Norris) Corlies, Margaret (Martin) Ludwick, Marshall Shepherd, Adele (Dodd) Lindsley, Julia Soper, Ann Thomas, Catharine (Newbold) Boller, Phebe Dickson, Abbey Pierson, William H. Morris, Charlotte Stevenson. The total number of baptisms since the organization of the church is 1,118; present number of communicants, 761; congregation, 1,400. The present wardens are Marshall Shepherd,

William M. Franklin. Vestry. J. J. Broome, Edward W. Ashley, Jay C. Young, J. O. Ward, Charles F. Kroch, Dr. Thomas P. Fitch, Frank Q. Barstow, Walter Scranton, J. O. Watson (deceased 1895), Julius A. Boylan. The lot on which the church and rectory stands extends from Main through to William Street, with a frontage of 100 feet and and a depth of 300. The total value of the property at the present time is about $75,000.

REV. ANTHONY SCHUYLER, D. D., is not only the oldest living rector of the Episcopal Church in the Oranges, but his connection with Grace Episcopal Church, of Orange, covers a longer term of years than that of any minister of the gospel among the forty odd churches of Orange, South, East and West Orange. Few of the members who greeted him as their rector nearly thirty years ago are now living. He has followed the aged to their last resting place, he has united their children in bonds of holy wedlock and administered the holy rite of baptism to their children and children's children, and these in turn have become workers and co-workers with him. He has "led his people like a flock," guiding them into green pastures and by the side of still waters as he has ministered unto them from out of God's Word. The affection between him and his people is very strong, and although the church has more than doubled since he became its rector, there are few, if any, of his large congregation whose faces are not familiar to him, and the stranger requires no formal introduction but always receives a cordial greeting. It can be said with truth, "The lines have fallen to him in pleasant places," and he has enjoyed a "goodly heritage."

Dr. Schuyler comes of an old Holland family associated with the early history of New York and New Jersey as well. Philip Pieterse Schuyler, the ancestor, came from Amsterdam, Holland, about 1650, and settled in Albany. He was commissioned captain in 1667. He married, December 12, 1650, Margarita Von Slichtenhorst, and had seven or eight sons, among whom was *Arent*.

Arent Schuyler, son of Philip Pieterse and Margarita (Von Slichtenhorst) Schuyler, was born in Albany, June 25, 1662. He purchased in 1710 a large tract of land on the banks of the Passaic River, opposite Belleville, a part of which was then known as Barbadoes Neck, extending from the bay between the entrance to the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, about seven miles north to what is known as Rutherford. Copper ore was discovered on his place by a negro servant and the mine was subsequently worked to advantage, large quantities being shipped to England. He was very liberal in his contributions to the church and was a man of wealth and prominence. He married, November 26, 1684, Jennech Teller. Among the children mentioned are Col. John, who became quite prominent, and *Casparus*, the youngest.

Casparus Schuyler, born about 1693, the youngest son of Arent, settled in Burlington, N. J., where he married —— Brocas, born May 16, 1695, died April 17, 1754. They had among other children, a son, *Aaron*.

Aaron Schuyler, son of Casparus, was born about 1750. He married Hester Day, daughter of Col. Thomas Day, who commanded the Bergen County Militia in the War of the Revolution. He was a noted patriot and a friend of the commander-in-chief. His home at Preakness, N. J., (still standing) was at one time used as the headquarters of Washington. Among the children of Aaron and Hester (Day) Schuyler, was *Peter*.

Peter Schuyler, son of Aaron and Hester (Day) Schuyler, was born in Burlington, N. J., in 1788, married Caroline Brother, daughter of Valentine. They were the parents of *Rev. Anthony Schuyler, D. D.*

Rev. Anthony Schuyler, D. D., son of Aaron and Caroline (Brother) Schuyler, was born at Geneva, N. Y., and was graduated at Geneva College. He then went to Ithaca, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar, and married in 1839. He had quite a successful practice and continued for ten years. After losing his wife, in 1849, he abandoned the law and decided to enter the ministry. He pursued a course of study at Ithaca under the rector of the Episcopal church at that place, Rev. W. S. Walker, and was ordained a deacon in December, 1850. After spending his deaconate of eighteen months at Pen Yan, he was called to Oswego as rector of Christ Church, continuing until 1862. For the six years following he was rector of Christ Church, in Rochester. In both of these churches he had

charges which grew in numbers and strength and are now prominent and influential parishes in those cities. He began his duties as rector of Grace Church, Orange, in 1868, which then numbered about three hundred communicants. Between seven and eight hundred is the present membership. In all the State there is probably not another more united church.

Dr. Schuyler's work is that wholly of the ministry, leaving no time for activity in public affairs, and while he is in sympathy with every movement tending to better the condition of the people, he leaves these duties to others who have the time and the inclination for such work. In all matters looking to the moral improvement of the community he has full share. Dr. Schuyler has been twice married. His second wife was Mary Allen, daughter of Henry Allen, of Skaneateles. Three children were the issue of this marriage—Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, who is in charge of the cathedral at Davenport, Iowa, under the charge of Bishop Perry, of that State; Anthony, in business in Newark, and one daughter, Margaretta.

CHRIST CHURCH, East Orange. The first meeting to take into consideration the expediency of organizing an Episcopal Church in East Orange, was held at the house of Mr. A. D. Baldwin, October 10, 1867. There were present, Rev. Mr. Bush, A. D. Baldwin, T. R. McIlvaine, Richard Coyne, C. Marsh, Charles Quinby and E. M. Baldwin. On September 15, 1868, St. John's parish was organized at a meeting in the depot of the D. L. & W. R. R., at East Orange. There were present on this occasion, T. R. McIlvaine, George Williams, Cyrus Loutrel, Richard Coyne, C. Marsh and E. M. Baldwin. The first vestry was composed of the following named gentlemen: Wardens.—William K. Kitchell, Chauncey Shepherd. Vestrymen.—A. D. Baldwin, George Williams, T. R. McIlvaine, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Decker and E. M. Baldwin.

On the 25th of September, 1868, the name of St. John's parish was changed to Christ Church. The first regular service was held August 1, 1869, in the school-rooms of Rev. John G. Mulholland, who gave his services and rooms free to the society. He preached and conducted the services for thirteen months, resigning September 4, 1870. The parish at that time numbered about twenty families. Christ Church parish was known at that time as a mission and was so recorded and represented in the Journal of the Diocese of New Jersey, at the eighty-eighth annual convention, held at St. Mary's Church, Burlington, on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 30 and 31, 1871. Rev. H. T. Bishop began his ministrations on the second Sunday in September (11th day of the month), 1870. In the early part of that year a lot was purchased on Main Street, above Walnut, on which a frame building was erected at a cost of $9,650. The first service was held in the new building December 18, 1870, at which time some thirty families came from Grace Church, Orange, and in the report made to the convention about this time it was stated that there were fifty-five families, made up of 225 individuals; also that ten were confirmed on this occasion; that there was a successful Sunday School with nine teachers and forty-five pupils.

The work begun by Mr. Bishop was carried on successfully for a number of years, the church gathering strength from year to year. On Sunday, December 23, 1888, the building was burned and for two years following the congregation worshipped in Commonwealth Hall. Arrangements were made at once, however, for rebuilding on the old site. Rev. Mr. Bishop owned at this time the rectory and the property lying between the old church property and that owned by the Calvary Methodist Society, on Main Street. The church property was 230 feet in depth with a frontage of 60 feet on Walnut Street. Mr. Bishop offered to exchange his Main Street lot for the one on Walnut Street, leaving the equity to be determined by disinterested parties. This was done to the entire satisfaction of all parties, he being awarded $5,500 as equity. He then removed his house to Walnut Street, which left the church property with a frontage of 150 feet, just double the former width.

Work was begun on the new church edifice as soon as the preliminary arrangements were completed and on Friday, March 27, 1891, the church was opened and services appropriate to the occasion were held. The font and baptistry, lectern, pulpit, chancel rail, credence and altar, which were then used for

the first time, were solemnly blessed by the Bishop of the Diocese. The service was at 4.30 o'clock, and after the ceremony of blessing, a number of the candidates for confirmation were baptized. The confirmation services followed, the Bishop making the usual address to the class.

The building, which is of Indiana limestone, is cruciform with a nave fifty feet wide and eighty feet long; the transepts are 20 feet deep, making the extreme width of the church across the transepts ninety feet. The principal facade is to south, on Main Street. It consists of a broad gable surmounted with a handsomely carved stone cross. In the gable is a group of tall lancet windows. Across this end of the building is a passage having very much the effect of a cloister with low mullioned windows. A broad arch is thrown across the roadway that passes between the tower and the church which is used as a *porte cochere*. The interior of the church has been finished in the most elaborate manner and is said to be equal to that of any church in the diocese. The ceiling is supported by queen-post trusses of elaborate designs, and on the ends of the hammer beams are hand-carved angel heads, facing the altar. From these hammer beams hang the gas fixtures of antique design in polished brass, resembling the old cressets of the twelfth century. The pews are of polished quartered oak, darkened to an antique tinge. The font is of the purest white statuary marble, sand finished, and the bowl rests on pillars of polished Sienna marble. The altar is of polished Sienna marble, a very artistic and rich piece of work. The church has a seating capacity of about 800.

While the decoration and the furnishing of the church is of the most elaborate and expensive kind, yet not any of this expense has fallen on the church as a unit. The building committee of the church had simply to provide the cost of the bare shell, the walls and the roof and the heating apparatus. All the other things that have been added are the gifts of individuals as memorials, and of the various chapters of the church guild. The baptistry, the pulpit, chancel furniture, choir stalls, organ, chancel rail, altar, credence, and in fact everything in the church has been provided in this way. The total cost of the church and all its accessories will considerably exceed $100,000. A large amount of the money to carry on the work was raised by the ladies of the church by entertainments and other means, and to their efforts is due to a large extent the success of the undertaking. The organ, a magnificent piece of work, built by Harrison & Co., of Bloomfield, was presented to the church by Mrs. James C. Petit. The total value of the church property at the present time is about $150,000.

Rev. Mr. Bishop continued his labors with this church for nearly a quarter of a century, but was compelled to resign in April, 1894, in consequence of failing health. He was succeeded by Rev. William ~~Whitney~~ Davis, the present incumbent. The present officers of the church are: Wardens.—Charles Mechalick, Samuel W. Whittemore. Vestrymen.—W. G. Chittick, John P. Davis, Robert Andrews, Charles P. Brooks, G. E. Zippal, L. D. Clark, C. W. Cornell, W. C. Horn, F. W. Howe, H. G. Pickslay.

ALL SAINTS' PARISH. In 1876 a mission was started in that part of St. Mark's parish known as Orange Valley, under Mr. J. B. Van Wagenen, of St. Mark's vestry, as lay-reader. Its first location was in the old school-house, corner of Valley Road and Forest Street. It was subsequently removed to a cottage on the corner of Freeman and Tompkins Streets. In November, 1878, the Rev. William Richmond came to St. Mark's as curate, and took charge of the mission in the Valley. It soon outgrew its quarters and it became necessary to build a chapel. Mrs. A. J. Harrison gave as a site a lot 30 x 100 feet on the corner of Forest and Tompkins Streets, and while the chapel was building Evening Prayer was held on Sundays in the parlors of Mrs. Napoleon Stetson, on Tompkins Street. The chapel was opened for use, thoroughly equipped, on the fourteenth Sunday after Trinity, September 14, 1879, with a celebration of the Holy Eucharist, about eighty-five communicants being present. This chapel was known as St. Mark's chapel. From this time the regular offices were the Holy Eucharist, at 7.30 on Sundays and Holy Days, and Evening Prayer on Sunday afternoons. Shortly after, a Sunday School was opened in the house on Tompkins Street next to the chapel. This house became known as the Mission House, and here work of various kinds was conducted. In October, 1881, the Rev. Harry

McDowell entered on duty as junior curate of St. Mark's and took up his residence in the Mission House. He was succeeded in August, 1883, by the Rev. Gilbert R. Underhill. The Rev. James A. Williams, D. D., rector of St. Mark's, died September 2, 1883, and soon after the Rev. William Richmond and the Rev. Gilbert R. Underhill resigned.

The chapel continued under the various clergy temporarily engaged at St. Mark's during the vacancy in the rectorship, and for a few months under the Rev. Bishop Falkner, the successor of Dr. Williams. In April, 1885, St. Mark's parish was divided and that part of it south of Glebe Street extending to the line of South Orange was erected into a new parish. The district between Glebe Street and Central Avenue was subsequently cut off from the new parish and made part of St. Mark's. On April 13, those interested in the new parish met in the Mission House, Mr. J. B. Van Wagenen in the chair, and took the necessary measures for incorporation, adopting the name of All Saints' Church and electing Wardens—J. B. Van Wagenen and Robert N Drew; Vestrymen—John Young, C. G. Kidder, H. R. Terhune, I. Cryder Lee and P. F. Timpson. The vestry met the same evening and elected Mr. P. F. Timpson secretary and Mr. J. B. Van Wagenen treasurer, and by unanimous vote elected the Rev. William Richmond, S. T. B., rector. The election was accepted and the rector assumed the charge of the parish on the Second Sunday after Easter, April 19, 1885. The number of communicants was about 175. The chapel became All Saints' Church and the Mission House became the rectory. The building of a parish hall as an annex to the rectory was undertaken and it was opened for use in October, 1885. Land was acquired for the building of a new church on the corner of Forest and Valley Streets, and ground was broken November 12, 1885. The plans were drawn for a large stone church, but it was deemed wise to build only so much of it as would be needed for some years to come. The church was opened for use on the second Sunday after Easter, April 24, 1887, and the old church became once more the chapel. From this time a vested choir of men and boys was maintained. The daily Morning and Evening Prayer began with Advent, 1885; the daily Eucharist, with All Saints' Day, 1893.

A large amount of property was gradually acquired and the parish now (1896) has on one plot a church, a chapel, a parish hall, a rectory, a curate's house, a sisters' house, a young men's club-house, an embroidery house, and one building rented for a shop and dwelling-house. From the beginning the "free church" principal has been adopted, and for all purposes—current expenses and all expenses of purchase, building, equipment, etc.—the parish has depended entirely on the offerings placed in the alms-basins at public worship, without resorting to pew rents, subscription lists, fairs or the like. The seats are unassigned. The number of communicants in May, 1896, was 378. At different times since the erection of the parish the Rev. J. W. Elliott, the Rev. Edward Benedict and the Rev. G. H. Sharpley have been curates, and in addition to the original vestrymen, Messrs. William B. Boulton, Edward C. Clay, F. W. Child, C. S. Trench, H. E. Kimball, H. T. Van Nostrand, Charles R. Wilmot, H. E. Matthews, H. I. W. Davis and C. A. Balbach have served.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, East Orange, corner of Prospect Street and Renshaw Avenue. The movement which led to the organization of this church began in the spring of 1869, in the district which is still known as Watsessing, under the Rev. William H. Carter, D. D., rector of Christ Church, Bloomfield. It began with a cottage service held at the residence of Isaac B. Griffin. This service continued regularly until the erection of a chapel on Myrtle Street, a lot for the same having been presented by Mr. Charles Henrichs. The chapel was opened for service by Dr. Carter, January 30, 1870, and the congregation continued to worship there for five years. Permission being granted, the lot upon which the chapel stood was sold for $450 and a larger lot was purchased on Dodd Street, East Orange, for $1,600. The old chapel was removed from Myrtle to Dodd Street and a chancel was added to it in August, 1875. This chapel remained a part of the parochial work of Christ Church, Bloomfield, until Eastertide, 1876, when the congregation decided to sever all connection with the Bloomfield parish and take a position as an independent mission. The parochial organization was effected November 17, 1876, and on the 22d of November following the new parish was admitted into union with the Diocesan

Convention under the name of St. Paul's Church, of East Orange. The first vestry chosen was: Wardens.—John Ely, John Sherman. Vestrymen.—James Farmiloe, John A. Ely, John W. Wiseman, T. C. Bailey and Stephen Gilson. Rev. William White Wilson was elected as the first rector. He entered upon his duties May 14, 1876 and remained until June, 1880. Under his administration the congregation increased so rapidly that it was found necessary to enlarge the building and in 1877 a wing was added, at a cost of $1,550. In October, 1880, Rev. Daniel I. Edwards became rector, assisted by his son, Rev. George H. Edwards. The elder Edwards remained in active service until he was stricken with paralysis, in January, 1883. In August of the same year his son took charge, continuing, until 1885, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. P. Faucon, who entered upon his duties November 27 of that year and remained for seven years. On Advent Sunday, November 27, 1892, Rev. John W. Williams began his labors as rector and is still in office.

A lot was purchased in 1893 on the corner of Prospect Street and Renshaw Avenue, at a cost of $3,000. Work was begun in July, 1895, and the building completed in January, 1896. The dedication ceremonies were held on Saturday, January 25. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Walpole, assisted by Rev. Mr. Reazer, of St. Mark's Church. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Christian, from Psalms cxxii; 2. The dedication services were continued on Sunday, when a special historical sermon was preached by Rev. Anthony Schuyler, D. D., of Grace Church, who took for his subject "Some Recollections of a ministry of Forty Years in the Episcopal Church." His text was from Deut. iv; 32: "For ask now of the days that are past."

The new church edifice is built of Pompton granite laid in irregular ashlar in fourteenth century gothic style. The walls are solidly built, two feet in thickness and sixteen feet high to the eave line. The roof is single peaked with the gable end on the street. In this are double fold entrance doors with a lancet window on each side and a cross mullioned window above. The ground plan is 85 x 39, the side walls being plastered to the eaves, the roof supported by simple cross trusses and the ceiling being of narrow North Carolina pine, oil finished. The chancel is twenty-six feet deep, of which twelve feet is the sanctuary and the remainder the choir. The furnishings of the church are neat and in good taste and are mostly gifts and memorials. The choir stalls of quartered oak are the gift of Walter and Margaret Kerr; the handsome sanctuary rail in memory of Mrs Nancy Wilde, "the mother and founder of the church." The neat credence table on the right of the altar is the gift of the Altar Guild of the church; the processional cross and the Eucharist candlesticks are the gift of Mrs. William M. Franklin and the triple light vesper candelabra are memorial offerings. The pews are of ash of neat design, finished in oil. A handsome font of Caen stone, in style to match the altar, was given by Thomas R. Creede, as a memorial to his mother. The pulpit was given by Mrs. George McCullagh as a memorial of her father, and a fine literny desk was presented by Mrs. Florence McCullagh. The completion of the new church edifice is a monument to the tireless energy and hard work of the rector, the Rev. John W. Williams. The total valuation of the present church property is about $22,000.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS, St. Cloud, West Orange. A building was erected here in 1877 as a memorial to Mrs. Douglas Robinson. It was removed and enlarged the same year. The property is valued at about $8,000. Trinity Mission, Northfield, was established in connection with this interest. The first rector was Rev. T. Jefferson Danner. He was succeeded by Rev. C. H. Stocking.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, corner Centre Street and Stirling Avenue, Montrose, South Orange. This church is located in the midst of a thriving community which has grown up within the last few years, made up mostly of New York business men. The parish is the offspring of Grace Church, Orange. It was organized December 24, 1892, the priest in charge being Rev. Alexander Mann. The new church building was begun in 1892, and was opened for service in July, 1893. It is of Indiana stone, a very pretty design, and in harmony with the surroundings. The first service held in the new building was an early celebration of the holy communion, at seven o'clock A. M., on the last Sunday of June,

1893, at which about forty of the members of the parish were present and received. In the afternoon, at 4.30 o'clock, was the formal opening service. Rev. Alexander Mann, who had been the priest in charge, made an address of welcome and thanked the Rev. Benjamin Brewster, of the Church of the Holy Communion, and Rev. Frank B. Reazer, of St. Mark's Church, for their assistance in establishing the parish, and alluded to the effective work that had been done by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the organization of the parish. Rev. Anthony Schuyler, of Grace Church, Rev. Frank B. Reazer, rector of St. Mark's, Rev. Benjamin Brewster, of the Church of the Holy Communion, and Rev. E. B. Boggs, secretary of the Diocese of Newark, all participated in the services of the occasion and congratulated those who had been instrumental in the organizion of the parish and the excellent work accomplished.

The present membership of the church is 150. The rector is Rev. Samuel H. Bishop. The wardens are H. H. Truman, T. H. Taylor; the vestrymen are W. H. Bradshaw, J. T. Coit, H. C. Edminston, H. W. Thomas, Jos. Van Nostrand, Robert Warren, H. W. Winter. In the Sunday School thore are forty-five pupils and nine teachers, with Charles H. Van Nostrand as superintendent.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH, Main Street, Orange. The Methodists were the first of any other denomination to encroach on the "pre-empted territory" of the old First Church. The early "circuit rider" recognized no prior claims but preached the gospel without fear or favor wherever and whenever he could find people to listen. About 1804, this region formed a small part of Haverstraw circuit and was under the charge of Rev. Barney Matthias. The circuit was of great extent and the preacher rode from place to place preaching in school-houses, in private houses, and frequently in barns. The population was small and scattered and the preacher enjoyed hard work and small pay. At a quarterly meeting held at the barn of Martiny Hogencamp, in Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y., November 1, 1805, there is an account given of the amount collected from the different classes. The amount received was $35.24 and the faithful preacher received as his salary for a quarter of the year, $27.68, with which he mounted his horse and rode on his way rejoicing. In 1811 the circuit was divided and this region became a part of Bergen circuit. It included Orange, Newark, Fort Lee, Paterson, in New Jersey, and Haverstraw and Nyack, in Rockland County, N. Y.

In 1819–20, Rev. Charles Pitman, an honored name in New Jersey Methodism, traveled Bergen circuit, and while occasionally visiting the house of a Mr. Crane, who lived in what is now Montclair, he held services in a school-house at Tory Corners, near the present Rosedale Cemetery. Revs. John Potts and Geo. Banghart assisted in maintaining these meetings. Occasional services were continued here for several years, but as far as is known no organization was attempted. Rev. Dr. Hoyt, in his history of the First Presbyterian Church, says: "A Methodist clergyman some time previously had visited Orange (referring to the preaching of Rev. James Wood, in 1824) and preached at a private house where a lady of that denomination resided. There were at that time very few Methodists in this place. It was the evening of Dr. Hillyer's lecture and the Doctor, on his way home from service, passing the place, saw quite a crowd assembled, some of them standing outside the door, among whom was a man of his own society who seldom went to church. The next day, meeting this man, the conversation turned upon the Methodist preacher, and he was asked what he thought of him. 'Why, I thought this,' replied Dr. H., 'that I ought to be thankful to God for sending a man here to preach His gospel who can get the attention of such men as you. My preaching does you no good, for you don't come to hear it. If another man can draw you out I shall be glad, and still more if he is made an instrument in bringing you into the kingdom of God.' The result was that the man was seen at Dr. Hillyer's next inquiry meeting and was soon a member of his church."

In the autumn of 1828, Rev. J. N. Crane, who then resided in Orange, being desirous of introducing Methodism here, secured a place for worship in the upper room of a house on Main Street, near Cone, occupied by a Mr. Bishop, whose wife was a Methodist. Services were held there semi-monthly for

several months by Rev. Isaac Winner, of Belleville circuit. In March, 1829, Rev. John Kennedy, of the Halsey Street M. E. Church, Newark, and Rev. Isaac Winner held occasional services in the white school-house which occupied the site of the present Brick Church, East Orange. As the doctrines, spirit and aims of Methodism were at that period but little understood in this community, permission for the use of the school-house was withheld after a few months. In August of the same year the Masonic Hall, on Main Street, was opened for preaching. Calvin Tompkins, William Murphy and others of the Halsey Street M. E. Church, Newark, had generously rented and furnished the hall for divine worship. During the autumn and winter, services were maintained regularly and a revival of religion was in continual progress. At this time the first class, of ten members, was formed with Mr. James Collins as leader. One month later the class was formally recognized as a part of the Belleville circuit, so that September 28, 1829, establishes the date of the organization of the society, composed of the following members: James Collins and wife, Richard Halsey and wife, Archibald Lyon, Samantha Lyon, Abram Clark, Abram Brandt, Henry Smith and Mr. Barrett.

This society continued as part of Belleville circuit until the following April (1830), when it was embraced in the Bloomfield circuit, under the pastoral care of Revs. David Bartine and John L. Gilder. The latter, however, after three months, was transferred to Newark and Rev. Edwin Janes was sent as a substitute. On August 24, 1830, the following were elected as the first trustees: Calvin Tompkins, William Murphy, Henry Wilde, John E. Edwards, Richard Kelsall, Archibald Lyon, and James Collins. On September 20, the board organized with the following officers: James Collins, President; Henry Wilde, Secretary; John E. Edwards, Treasurer. At this time it was decided to purchase the lot on the west side of the Masonic Hall belonging to Dr. Babbit (upon which the present edifice now stands), and a contract was made with Amos A. Harrison to erect a frame church 40 x 50 feet, with galleries and basement, for the sum of $2,620. The corner-stone was soon after laid and in about a year in the autumn of 1831—the church was dedicated. As Bloomfield was a four weeks circuit and could not possibly supply the new society with preaching except at long intervals, local preachers were largely employed and rendered valuable assistance. Among these were John Dow, Henry Hopkins, John Lee, William Lee, Abram Smith, William Sandford, Messrs. Mitchell, Taylor, Buckley, Cross, Hunter, J. S. Swain and I. N. Felch. The two last named afterward became ministers in the New Jersey Conference.

In April, 1832, the society was taken from the Bloomfield circuit and made into a distinct charge. Rev. Edmund S. Janes, subsequently elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, became, by appointment of the Philadelphia Conference, the first resident pastor of the Orange Church. At this time the church numbered eighty-eight members. It is proper to state that Rev. Mr. Janes won the confidence and esteem of all Christians in Orange by his sincere devotion, his personal attractiveness, his generous catholicity and his acknowledged talents. He did very much to remove existing prejudices and misapprehensions regarding Methodist doctrines and usages. In 1833 the society was re-united to Bloomfield circuit, which relation was continued until 1837 when it again became a separate appointment. In 1838 it was united with Caldwell for one year and since then it has remained a separate station. During 1859 the frame church which had been used for twenty-eight years was replaced by the present brick and stone structure, the former building being removed to the rear and used as a chapel.

In 1868, during the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Dashiell, it became quite apparent that a second Methodist Episcopal Church was needed in Orange, and in the latter part of the following year, 1869, quite a number of members left and organized the Calvary M. E. Church, East Orange. The following persons constituted a Board of Trustees for the new enterprise: A. B. Taylor, George J. Ferry, Albert Mann, John Marshall and A. S. Townsend. The members of the new church had the fullest sympathy of the parent society in their separation. In 1879, September 28 and 29, occurred the semi-centennial anniversary of the church, which was observed by a celebration appropriate to the event. Services of the most interesting character were held. The presence and addresses of many of the former pastors and the social reunion of the members of the church and leading citizens of other denominations in Orange, made it an occasion long to be remembered.

During the sixty-five years of its existence the church has been served by the following thirty-eight pastors consecutively: Revs. David Bartine, John L. Gilder, Edwin Janes, L. M. Prettyman, Enoch Reed, Edmund S. Janes, J. V. Potts, J. Cunningham, W. Burrows, J. S. Swain, W. Robertson, A. Gilmore, B. Day, S. W. Decker, C. S. Downs, W. P. Corbit, M. E. Ellison, J. S. Corbit, J. T. Crane, T. H. Smith, J. K. Burr, A. M. Palmer, S. W. Hilliard, J. M. Freeman, L. R. Dunn, J. O. Rogers, R. Vanhorne, R. L. Dashiell, J. Hanlen, Wm. Day, J. J. Reed, J. H. Knowles, Jos. A. Owen, J. R. Wright, W. Tunison, F. A. Mason, G. P. Eckman and L. R. Streeter. The present trustees of the church are: John J. Perine, Wilbur S. Knowles, Samuel F. Jayne, Augustus Bloodgood, James H. George, Henry Townley, Thos. J. Preston, Andrew Merwin and Robert F. Birdsall. The value of the church property is about $40,000. The membership is 500. The seating capacity of the church is about 700. The Sunday School numbers 300 scholars and 33 officers and teachers; Wilbur S. Knowles is superintendent. A movement is now in progress looking to the erection of a new church building in a more eligible locality.

CALVARY M. E. CHURCH. For more than half a century the Methodists residing in East and West Orange continued to worship in the First Methodist Church, on Main Street, Orange. During this term there was a constant increase in the membership, and early in the sixties the necessity for a new organization became apparent. The expediency of organizing a new church was seriously discussed in 1868, during the pastorate of Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D. D., and the movement began in earnest the following year. At that time N. B. Taylor, Albert Mann, Geo. J. Ferry, John Marshall and A. S. Townsend were constituted a board of trustees for the contemplated enterprise. A lot was purchased and a brick edifice, with brown-stone trimmings, was erected. This was dedicated July 12, 1870. The church was organized with thirty-seven members, and the following constituted the first official board of trustees: N. B. Taylor, Albert Mann, George J. Ferry, A. S. Townsend and John Marshall. The members of the old or parent society were in full sympathy with the new organization and rendered valuable aid at the beginning. Under the first pastor, the Rev. Charles Ryman, who began his labors April 1, 1870, the church made considerable progress. Rev. J. B. Faulks, his successor, began in 1872 and continued until the spring of 1875, and was followed by Rev. D. W. Bartine, D. D. Rev. J. B. Faulks was again called to the pastorate in 1878 and remained three years. The Rev. M. D. Church was the next pastor, and he was succeeded by Rev. Charles E. Little, in April, 1884. There had been a steady growth from year to year and the church at this time had a membership of 182, while the Sunday School numbered about 200, including officers, teachers and scholars. The necessity for increased accommodations became apparent and accordingly a large plot of ground was purchased on the corner of Walnut and Main Streets, for $13,000. Plans for a new church edifice were drawn by J. R. Thomas, architect, and ground was broken August 5, 1885. The first shovelful of earth was removed by Mrs. Eliza Taylor, one of the oldest members of the church and a liberal

CALVARY M. E. CHURCH, ORANGE.

contributor to the building fund. It was expected the building would be completed in the summer of the following year; it was not, however, until January, 1887, that the building was ready for occupancy. It was formally dedicated on Sunday, January 30, at which time morning, afternoon and evening services were held. Among those who took part on this occasion were: Bishop Randolph S Foster, D. D., L.L. D., the Rev. S. F. Upham, D. D., the Rev. Henry A. Buttz, D. D., the Rev. A. L. Brice, D. D., the Rev. Morris D. Church, the Rev. J. B. Faulks, and the pastor, Rev. Charles E. Little. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop Foster, from I Timothy, i; 15: "This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." The afternoon service was conducted by Rev. S. F. Upham, D. D., who preached from Psalms lxi: 1, 2, 3. The evening service was by Rev. Henry A. Buttz, D. D., who took for his text, II John, ix. Special services were held in the church during the week following.

The building is well located and presents a fine appearance. It is of Hummelston stone, squared and rock faced. The total cost, including the organ and furnishing, was a little over $78,000. Of this amount, $7,000 was covered by the sale of the old church property and the balance was raised mostly by subscription, so that the church was dedicated free from debt. The size of the lot is 90 x 165 feet. The main building has a seating capacity of about 800. The addition of a gallery at a later period increased the seating accommodations about 300. The new building was completed and occupied during the pastorate of Rev. Charles E. Little. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Spellmeyer, who remained about five years and was followed by Rev. H. B. Kendig, whose pastorate covered a period of three years. He was succeeded by Rev. James R. Dobbins, who began his labors in 1894. This is now one of the most flourishing and successful churches in Essex County, the present membership being over 800. The Sunday School has had a steady growth since the date of its organization, the present membership now being between 400 and 500, with an average attendance of about two-thirds. The officers of the school are: Superintendent, Samuel O. Church; Ass't Sup't, George W. Davis; Second Ass't, F. M. Jeffray; Intermediate Department, E. V. Morster; Primary, A. S. Wilson.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, OF MAPLEWOOD. The beginnings of this little church was in no wise an exception to the rule in church organization. It was, indeed, "a day of small things," often despised and often discouraged, yet steadily gaining ground and never despairing. Excepting the Presbyterian, the religion which began here anti-dates all other churches in the Oranges. On December 7, 1811, a plot of ground "on the corner of the highway and Bear Lane" was donated by Caleb Durand to "the Baptist Society of Jefferson Village," and a neat, substantial meeting-house erected thereon. Elder Joseph Gildersleeve was in charge of this society for nearly half a century. He died in 1846 and with his death the organization ceased to hold further services. The little chapel soon became dilapidated and was fast going to decay when a proposition was made to the trustees by a few Methodist brethren who for several years had been holding meetings in the village, to have the property conveyed to them, they agreeing to repair the building and properly furnish the same for the services of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This proposition was accepted and on July 10, 1858, Noah Ball and John B. Clark, surviving trustees of the Baptist Society, by deed conveyed the property to Charles M. Ball, Calvin H. Gardner, Odell Trenchard and Edward Badger as trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Jefferson Village.

From this date, 1858, to 1870, the society was reported in the minutes of the annual conference under that name, the Methodist Society of South Orange being one with them in their organization until the latter date, when the two societies reported separately to the conference and the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Maplewood was adopted. The withdrawal of the South Orange Society was a severe blow to the prospects of the Maplewood Church, yet they struggled manfully against the adverse current, striving by every honorable measure to sustain their organization although it soon became apparent that they could not grow in strength, situated as they were, nearer to South

Orange than to the resident part of Maplewood. So, in 1888, by the vote of the congregation, the trustees were directed to purchase a plot of ground on Lennox Place, near Ridgewood Road. On this site a foundation was prepared and the church edifice removed and placed upon it after a thorough rebuilding and enlargement. The church was opened for service on Sunday, December 14, 1890. The last service in the old church was on May 4, and the corner-stone of the new church was laid June 28 following. The new edifice is sixty feet long by twenty-seven feet wide, and very comfortably seats 225 persons. The entire cost of lots and building was subscribed for at the time of the opening service, and in one year from that date the church celebrated the day by declaring every debt paid and a property valued at $7,000 standing in their name. They have since that time purchased an additional lot on the easterly side of the church, intending at an early day to erect a parsonage thereon.

As before mentioned, the first trustees were Charles M. Ball, Calvin H. Gardner, Odell Trenchard and Edward Badger. They continued in office until 1870, when Daniel H. Carpenter and Wm. H. Smith succeeded Messrs. Trenchard and Badger and, with a brief interval, have so officiated until the present date. The first pastor, after the purchase of the building in 1858, was the Rev. H. G. Gardon, who subsequently removed to Texas where he died. In 1868 Rev. Colin Murchison, D. D., of South Carolina, was in charge. He was a man of marked ability and spotless integrity. He was succeeded by Rev. Robert M. Lockwood, to whom the church is, perhaps, more indebted for its first real and regular place in the lists of the conference churches than any other minister. No self-denial or labor which would benefit the temporal or spiritual interest of the church was irksome to him. He was greatly beloved by the people and his memory is precious to them. On account of his health he removed to Georgia, becoming a member of the Methodist church, South. He died at Thomasville, Ga., November 29, 1886.

From about 1870 to 1888 the pulpit was mostly supplied by students from the Drew Seminary, and the church well remembers the names of Tilley, Marshall, Crawford, Hammond, Warren, Ervin, Ward and others. It is worthy of remark that the last sermon that Bishop Janes preached was in this little church, in 1876. He was the guest of Mr. Daniel H. Carpenter, to whom he remarked: "I preached in this church in 1832 and have since then traveled thousands of miles, yet have never forgotten my early days on this circuit and the rides through this beautiful valley." In 1888 the Rev. John I. Morrow was appointed pastor, and he at once, with wise forethought, saw the necessity of immediate action in order to preserve the church organization, and to him belongs the credit of the movement which resulted in establishing the church in its present locality. For three years he labored faithfully and efficiently for the upbuilding of the society. None know him but to love him. May he long be spared in the blessed work of the Master.

For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. William H. Smith has been the superintendent of the Sabbath School, as well as treasurer, steward and trustee of the society. He has at all times borne the burden in financial straits with willingness, and never let the name of the church be dishonored by protest or debt. Miss Fannie Freeman has long been the faithful secretary of the Sabbath School, and still continues to officiate. She also led the choir on the organ or piano up to a recent date, and is endeared to every member of the church by her love to it and her earnest work for its welfare. The membership, though still small, is steadily increasing, and the prospects of the society were never brighter. The present pastor is the Rev. Louis R. Dunn, a veteran in the ministry, loved by all.

SOUTH ORANGE M. E. CHURCH, Prospect Street, South Orange. This church was organized in 1848. Its history would form an interesting contribution to the "Religious History of the Oranges," but no one seems to have taken interest enough to gather the materials and put them into shape. Rev. Mr. Palmer, the pastor, was applied to personally by the writer in the summer of 1895, and promised to have the material ready by the early autumn, which he failed to do. Repeated applications to the pastor in 1896 have met with no better success. A directory of the Oranges, published

some years ago, gives the membership at that time as 86, and states that the present church edifice frame, semi-Gothic, spire 80 feet high—was built in 1874, and the value of the property at that time (about 1880) was $15,000.

THE FERRY M. E. CHURCH, of East Orange, N. J. The history of this church is traced back to the year 1872, when cottage prayer-meetings were held one night in each week in the neighborhood. In the year 1873, during special revival interest under Rev. H. Burns, pastor of the Watsessing M. E. Church, preaching services were held one night in each week in the old Franklin school-house, Rev. Mr. Burns and others conducting them. In 1874 the membership of those interested in this opening work was transferred from the Watsessing to the First M. E. Church, of Orange, and an organization was formed as a mission under the direction of that church. A Sunday School was at once formed and Lewis Kutcher was appointed superintendent. Stephen Heardman and George Faller were united with him in this work.

Rev. E. E. Burriss, of Drew Seminary, was secured as a regular supply at the handsome salary of one dollar a week. Prosperity attended his efforts, for in the fall this was increased to three dollars and the following year to six dollars a week. Brother Burriss labored with them during 1874 and 1875. Preaching service was held every Sabbath evening in the old Franklin school-house, which was secured at the rent of four dollars per month. During the years 1876, 1877 and 1878, supplies were furnished through the First Church, of Orange, Rev. John Scarlet and Dr. Gray doing a large part of the work. In 1879 Rev. Edward S. Ferry took charge of the mission. His labors resulted in the erection of the chapel which stood unaltered till 1895. A lot 50 x 100 feet, fronting on Dodd Street, near the corner of North Park, was purchased and a building capable of seating comfortably about 150 people, with class room and library additional, was erected. The building was dedicated in the fall of 1880. The statement made at the time of dedication was as follows: Cost of lot, $500; cost of building, $2,600; furniture, $300. This sum had been provided for, with the exception of $1,200, which was subscribed on the day of dedication. Rev. J. A. Owens, pastor of the First M. E. Church, of Orange, conducted the dedication services. Rev. J. H. Knowles, the presiding elder, was present and with Rev. J. B. Faulks, of Newark, Rev. J. H. Marr, pastor of the Bethel Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. L. Davis, of the Washington Street Baptist Church, and Rev. John Scarlet, took part in the exercises. The sermon was delivered by Dr. H. A. Buttz, of Drew Seminary, and Mr. George J. Ferry, father of the pastor, managed the financial part of the programme.

For three months in 1881 Rev. J. M. Keck, of Drew Seminary, took charge of the mission, after which it was dependent for supply upon Rev. J. A. Owens, Rev. Lewis F. Burgess, assistant pastor of the First M. E. Church, and Rev. John Scarlet. Rev. J. A. Richards was pastor during 1882; Rev. F. T. Rogers in 1883 and 1884. In 1885 Rev. F. S. Simmons, then studying at Drew Seminary, was appointed by the presiding elder to take charge of the mission. Under his pastorate an important step was taken, namely, the organization of the Ferry Methodist Episcopal Church, of East Orange as an independent church. The separation from the First Church of Orange was secured by the assumption of a mortgage of $1,100, which had been placed upon the property since its dedication. The organization took place on June 20, 1886. Rev. A. L. Brice, presiding elder; Rev. F. S. Simons, pastor; George Faller, Earnest Condit, T. Douglas Baker, Ferdinand Gross and Milton Taylor, trustees; Louis Kutcher, Sunday School Superintendent. The membership at that time numbered about fifty and the Sunday School about seventy-five.

In 1887 Rev. Thomas E. Davenport was appointed pastor; in the spring of 1888 Rev. F. S. Simmons returned for another year's work; in 1889 and 1890 Rev. R. F. Bayliss served the charge, and in the spring of 1891 Rev. C. S. Kemble commenced a successful pastorate of three years. By the constant efforts of the last named pastors the mortgage had been growing less and less, and before Mr. Kemble's work was finished, it was canceled. His last year saw a neat pipe organ valued at $800 placed in the church. Rev. Gardener Howland was appointed to the charge in April, 1894. Under the

preceding pastor the congregations had been increasing till an enlargement of the building seemed necessary. This was determined upon before the close of 1894 and work was commenced as early as possible in 1895. The building as it stands at the present writing was dedicated on May 26, 1895. The improvements were made at a cost of $2,000 for the building and about $250 for the furnishing. The furnishing was provided for by the Ladies' Aid Society and the Epworth League. The money for building was borrowed—$500 from friends and $1,500 by a mortgage on the property; $1,200 was secured in subscriptions on the day of dedication, which, when paid, will leave a balance of $800 due. The auditorium of the present building will seat from 250 to 300 people and the lecture room nearly 100 more. A movable partition separates these rooms, so that they can be thrown into one when occasion requires. The present membership of the church numbers about 100, and the Sunday School about 125.

SANDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH. This was organized as a mission school about July, 1827, under the following circumstances: Miss C. Lindsley, one of the members of the First Methodist Church, of Orange, was visiting a family in the neighborhood, and learning that there were quite a number of children in the vicinity, suggested to her sister that it would be a good thing to canvass the neighborhood and ascertain whether a sufficient number of children could be found to establish a school. The result was that a school was organized Sunday, August 1, 1873, on the upper floor of Mr. Lindsley's carpenter shop. Mr. F. E. Daum was the superintendent and continued until 1877, when he was succeeded by Henry Roberts. In 1875 a lot was donated to the mission by Dr. Vail and a chapel erected thereon, at a cost of about $2,600, the money being raised by subscription. The chapel was dedicated by Bishop Janes.

In the early part of 1896 the building was removed from its former site to the corner of Sandford Street and Central Avenue, where there is a demand for a church. The opening services were held on Sunday, February 23, 1896. Rev. Henry Spellmeyer, of Central Church, Newark, formerly pastor of Calvary M. E. Church, Orange, preached in the morning. Rev. John Y. Dobbins, of Calvary Church, and Rev. L. B. Streeter, D. D., of the First M. E. Church, Orange, and a representative of the Mispah Brotherhood, delivered addresses in the afternoon, and Rev. A. H. Tuttle, D. D., of Roseville M. E. Church, preached in the evening.

CHAPTER XIV.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF THE ORANGES, CONTINUED.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

IRST BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Main Street and Hawthorne Avenue, East Orange. The organization of this church was wholly independent of all other Baptist churches in the county and began with a small English settlement, under the leadership of John Hatt and his son Joel. The latter came first in 1830 and his father followed the next year. Josiah, the youngest son of John Hatt, afterwards graduated at an American college and became a Baptist preacher. These men, with their families, made up a little colony of seventeen souls, most of whom had united with the Baptist Church in England, under the preaching of Rev. John Howard Hinton. Soon after their arrival in this country a Sunday School was organized in the house of John Hatt, which was conducted for some time by William Peloubet, as superintendent. Julia Ball, who kept a select school in a small school-house on Grove Street, kindly offered the use of it on Sundays, and some time later the use of the public school on Main Street was secured for this purpose and religious services were also held there.

The first efforts at a church organization began in December, 1836, and religious services were conducted for a few months at the school-room and also at the house of John Hatt. The latter had been licensed as a preacher in the old country, and at the beginning of the new movement here conducted the services. A council was called, which met on June 16, 1837, and the First Baptist Church, of Orange, was duly constituted, consisting of the following fourteen members, viz.: John Hatt, Ann Hatt, Joel Hatt, Rachel Hatt, William Hatt, Samuel Self, Sarah Self, John Thatcher, Michael Smithers, Ann Smithers, John L. Lloyd, Eliza Lloyd, George Hawes, Charlotte Hawes. The only absentee on this occasion was the wife of Joel Hatt, and on the same day there was born to her a child who has since become a worthy successor of his father and grandfather in the church. For three years the church had no settled pastor, for the reason that the members were unable to support one, and the only financial aid received from outside sources was from the Hudson River Baptist Association. Only fifteen were added to the church during this period, ten of whom were by baptism.

In 1840 Elder John Butham was called as pastor and continued for about a year. The Sunday School, which had been given up for a time, was reorganized, and two years later Miss Rachel Hatt, daughter of Joel Hatt, became teacher of the infant class, she being at that time only fourteen years of age. As teacher, and later as the wife of Rev. William D. Hedden, the pastor, she has been one of the most efficient helpers and godly supporters the church has ever had. On January 3, 1843, Rev. Josiah Hatt, son of John, the patriarch and founder of the church, was ordained as pastor, he having at that time recently graduated at Madison University, N. Y. The sermon on this occasion was preached by Rev. Spencer H. Cone. The church received an addition of forty during that year, thirty-one of whom were by baptism. The same year a lot was purchased on the corner of what is now the D. L. & W. R. R. and Maple Avenue, and the corner-stone of the first Baptist church edifice in the Oranges was laid on August 30, 1843. It was a modest looking structure with no attempt at architectural display, and had a seating capacity of about four hundred. Rev. Josiah Hatt resigned in 1844, and was succeeded on November 10, following, by Rev. Isaac M. Church. The membership had increased at this time to eighty-three. In 1846 Deacon John Hatt, the founder of the church and one of its most

energetic builders, was called to his reward; his loss was deeply deplored. Rev. Isaac M. Church resigned in April, 1848, and was succeeded on January 3, 1849, by Rev. James McLeod, who remained until 1851. He was followed by Rev. Edward T. Hunt, who resigned after nine months' service. A few members withdrew that year to organize the Bloomfield Baptist Church.

Rev. William D. Hedden was called as pastor on May 13, 1855, and continued until June 22, 1856, and in October, 1857, an invitation was extended to William B. Matchett, but not being regularly ordained as a Baptist minister, he retired in 1858, and Rev. William D. Hedden was recalled and continued his pastorate without intermission until February 1, 1882. During this time the church grew in numbers and influence, although it passed through periods of financial depression and discouragement. A legacy of one thousand dollars was left to the church in 1858 by Col. Micajah Reynolds, of East Newark, but during the next decade, which included the period of the Civil War, the church suffered financial loss as well as a loss of a number of its members whose names were enrolled on the "roll of honor" in their country's service. The winter of 1875–6 was an eventful period in the history of this church. A great revival took place at that time which resulted in a large addition to the church membership. In 1880 the number of active members as shown by the church rolls was 173. On February 1, 1882, Rev. William D. Hedden resigned the pastorate of the church and in May following the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate was celebrated in a manner befitting the occasion, and at the same time a floating debt on the church of six hundred dollars was paid off.

Mr. Hedden was born at Orange, N. J., November 6, 1828. He entered Madison University in 1846 and was graduated at Rochester University, and in 1853, at the Rochester Theological Seminary. Immediately after his graduation he married Miss Rachel Hatt, daughter of John Hatt, one of the founders of the First Baptist Church, of Orange. His first pastorate was at Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y., where he was ordained in October, 1853. In 1856 he accepted a call from the First Baptist Church, of Orange, where he labored with great success for twenty-five years. He resigned in March, 1882, and in February of the following year entered upon the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, of Peekskill, N. Y., where he labored zealously for seven years, till April, 1890, when, owing to failing health, he was compelled to resign. He found the church in debt and left it free from all financial burdens. He returned to his home in Orange, where he died December 24, 1890. He received his degree of D. D. from Columbia University. He was the author of two books, "Sunshine Among the Clouds," and "Bridal Days." Of his widow, still living (1896), it may be truly said: "She openeth her mouth with wisdom and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

Rev. William F. Taylor was called to the pastorate on July 1, 1881, and continued until 1891, and was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Chambliss, D. D. In 1887, a lot was purchased by the church, on the corner of Main Street and Hawthorne Avenue, 85 x 200 feet. The corner-stone of a new church edifice was laid by Mrs. Rachel Hedden, daughter of Joel Hatt and granddaughter of John Hatt, the founder of the church and wife of Rev. William D. Hedden, for twenty-five years its pastor. The present membership of the church is 365. Under the pastorate of Dr. Chambliss, begun September, 1, 1889, there has been an addition of 243 members. The present officers of the church are: Deacons.—Philip A. Harrison, Thomas Davis, C. W. Bleecker, C. T. Miller, E. J. Hill, F. G. Allen, W. H. V. Reimer. There is a board of seven trustees, of which John B. Manning is president. In addition to the Sunday School there are five auxiliary societies. The Sunday School has a membership of 230, with Albert T. Davis as Superintendent.

THE NORTH ORANGE BAPTIST CHURCH, Main Street, opposite Park Street. During the years 1855 to 1857 a number of families moved into Orange from Brooklyn and New York who had been prominently identified with Baptist churches in those cities and who naturally desired to have a church of their own faith in Orange. On May 10, 1857, at the invitation of these resident Baptists, Rev. E. E.

L. Taylor, D. D., then the popular pastor of the Strong Place Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, preached in the Waverly Hall, at Orange a hall long since burned down and the name forgotten by all but the oldest residents. Following that service the North Orange Baptist Sunday School was organized, and Mr. Samuel Colgate elected superintendent. Preaching services were held each Sunday, but it was not till August 3, 1857, that it was decided to organize a Baptist church, and not till November 4 that the organization was completed, with twenty-seven constituent members. On November 5, 1857, a council of Baptist churches was held for the public recognition of the North Orange Baptist Church and for the ordination of its first pastor.

During the early history of the church the wisdom, energy and enthusiasm of its leaders had a great influence in giving to the church its character and methods of work and led to the great success which has always attended its efforts. As most of these noble Christian men have passed to their heavenly reward, it will not be out of place to mention their names in this record: Charles J. Martin, W. M. Price, Samuel Colgate, Edwin C. Burt, Edward Austen, Gardner R. Colby and William A. Gellatly.

NORTH ORANGE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. B. Morse, of Albany, was ordained and installed as pastor November 5, 1857. During his pastorate, which terminated October 1, 1859, there were added to the church thirty-six by baptism and fourteen by letter. Rev. George Webster, of Catskill, N. Y., entered upon his labors as pastor in December, 1859, continuing until May 1, 1862. The additions were twelve by baptism and nineteen by letter. Rev. George E. Horr, of Chicopee, Mass., was installed as pastor October 1, 1862, resigning May 1, 1866. To the church were added during his ministry, sixty-nine by baptism and forty-five by letter. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, who had just completed his studies at the Rochester Theological Seminary, was ordained as pastor May 1, 1867. On January 1, 1870, he left to become the pastor of the Madison Avenue Church, New York City. There were added to the church during his stay, thirty-one by baptism and twenty-five by letter. October 7, 1870, Rev. William Hague, D. D., then a professor in the Theological Seminary at Chicago, was chosen pastor, remaining until December, 1874, when, in consequence of impaired health, he tendered his resignation. There were added to the church during his ministry, sixty-six by baptism and sixty by letter. Rev. Edward Judson, a professor in Madison University, was invited to become the pastor, and was ordained May 5, 1875. His labors were greatly blessed. During his pastorate, 425 were added by baptism, 229 by letter and 13 by experience—667 in all. From an overpowering conviction that he ought to preach the Gospel to the destitute in the lower wards of the city of New York, he resigned June 1, 1881. On October 1, 1881, Rev. Thomas S. Barbour, from Brockport, N. Y., commenced his labors as pastor. He excelled as an organizer, and the present Young People's Association owes its origin to his thoughtful planning. During his ministry, forty-nine were added by baptism and thirty-one by letter. In response to an earnest call from Fall River, Mass., he resigned on October 1, 1883. For two years and five months the church was without a pastor, the pulpit being supplied during a large portion of the time by Rev. Dr. Weston, President of Crozer Theological Seminary. Rev. James T. Dickinson, of Richmond, Va., who was then completing a post-graduate course at the University of Virginia, received a call to the pastorate, commencing his labors March 1, 1886. From that date to the first of May, 1896, the additions to the church were—by baptism 355, by letter, 292; in all, 647. Total number of members received into the church since its organization, 1,933. Present membership 861.

It is pre-eminently a *Missionary Church*, having contributed to benevolent organizations outside of its own home work since its foundation, over $240,000. Nor is it alone in its financial contributions that the missionary spirit is shown. From its beginning the church has worked among the poor and neglected, seeking to bring those who have no religious habits, to the house of God. Also established religious services, mission schools, sewing schools, temperance rooms and helpful surroundings elsewhere in the city, thus sending abroad influences in every direction which, long after we have passed out of mind, may produce grand results in adding to the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour. A special feature of its work has been the higher education of students for the ministry. Over $73,000 has been contributed to this one object. In the year 1873 forty students were aided in pursuing their studies in different theological seminaries. Among the students thus aided—over 400 in all—are many men occupying prominent pulpits in our largest cities, fifteen are missionaries in foreign lands, three are presidents of colleges and several are professors in our universities. To-day, among Baptist ministers are many men unsurpassed in education and ability by the preachers of any denomination in our land. This church always aims to have the pulpit standard maintained, as well in the heat of summer as when the pastor is in the pulpit. Among the distinguished clergymen who have preached for them have been: Dr. E. G. Robinson, Dr. George D. Boardman, Dr. A. J. Gordon, Dr. J. A. Broadus, Dr. A. H. Strong, Dr. T. Harwood Pattison, Dr. R. S. McArthur, Dr. Wayland Hoyt, Dr. H. M. Sanders, Dr. A. C. Dixon, Dr. Kerr B. Tupper, Dr. A. H. Lorrimer, Dr. O. P. Gifford, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Dr. E. B. Andrews, Dr. B. L. Whitman, Charles Spurgeon, Jr., and Dr. W. H. P. Faunce.

The Sunday School was organized May 31, 1857, with seven teachers and forty scholars. Mr. Samuel Colgate was elected superintendent. The sessions were held in Waverly Hall until its destruction by fire, December 10, 1860, by which calamity the furniture, piano and library were lost. Afterwards the school was held in Library Hall until December 5, 1861, when the first building of the church was completed. The attendance on that day was 22 teachers and 218 scholars. Contributions to benevolence have been made weekly by the scholars since 1861, (amounting in all to over $25,000), who are thus encouraged to aid in the formation of other Sunday Schools and in the various methods of Christian work. When the present church building was erected the Sunday School provided the bell, costing over a thousand dollars.

The continued growth of the school made necessary the erection of the separate Sunday School edifice in 1887, which they now occupy. The general plan of this building was designed by Mr. E. J. Brockett, the chairman of the building committee, who employed Messrs. J. C. Cady & Co., of New York, as the architects. The cost, including furnishing, was $34,790. The completion of this grand structure was an important event in the progress of Sunday School work in the Oranges, as it is without doubt one of the most complete buildings of its kind in the country. The main room is 70 x 52 feet, with a high dome-like ceiling and a semi-circular gallery. Underneath this gallery six class rooms are arranged, varying in size from 8 x 16 to 20 x 30 feet. There are also eight class rooms in the gallery. The rooms are well lighted and so planned that the front and sides, which are large paneled doors, can be instantly converted into one large room or many small ones. A graceful passageway six feet wide encircles the gallery and is protected by an ornamental rail. The arrangements make it possible for the adult classes of large membership to have absolute quiet and seclusion without moving, and at the same time be merged into the school and become a part of it in an instant. The class rooms are in the line of vision with the superintendent's desk, and the superintendent can easily see every scholar when the classes are thrown into one. At the right of the platform, under the gallery, is the library, a room 12 x 17 feet. There are also convenient toilet rooms. The entire building accommodates 1,000. Excellent ventilation has been secured by means of an exhaust fan driven by a water motor. The decorations are soft and refined. The seats are semi-circular, the delight of the teacher. The building, and church also, are heated by steam, and a heavy Brussels carpet covers the floor. The dedication services of this new Sunday School room were held April 18, 1888, and occupied the entire day.

The primary department of the school has outgrown the quarters provided for it in this building, and now meets in the lecture room of the church. Mission or branch schools have been formed in four different parts of the city, to which this school has furnished teachers, scholars and buildings, viz.: In Washington Street (since formed into an independent church), the Emmanuel Baptist Sunday School in the valley, the Prospect Street, in East Orange, now organized as a church, and the Watchung Heights Mission. A "Home Department" of the Sunday School is also maintained. It is gratifying to note the many conversions among the scholars. Since the commencement of the school, in 1857, 589 of its scholars have united with this church, besides many who have joined other churches. The officers of the schools are: Superintendents.—Main Church School, Samuel Colgate, E. J. Brockett; Intermediate Department, Andrew McWhiney; Primary Department, Mrs. Willard Smith; Home Department, Miss S. Catherine Wiggin; Emmanuel Chapel, Gardner Colby; Prospect Street Chapel, James M. Burr. The enrollment shows: Church School, officers, teachers and scholars, 786; Home Department, 229; Emmanuel Chapel, 190; Prospect Street Chapel, 100; Watchung Heights, 50; total, 1,355.

The lots on Main Street, opposite Park Street, where the present house of worship stands, were bought November 28, 1860, for the sum of $6,500. The first edifice erected as a church on these lots was the central one of the three in use, now known as the lecture room, and cost $19,804. It was dedicated December 5, 1861, and for some years served the purpose very well, but having been placed so far back from the street did not attract the attention of the passer-by as a church edifice should. The progressive spirit which was aroused during the pastorate of Dr. Elder led to the purchase, in December, 1868, of the finely located lots at the corner of Main and Essex Streets, for the sum of $30,000. It was the intention there to erect a new and attractive house of worship, but the removal of Dr. Elder to the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, of New York, and the feeling that the lots were too far west for a central church for the Oranges, led the church to sell those lots and erect a new church in front of the old one, leaving that for a Sunday School room. The new edifice of pure Gothic architecture was at that time the finest church in the Oranges, and from its dedication on May 21, 1874, attracted an audience fully equal to its capacity. Its cost, including organ and furniture, was $78,311. The new Sunday School building previously described, cost $34,970. During the pastorate of Dr. Hague, lots were bought for the erection of a house of worship for the colored Baptists, at a cost of $3,000, and $3,000 more subscribed by members of this church toward the building now known as the Second Baptist Church, in Oakwood Avenue. Fourteen members from the main church were dismissed to this new enterprise. The Washington Street Chapel came into possession of this church during the ministry of Dr. Judson, and they erected an addition, bringing the cost of the property up to $5,066. This interest has since developed into a church, to the formation of which fifty-five members were dismissed from the parent church. A little later the Sunday School started in the Valley by Dr. Judson and Mr. S. C. Burdick needed a suitable building, and the Emmanuel Chapel was erected at a cost of $6,000. In 1895 a very pretty chapel, designed and built by Mr. John Berryman, of Orange, was erected on Prospect Street, on the corner of Norman Street. The cost, including the land, was $12,500. The total amount invested in building enterprises in Orange by this church has reached $170,000, all of which has been paid in cash, and the church is free from debt.

The officers of the church are: Pastor, Rev. James T. Dickinson; A. G. Stevenson, Treasurer; G. F. Seeley, Treas. Benev. Fund; Andrew McWhiney, Clerk; Frank E. Drake, Organist; Edward Perry, Sexton. Deacons.—Samuel Colgate, E. J. Brockett, Rest F. Smith, Gardner Colby, I. N. Burdick, George F. Seely, A. McWhiney. Trustees.—Samuel Colgate, E. J. Brockett, Isaac F. Gates, A. G. Stevenson, Henry R. Curtis, John J. Jones, George. W. Kynor. Auxiliary societies: Woman's Benevolent Society, Mrs. S. R. Hardwick, President; Women's Home Mission Society, Mrs. E. Anderson, President; The Emmanuel Band, Mrs. G. Colby, President; Baptist Young People's Union, C. Frederick Smith, President; Junior Missionary Society, Mrs. Willard Smith, President; Farther Lights Society, Mrs. Walter Tiger, President; Women's Foreign Mission Society, Mrs. J. J. Jones, President; Main Church Sewing School, Miss H. B. Criss, Sup't; Emmanuel Chapel Sewing School, Mrs. G. R. Colby, Sup't.

During the past ten years, under the pastorate of Rev. James T. Dickinson, there has been a steady, healthy growth in the church, both in numbers and interest. Coming from the South, where the manners and customs of the people are radically different from those of the North, he readily adapted himself to the change, and entered upon his labors with an earnest desire to do the Master's will and a firm determination to "know nothing among you save Jesus and Him crucified." The people rallied to his support and gave him their sympathy and hearty coöperation. He was fully equipped for the work, possessing all the requisites, both spiritual and intellectual. He came of good Baptist stock, his father having been for many years the well-known editor and proprietor of the *Religious Herald*, published in Richmond, Va.

REV. JAMES TAYLOR DICKINSON, son of Rev. A. E. Dickinson, D. D., was born in Richmond, Va., August 4, 1861. His mother was the daughter of Rev. James B. Taylor, D. D., and his ancestors for six successive generations were ministers of the gospel. The maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Dickinson was a close associate with George Washington in the Continental Army. His portrait is easily discerned in the group in Trumbull's famous picture of "Washington Crossing the Delaware." Through Mr. Dickinson's maternal grandmother, Miss Mary Williams, there has been in the family a minister of the gospel through seven successive generations. On his father's side Mr. Dickinson is descended from Henry Dickinson, who settled in Louisa County, Va., in 1634. Mr. Dickinson was educated at Richmond College and the University of Virginia, and pursued his theological course at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, of Louisville, Ky., graduating in June, 1885. He took a post-graduate course in philosophy at the University of Virginia, and at the same time preached for the Fluvanna Baptist Church, at Fluvanna County, Va. He was the stated supply at the East Baptist Church, Louisville, Ky., during his theological course. He was ordained at the Grace Street Baptist Church, Richmond, Va., June 28, 1885, a church founded by his grandfather half a century ago. He was called to the pastorate of the North Orange Baptist Church in January, 1886, and began his labors soon after. He received his degree of D. D. from Richmond College, in 1896.

He has been very successful, both as a preacher and pastor, the church having increased largely in membership within this period. As a preacher he is considered one of the most popular in the community, the large attendance of young people at the evening service bearing witness to the interest taken in his sermons. In his enunciation and delivery he shows the peculiar characteristics of his southern birth and education. His voice is clear, full, distinct and musical in its tone. His sermons, which are delivered without notes, are strong, clear and forcible, filled with illustrations and of a character to interest his hearers. He is systematic in his methods and use of time and is thereby enabled to keep abreast of the age in his studies, his reading and his sermons. His sermons are carefully thought out, his delivery fluent and his manner genial. He believes in what he preaches and believes not only that it is the *truth* but that it is *the* truth that the world absolutely needs. He approaches the truth and deals with it in a prayerful rather than in a critical spirit. He treats the scriptures as a message from God to be proclaimed rather than as something to be apologized for. With an intense love for God's Word, he is a careful, earnest student of it and in the best sense a scripture preacher, not simply using verbal quotations to substantiate the points of his sermons, but using the facts of scripture history in illustrating and enforcing truth. He is a man of warm, sympathetic nature and enters into the difficulties and trials of the people making them his own, although not in such a way as to overburden himself and thereby create the impression that he is a martyr to other people's sorrows. While his sympathy is genuine, there is along with it that certain elasticity which enables him to "rejoice with them that do rejoice and weep with them that weep," and to go readily from one to the other adapting God's word of promise to suit each individual case.

Mr. Dickinson is in the best and truest sense an up-to-date preacher, bringing current literature and the development of philosophy, art and science to the illustration of the truth. His familiarity with literature, both ancient and modern, is quite remarkable, and yet he does not parade it or make any unnecessary display of it, simply using it as a means to the great end. As a young man Mr. Dickinson

has kept himself in touch with the young people of his congregation and has become very popular with them, always attending their meetings and regularly visiting the Sunday School of the church. With one of the largest congregations in the Oranges depending on him he does not by any means confine his labors to this church, but in imitation of his divine Master, goes about doing good. He is frequently called upon outside of his own congregation to attend funerals, visit the sick and assist in various charitable enterprises, in all of which he never wearies but finds pleasure and profit in obeying the injunction, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." Mr. Dickinson has a worthy helpmate in all his labors—one who is in full sympathy with him, possessing all the charms as well as the virtues that constitute the true, faithful and loving wife. He married Stella G., daughter of D. B. DeLand, of Fairport, N. Y. Two children complete the family circle.

WASHINGTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH. This church owes its existence to a non-sectarian movement which began in 1873. It began with neighborhood prayer meetings which were attended by members of various religious organizations living in this locality. A chapel was erected in 1873, the money being contributed by private individuals interested in the work, the majority of whom were members of the Presbyterian and Baptist denominations. The location selected was on Washington Street, near the Watchung Railroad. The cost of the building, furniture, etc, together with the lot, was about $2,000. Religious services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Howell, a Baptist licentiate, and Rev. H. Kirke White, a Presbyterian minister, was superintendent of the Sunday School. The non-sectarian feature of the organization continued for several years and was well sustained. As the membership increased it became necessary to enlarge the chapel which was done in 1877, by adding two wings. In 1879 the question of making it a denominational church was raised and finally, by mutual agreement, the Baptists assumed control and paid off the mortgage debt. It remained, however, for some time undenominational, Mr. Zenas Williams having charge of the Sunday School as its superintendent. In the early part of 1881 the First Baptist Church, of Orange, which had become interested in the work, decided to conduct the chapel strictly as a Baptist Church. The Presbyterians then withdrew their support which for a time lessened the attendance. It gradually increased, however, and in the summer of 1882 the chapel was again enlarged by an addition on the rear. Mr. Ira L. Beebe was the next Superintendent of the Sabbath School, followed, after one year, by Mr. George Cook, who served until January, 1884, when Mr. John Berryman was elected. The organization of the chapel as an independent church was formally completed by appropriate services held on Sunday morning, February 3, 1884. The name of Washington Street Baptist Church was formally adopted and Rev. J. L. Davis was chosen pastor; and Alpheus A. Williams and George Cooke were elected deacons, William H. Canfield, clerk, and George Cooke, treasurer. The chapel began its existence as an independent church with forty-nine members, forty-two of whom were from the mother church, the other seven joining by letter from other churches. The Sunday School numbered at this time 225 scholars and 16 teachers. The church was formally recognized by an ecclesiastical council, which met Thursday, February 28, 1884, represented by twenty-three Baptist churches. Rev. W. H. Parmley, D. D., of Jersey City, acted as moderator, Revs. J. N. Folwell, Addison Parker, E. Thompson, R. M. Martin, W. F. Taylor, A. W. Browne, J. L. David and others took part in the ceremonies.

PROSPECT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, East Orange, Rev. M. G. Coker, pastor. This church, like many others, was the outgrowth of Sunday School work. Under the fostering care of the North Orange Baptist Church, Mr. James M. Burr and Mr. Charles A. Smith undertook the care of a mission Sunday School in 1892, in the room of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in Prospect Street. The attendance increased and Sunday evening worship was regularly maintained, the pastors of neighboring churches assisting. Early in 1894 Rev. E. D. Bentley commenced as a regular supply, preaching each Sunday evening for about six months, when the pastor and leading members of the North Orange Baptist Church bought a plot of ground on the corner of Prospect and Norman Streets,

100 x 150 feet, and appointed a committee consisting of E. J. Brockett, Samuel Colgate and James M. Burr to secure the erection of an edifice for the Sunday School of sufficient size to answer for church services until such time as a larger building should be needed. The result was a neat, commodious and tasteful chapel, provided with separate class rooms for Infant Department and Bible Class, baptism and dressing room, costing about $12,500, which was completed and dedicated February 24, 1895, Rev. Sparks W. Melton, of Baltimore, preaching the sermon. A church was organized on July 10, 1895, with twenty-eight constituent members, a large council being held of neighboring churches; the recognition sermon was preached by Rev. J. A. Chambliss, D. D., of East Orange. Rev. M. G. Coker, who had been a successful pastor for four years at Newburg-on-the-Hudson, was called as pastor and entered at once upon his work. The church now has 100 members and the Sunday School an attendance of 125. The location is one of the finest in the Oranges. The officers are: Deacons.—D. P. Lewis, Uriah Seeley. Trustees.—James M. Burr, Robert Barnes, A. Drayton, George Crofut and U. Seeley. Sunday School Superintendent, James M. Burr.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

ORANGE VALLEY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. The movement which led to the organization of this church began early in the fifties. A Sunday School was started in the old Girard school-house, on the corner of Forrest and Valley Road, by James Greason. On the opening day there were twenty scholars and the school steadily grew so that it was soon needful to have larger quarters. In November, 1854, the Sunday evening prayer meeting was established and after that there were occasional preaching services. The Rev. Mr. Pruden was the first to officiate. In the fall of 1857 Mr. Greason died and was succeeded by Abraham Baldwin, as superintendent, and he continued with the exception of a single year, till 1863, bringing the school up to the position of the largest Sunday School in the Oranges. Rev. S. C. Hay, the first regular pastor, began his labors in 1858, which were attended with a great revival of religion and large additions were made to the membership. The first board of trustees was chosen that year, consisting of James Bell, Edward Freeman, G. W. Smith, Ambrose M. Matthews and David Ward. A lot was purchased on the corner of Nassau and Valley Streets, and the corner-stone of the Orange Valley Mission Church was laid September 12, 1859. The building was completed in January, 1860, and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. In April of that year it was decided to formally organize a church, and a committee was appointed to determine the ecclesiastical preferences of the worshippers. The Congregational polity was selected and when the church was organized there were only four Congregational churches in New Jersey. A committee was appointed to draft rules for church government and these were adopted on August 10, 1860, the real natal day of the church, when the name, the First Congregational Church, of Orange, was adopted and forty-five persons connected themselves with it. There were twenty males and twenty-five females, and of this little band only four now remain. These are Mr. and Mrs. James Bell, Enoch Condit and Henry M. Matthews. Steps were immediately taken to procure a permanent pastor and in

ORANGE VALLEY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

September, 1860, a call was extended to the Rev. George B. Bacon to become the pastor at a salary of $1,000. January 8, 1861, he accepted the call and on March 27, 1861, an ecclesiastical council was called and Mr. Bacon was ordained and installed as pastor of the church. At this service Dr. Lowell Mason led the singing, using a small melodeon. A curious feature was that the three hymns selected for the occasion were all in long metre and that "Old Hundred" was used as the tune for all.

From the first the church and the Ecclesiastical Society worked in harmony with each other. For two or three years the pews in the church were all free, but in February, 1863, it was decided to rent the pews with the proviso that all were to be free at the evening service. In December, 1863, the first move in the direction of a new church was made, but this did not culminate in anything and it was not till January, 1865, that a building committee was appointed. This committee reported in October, that a sufficient number of subscriptions had been received to warrant in going ahead with the enterprise. It was decided to locate the church on higher ground and a lot was purchased from James Smith, on Highland Avenue, the present site of the church. The corner-stone was laid on January 1, 1867. The money for the enterprise was obtained partly by subscriptions and partly by the issue of stock, the latter redeemed by the purchase of pews in the new church. These purchased pews have been gradually deeded back to the church, so that at the present time only four pews in the church are thus owned. Early in June, 1868, the committee reported the building complete and transferred it to the society, subject to the mortgage of $15,000, the total cost of the church being $65,000. The church was dedicated on Friday, June 26, 1868, when a brief historical statement was read by the pastor and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell, of Hartford, Conn. The church as then completed was only the main auditorium and the Sunday School was held in the old church building. In April, 1870, the school-house adjoining the church was rented for the use of the Sunday School and in December, 1873, the old church building was sold to the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, for $7,000. The organ, which is considered one of the finest instruments in the Oranges, was put in in 1868 and first used on August 1st of that year. Dr. William Mason presided over it and continued as organist for ten years. Mr. Savage paid a warm tribute of affection to the members of the Mason family, who had done so much for the church and for its musical services.

In 1870, the fine chime of bells was put in the church, at a cost of $4,200. They are ten in number and were first rung on June 18, 1870. Mr. Savage gave a minute description of these bells and the inscription on each. He also gave an account of the organization of the Ladies' Sewing Society and of the various benevolences of the church. In 1874 the Rev. Mr. Pettit was engaged as assistant to Dr. Bacon. Early in 1876 Dr. Bacon offered his resignation on account of failing health. This was declined and a leave of absence of six months granted him. But it was soon evident that his earthly labors were nearing an end. He returned home, and on September 15, was called to his long home. March 24, 1877, the Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellinwood preached a commemorative discourse on Dr. Bacon, on the occasion of the unveiling of a memorial window to him. During Mr. Bacon's ministry there were 432 additions to the church, and of these 205 were by confession of faith. At the close of his pastorate there were 301 members on the roll, and of these 69 are still members of the church. April 0, 1870, the Rev. Joseph A. Ely, of Rochester, was called to temporary charge of the church, and he began his work on April 30. He was formally called as pastor on January 27, 1877, and he served the church for six and one-half years, during which time 155 united with the church, 90 of them by confession of faith. During his pastorate the debt on the church was raised and the chapel was built.

In January, 1878, a plan of subscriptions for the raising of the church debt was adopted which consisted of weekly payments running through three years. By this plan the sum of $13,000 was obtained and in the early part of 1881 the whole amount of indebtedness was liquidated and in addition thereto there was raised a fund of nearly $4,000 to make needed repairs. It had been decided in 1879 to build a stone chapel, at a cost not exceeding $3,000. The chapel was completed and furnished and paid for in 1880, at a cost of $14,694. Rev. Mr. Ely resigned the pastorate in September, 1883, and for the following eleven months the church depended on weekly supplies. Rev. J. E. Rankin was called in

1884 and was regularly installed as pastor January 13, 1885, his salary being $5,000. He served a successful ministry of five years and three months, until he was called to the presidency of Howard University, in Washington, D. C. In 1887, the movement which resulted in the formation of the Hillside Presbyterian Church took place, and letters of dismission were granted to 110 members. During his pastorate the society was cleared of all indebtedness and a chapel erected, at a cost of about $15,000. The first and only parsonage connected with the church was erected in 1886, at a cost of $10,000. It is large, commodious and substantial, the first story being of the rough-faced trap rock, and the upper structure of frame. It stands in the rear of the present church edifice. Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., the third pastor, remained with the church from October, 1884, to January, 1890. It was during his pastorate that the present parsonage was erected. Dr. Rankin is one of the well-known hymn writers of the country, having composed several of the most popular ones used by the Christian Endeavor Societies, among which is the parting hymn so often sung by various Christian assemblies, "God be with You till we Meet Again."

REV. CHARLES A. SAVAGE, the fourth and present pastor, is a native of Vermont and a graduate of Dartmouth College and Yale Theological Seminary. Before coming to Orange he had been a professor in Robert College, in Constantinople, and pastor of Congregational churches in Berkeley, California, and Enfield, Mass. He was called to Orange in February, 1890. During his pastorate the woman's benovelent work of the church has been thoroughly organized, and great progress has been made in the department of Junior Christian Endeavor. The church is well organized and active along all lines of Christian philanthropy and is alive to new methods of activity. Its revenue is raised by voluntary contribution. During the sixteen years of his pastorate nearly $50,000 have been raised by the church for religious purposes, of which some $1,000 have been contributed in outside benevolences. During these years, 107 names have been added to the church roll, 61 of whom were on confession of faith. Sixty-eight have been removed by letter and by death, leaving a net gain of 39. The membership at this date (April, 1896) is 298. Fifty-eight infant children have been baptized. The Sunday School, of which Mr. Stephen A. Condit is superintendent, numbers about 250 members. Since the founding of the church, in 1860, 893 persons have been members of the organization, of whom 487 were added on confession of faith. During the last thirty years of its history the church has contributed, approximately, $64,000 to charitable causes. The church plant is valued at about $80,000.

GROVE STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Main Street, East Orange. The leading spirits in the organization of this church were Matthias M. Dodd, Aaron P. and George L. Mitchell, and the first meeting for the discussion of the matter was held on July 4, 1866, at the house of Aaron P. Mitchell. It was then decided to proceed to the formation of a religious society and the erection of a house of worship, to be followed by the organization of an evangelical Congregational church. Two lots of ground were presented to the society on the corner of Main and Grove Streets, by Aaron P. and George L. Mitchell, and a small strip of ground was deeded to the church by Jotham Hedden. About August 1, 1866, the society was organized and the erection of the chapel was prosecuted with energy. The first trustees were Matthias M. Dodd, Aaron P. Mitchell, S. M. Runyon, J. E. Hedden and Nathan Waterman. Early in the winter of 1867 the present beautiful stone edifice was finished, at a cost, including furnishing, of $15,000. It was dedicated December 18, 1867. On January 3, 1868, the organization of the church was completed with thiry-two members and the following officers were elected: Deacons.—Matthias M. Dodd and Robert Weeks. Prudential Committee.—George L. Mitchell, Robert D. Weeks and George Riker. On October 14, 1868, Allen McLane became pastor, continuing until May, 1874. In December, 1873, Rev. Rowland B. Howard was chosen acting pastor. He served five years and was succeeded by Rev. Frederick B. Pullan. He resigned February 16, 1890, and in May following Rev. Charles Everett, D. D., was elected pastor.

In the spring of 1871 an addition to the chapel was completed, at a cost of about $5,000. The total value of the church property is $30,000. The total membership of the church is 382. The

following are the present officers: Deacons. Robert Hunter, C. H. Nevius, Charles L. Beckwith, George O. F. Taylor. Prudential Committee.—Robert Hunter, C. H. Nevius, Charles B. Clark, J. Newton Morehouse, Charles L. Beckwith, Stephen Nauke, George O. F. Taylor, Frank R. Pruden, James. L. Fonda. Trustees.—Louis O. Hedden, W. Eugene Thatcher, Frances L. Luft, George W. Gilbert, A. N. Lockwood, Charles L. Bleecker. Church Clerk, J. Newton Morehouse. Treasurer, Louis O. Hedden. A flourishing Sunday School has been maintained since the organization of the church. The present Superintendent is James L. Fonda. The school numbers 45 teachers, 7 officers and 317 scholars; making a total of 369.

TRINITY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Harrison Street, near Main Street, East Orange. Pastor, Fritz W. Baldwin, D. D. On the nineteenth day of January, 1870, an informal meeting of persons connected with evangelical churches residing in the neighborhood of Brick Church Station, East Orange, was held at the residence of Rev. Dr. Frederick A. Adams, to consider the question of forming a Congregational church. The result of their deliberations was a unanimous decision that there was place for such a church in this community, and a resolution to proceed to its organization. The first public services were held in Lyric Hall, on Main Street, near Harrison Street, on the first Lord's Day in March, conducted by Rev. Dr. George E. Adams, of Brunswick, Me. A Sunday School was informally organized at the same time.

TRINITY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EAST ORANGE.

At a meeting of attendants and contributors held on March 17, articles of association and by-laws were adopted, and on the twenty-second of the same month the corporate name of Trinity Congregational Church was adopted, and the organization of the religious society completed by the election of trustees. The church was formed on April 5, with twenty-five members, all but four of whom brought letters of dismission from the Second Presbyterian (Brick) Church. On April 10, the church was saddened by a great loss in the decease of Rev. Dr. Theron Baldwin, who had been an earnest and active promotor of the new enterprise. The church was duly recognized in the fellowship of the Congregational churches by a council of such churches held on May 4. Rev. Dr. George E. Adams was unanimously called to the pastorate and accepted so far as to serve as acting pastor. Services were held for some months in Lyric Hall. A lot was purchased on Harrison Street for the erection of a house of worship, which was completed early in 1872, and formally dedicated on May 22 of that year. Dr. Adams resigned his charge in December, 1874, his resignation taking effect on March 1, in the following year. He remained, loved and honored, among his people until his decease on December 25 of the same year.

Rev. Richard G. Green, of Springfield, Mass., began an acting pastorate immediately after the retirement of Dr. Adams, and on November 11 ensuing was formally recognized as pastor by a council of churches. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Green resigned the pastorate, to take effect on July 1. He was succeeded by Rev. Fritz W. Baldwin, of Chelsea, Mass., who entered upon his work with the church on December 8, 1889, and was recognized as pastor by an ecclesiastical council on the 20th of the same month. Not long after his settlement the question of a new church edifice began to be agitated, and after consideration of various other sites it was decided to erect the proposed new building upon the lot partially occupied by the old edifice. The committee appointed to receive subscriptions met with so much encouragement that on May 17 1892, the trustees were authorized and directed to proceed at once to the erection of a new edifice in substantial accordance with the plans which had been submitted by Messrs. Stephenson & Greene, architects. The architect of the new edifice was Mr. Ernest Greene, son of the Rev. Richard G. Greene, the second pastor of the church. Material of church edifice, cream-colored glazed brick, with terra cotta trimmings. Sittings in main audience room, about 474; social room, connected with sliding doors, about 200 more. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate exercises on September 24, 1892, and the completed building was dedicated on October 5, 1893. The first meeting for public worship in the new edifice was held on the Lord's day, October 8, 1893, with observance of the Lord's Supper and recognition of new members. On the Monday evening following, October 9, a fellowship meeting was held with brief addresses from several of the pastors of neighboring Congregational churches, the week of dedication closing with a social reunion in the church parlors, on Friday evening, October 13. The entire cost of the improvements, including the new organ and the furnishing, was about $26,000.

The rules, covenants and confession of the church were revised in 1877 and again in 1893. Of the twenty-five original members, fourteen still remian, three having taken letters of dismission and eight having died—Rev. Frederick A. Adams and his wife Mrs. Mary J. Adams, Rev. Theron Baldwin and his wife Mrs. Caroline W. Baldwin, Mrs. Clara B. Anderson, Mrs. Fanny F. Fessenden, Mrs. Josephine M. P. Gerry, and George H. Brewer. Since the organization of the church there have been added to the original number of twenty-five members, on confession of Christ, 121; from other churches, 186; making the entire number of members since organization, 332. The removals, by decease and otherwise, have been 156, leaving a present membership of 176.

Officers of the church since organization: Acting pastor, George E. Adams, D. D., 1870 to March 1, 1875. Pastors.—Richard Gleason Greene, April 2, 1875, to July 1, 1889; Fritz Walter Baldwin, D. D., December 8, 1889. Deacons.—Frederic A. Adams, 1870–1888; Jacob L. Halsey, 1870–1891; Richard A. Thorp, 1872–1892; John Wiley, 1877 1891; Isaiah C. Howes, 1877–1889; Robert D. Weekes, 1885–; David G. Holmes, 1887 1890; Henry Baldwin, 1889–1894; Thomas S. Crane, 1889–; Theodore F. Seward, 1892, resigned 1896 and succeeded by Harvy R. Halsey; Theodore H. Smith, 1892–; Ogden H. Bowers, 1893–. Clerks.—John T. Clarke, 1870 1872; Richard A. Thorp, 1872–1888; Robert D. Weekes, 1888 . Treasurers—Jacob L. Halsey, 1870–1880; John Wiley, 1880–1886; Robert D. Weekes, 1886–. Trustees.—Jacob L. Halsey, 1870–1892; Edward E. Quimby, 1870–1892; Frederic Adams, 1870 1884; Richard A. Thorp, 1870–1885; Hayward A. Harvey, 1870–1892; William Pierson, Jr., 1870-1876; George H. Brewer, 1870–1873; Joseph Wales, 1873-1877; Edwin W. Eaton, 1875 1896; Isaiah C. Howes, 1877 1889; E. Dickson Pierson, 1879 1882; Edward P. Hamilton, 1881 ; Alexander King, 1882–; Frederic W. Anderson, 1884 1887; John S. Hawley, 1885 1894; George A. Vail, 1892–; John O. Heald, 1892–; William H. Wiley, 1892–; Lewis H. Hyde, 1894–; Henry B. Closson, 1896–. Sunday School Superintendents—Frederic Adams, 1870–1874; Isaiah C. Howes, 1874–1887; David G. Holmes, 1887–1890; Ogden H. Bowers, 1890–1893; Thomas S. Crane, 1893–1896. Present officers: Trustees.—Alexander King, President; Lewis H. Hyde, Secretary; George A. Vail, Treasurer; Edward P. Hamilton, William H. Wiley, John O. Heald, Henry B. Closson. Deacons.—Robert D. Weekes, Clerk and Treasurer; Thomas S. Crane, Theodore F. Seward, Theodore H. Smith, Ogden H. Bowers. Clerk of Society, Charles A. Mead.

OTHER PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

THE ORANGE SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM (Swedenborgian) In 1855, the Rev. B. F. Barnett, James Root and David N. Ropes moved to Orange with their families. These formed themselves into a small band of worshippers, at first holding services in private houses. They afterwards met in Library Building, on Main Street. The Orange Society of the New Jerusalem was organized in September, 1866, with the following fourteen members: James Root, Philema Root, Horace Root, Anna H. Root, Thomas S. Root, David N. Ropes, Lydia L. Ropes, William Lewis, Emma Lewis, G. Woolworth Colton, Georgiana C. Hooker, Charles H. Mann, Elizabeth C. Fuller, George W. Smith. The Rev. Charles Holbrook Mann was chosen pastor when the society was organized, which relationship he has held continuously for twenty-nine years. The church services and Sunday School were held in Library Building for a period of twenty-one years. The present church, which is located on Essex Avenue, near Main Street, was built in 1866, at a cost of $10,000, and dedicated on September 11, 1887. It has a seating capacity of 300.

In its early history the society was small, and its subsequent growth to a membership of one hundred has been due mainly to stability of purpose in the maintenance of the church and fidelity in serving her interests, on the part of the pastor and people. David N. Ropes, Horace Root and George Woolworth Colton, three of the original organizers of the society, for many years during its early history, gave liberally of their time, effort and means to the work of the church they so dearly loved. For twenty-four years David N. Ropes and Thomas S. Root held the offices of president and treasurer. "Lovely and pleasant in their lives, in death they were not divided." Of the original members, Mrs. Lydia L. Ropes, Miss Anna H. Root and Mrs. Georgiana C. Hooker are still working for and helping the society as faithfully and earnestly now as they did in its early days. Dr. William Mason showed the interest he felt in the welfare of the church by directing the music and often taking an active part, as occasion offered. On account of his removal from Orange the church was deprived of these services which had been so highly prized and were so cheerfully bestowed. The presidents of the society have been: David N. Ropes, Dr. William Mason and Dr. John L. Seward. The superintendents of the Sunday School have been: G. Woolworth Colton, Lester L. Mosley, David N. Ropes, Frederick Cook, John E. Hubbell and Richard K. Mosley. The church trustees at this date are: President, Dr. John L. Seward; Treasurer, Dr. Frank C. Bunn, and Secretary, Frederick Cook.

FIRST REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH, corner of Main and Halsted Streets, East Orange. This is the first and only church of this denomination in the Oranges, and while the church polity differs but little from that of the Presbyterian it has distinctive features which appeal to the masses and is, in the truest sense of the word, a gospel church where the brotherhood of man, as well as the fatherhood of God, are exemplified in practice. The church was organized by the Reverend the Classis of Newark, May 12, 1875, at which time it included 135 communicants. Since then, 885 have been received 538 on confession and 347 by letter. The leader of this new movement, who was also its first pastor, was Rev. George S. Bishop, D. D., and under his pastorate the church has reached its twenty-first birthday, having grown to full manhood in the service. The church is absolutely free. Each person, on entering the door, is expected to take the first seat he finds vacant. All are welcome and all soon find themselves at home. The financial principles to which they have strictly adhered are the following: 1. That the members of the church support it. 2. That the Consistory spend only such amounts as have been previously contributed. 3. That each member contribute something on each Lord's day "as the Lord hath prospered him." The pastor refuses to receive a stipulated salary. The gospel is supported by the promptings of a Christian gratitude and conscience, and the receipts have constantly exceeded the expenditures. In government the church is wholly unsecular, having no connection whatever with the State. The spiritual interests are under the control of elders, and the temporal interests under that of deacons, subject to confirmation by the united Consistory, of which the pastor is president. In doctrine the church is old school Calvinistic, being based on the following points: 1. The absolute depravity

and utter spiritual death of fallen man. 2. God the Father's sovereign choice of an elect people called the church, and His giving them to Jesus Christ, His Son, before the world began. 3. Christ dying for the church and in the highest sense for her exclusively. 4. The mission of the Holy Spirit to call, regenerate and sanctify that church invisible. 5. The indwelling of the Holy Spirit in all believers and their final and infallible preservation to glory.

The church edifice was begun soon after the organization of the church and completed that year. Owing to the constantly increasing membership, the edifice has been twice enlarged by additions which give a seating capacity on one floor of between 700 and 800. The building is in early English Gothic architecture, and is cruciform in shape. It is built of brown sand-stone, laid up in rock-face broken ashlar, the water-table, weatherings, window and door trimmings and coping being of tooled stone. There is a nave running north and south, with a transept running east and west, the tower standing in the angle formed by the two ends, with the spire above it rising 114 feet to the top of the vane. The church is approached from Main Street by three entrances—one in the transept, one in the tower and one through a Gothic porch at the rear of the building. The gable end of the transept has a fine rose window in it and is surmounted by a cross.

FIRST REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH, EAST ORANGE.

The interior of the church is marked by a dignified and quiet repose, to which the quaintness of the olden style greatly contributes. The ceilings are treated in natural wood and paneled. The arches rest on outlookers and cortels. The moldings around the panels and the quirks and combs are picked out in red and black, the arches being of oak color, the entire combination producing a very fine effect. Black walnut wainscoting is continued around the church, and the screen behind the pulpit is a modified fragment of the screen of York Minster. Above the screen is the organ, also in black walnut case, bearing on its front the emblazoned arms of William, Prince of Orange and the Dutch Republic. Above this, written over the pipes, is the motto of the United Netherlands, "Een Dracht Maakt Macht"—"One pull together makes us strong." Beneath all is the motto of the Reformation, "Nisi Dominus Frustra"—"Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it." Below, the pulpit, the reading-desk and elevated seats for the elders and deacons enclosed by the communion rail, finish the front end of the church. At the rear is a new and impressive mullioned memorial window, the prevailing tint of which is golden green. The center panels bear, in scroll work, the inscription: "In memory of our beloved dead." In the left panel is the Lily of the Valley; in the right one is the Rose of Sharon. The breadth of the auditorium is eighty-two feet across the transept, but the nave is much longer. The church is out of debt and has a building fund in reserve of $6,400. The whole amount has been raised by voluntary subscriptions. The number of communicants at the present time is 579. The Consistory is composed of seven elders and eight deacons. The elders are: Jotham H. Condit, Peter D. Van Zee, Andrew A. Clarke, William W. Jacobus, William U. Jube, Robert McDermott, James Martin. The deacons are: Edward I. Condit, Robert P. Nevius, Herbert J. Condit, Edward W. Beach, William J. Conkling, Martin P. Ward, James H. Jacobus, Elijah J Winey. The Sunday School, of which Mr. James Martin is the efficient superintendent, numbers 8 officers, 29 teachers and 299 scholars; making a total of 336.

REV. GEORGE SAYLES BISHOP, D. D., the first and only pastor of this church, was born in Rochester, N. Y., June 28, 1836. His father, the Hon. William S. Bishop, a Presbyterian elder, a state senator of New York and a barrister of distinction, was of ancient Puritan stock, being a direct descendant of Samuel Bishop, graduated at Harvard in 1694. Dr. Bishop's grandfather, Capt. Samuel Bishop, was a private in the Revolutionary army, having enlisted when he was but seventeen years of age. He was also an officer in the War of 1812. On his mother's side Dr. Bishop is descended from Roger Williams, of Rhode Island.

REV. GEORGE SAYLES BISHOP, D. D.

Dr. Bishop was graduated at Amherst College, in 1858. After teaching for three years in Williston Seminary he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1864. He received his degree of D. D. from Rutgers, in 1877. His first charge was the Second Presbyterian Church, of Trenton, from 1864 to 1866. He was afterward pastor of Calvary Church, Newburg, for six years, and during this period the church more than doubled its membership. He was called to the Brick Church, of East Orange, in 1872, remaining until the organization of his present church, in 1875. There were added to the Brick Church during two years of his pastorate, 106 members. He was for one year the editor of "The Sower and the Gospel Field," the organ of the Board of Publication of the Dutch Reformed Church, but resigned because of the pressure of other duties. He was Vedder lecturer before the College and Seminary of New Brunswick, twice a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Council and once to the Synod of the Free Church of Holland. He has been a voluminous writer, especially against the late revision of the Bible and the creeds and in the production of newspaper articles and of notes of travel. He has published over thirty sermons, which have been read and circulated through almost every State in the Union. Dr. Bishop is an old-fashioned theologian and loves old-fashioned truths. That these truths, in spite of all the liberalizing tendencies of the day, are still dear to many, is evidenced by the large and constantly increasing attendance at this church.

Dr. Bishop married, in 1864, Miss Hannah M. Williston, daughter of John Payson Williston. Her uncle was the founder of Williston Seminary. Her grandfather, Rev. Payson Williston, D. D., was fifty years pastor of the church in East Hampton, Mass., and her great-grandfather, Rev. Noah Williston, was sixty years pastor of the Congregational church, in West Haven, Conn. Rev. William Samuel Bishop, the eldest son of Dr. Bishop, is assistant minister of St. John's Church, Trinity Parish, New York City. Edward, the second son, is a recent graduate of Princeton College.

THE FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, of Essex County, Cleveland Street, near Main Street, Orange. Arrangements to establish a Unitarian church in Orange were begun in the fall of 1889, under the direction of the Rev. D. W. Morehouse, superintendent of the American Unitarian Association for the Middle States. The first public service was held on Sunday afternoon, January 12, 1890, in the hall of the Masonic Temple. Rev. John W. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, preached and Mr. Morehouse assisted in

the service. From this time on throughout the winter and spring, Sunday services were held regularly in Masonic Hall, conducted for the most part by ministers of neighboring churches in New York and Brooklyn. March 16, 1890, the society was duly incorporated under and in accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, under the corporate name of First Unitarian Church of Essex County. Trustees were elected as follows: Margaret L. Aborn, Warren Delano, Jr., Isabel Furman, N. L. Handy, Clemens Herschel, Henry F. Hitch, W. C. Swift. Mr. Hitch was elected president and Mr. Swift, secretary and treasurer. On June 1, a constitution and by-laws were adopted. By them, all persons who had hitherto been considered members of the church were to be continued members upon subscribing to the constitution and by-laws; but thereafter persons were to be admitted to membership upon application to the pastor or trustees and signing the constitution and by-laws, with the condition that such persons should coöperate in the worship and work of the church and contribute toward the support of it not less than five dollars per annum, except in cases where prevented from so contributing by absolute inability.

During the fall of 1890 and the early winter of 1890-91, the church was fortunate in securing temporarily the services of the beloved and venerable A. A. Livermore, D. D., the late principal of Meadville Seminary. Meantime, a call had been extended to the Rev. Edward Hale, of Boston, Mass., to become the permanent pastor. This call was accepted and Mr. Hale was installed as the first minister of the church on April 2, 1891. The Rev. Francis Greenwood Peabody, D. D., of Harvard University, preached the sermon and the Rev. Robert Collyer, of New York, offered prayer. November 8, 1891, a committee was appointed to make inquiries in regard to a lot for a house of worship. January 31, 1892, the society voted to purchase two lots on Cleveland Street, near Main Street, with a total frontage of one hundred feet. April 29, 1892, a building and financial committee was appointed. On November 6 plans were accepted, and on November 7 ground was broken for the frame building which at present serves as a church, but is so planned that it can be used at some future time as the chapel of the larger building which the society proposes to erect whenever its growth and needs shall require. The corner-stone of this chapel was laid January 8, 1893, and the completed building dedicated on May 10, 1893. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., of Boston, Mass., preached the sermon. The lot and chapel, with the furnishing, not including a number of articles given, had cost some $12,000. Until the Sunday preceding the dedication, when services were held in the new chapel, the services had been held regularly in the hall of the Masonic Temple, the original place of meeting. At the end of the first year of the existence of the society, the voting membership was fifty-three. During the five years since, forty-eight voting members have been added and twenty members have been withdrawn by reason of death or removal, leaving at present an active membership of eighty-one persons, representing a parish of 180 persons in all, old and young. The trustees at present are: Henry F. Hitch, President; W. C. Swift, Secretary, Mrs. Ross, C. Browning, Mrs. V. E. Chubb, Warren Delano, Jr., Irving Smith, and Thomas Fenton Taylor. In addition to the persons now serving as trustees and those whose names appear in the original list, Mrs. T. F. Taylor has also served. During the absence of Mr. Hitch for a year, Mr. Taylor served as president *pro tem.*

The society was for a few years aided by the American Unitarian Association, but is now self-supporting. Its affiliation is with the churches of the Unitarian name, but its membership is open to all, without regard to creed, and all are welcome to its communion service as to its other services, to whom such recollection of Jesus and his teaching is helpful. It has a Sunday School numbering sixty; there is a branch of the National Alliance of Unitarian and other Liberal Christian Women, a Friendly Society of women sews for charity and for the benefit of the church, a Unity Club (formerly known as the Young People's Association) furthers social intercourse among the members. The seats are free and expenses are met by voluntary subscriptions made by the members and other supporters of the church, according to their means. Morning service on Sundays is held at 10.30 A. M. and Sunday School at 11.45 A. M. The service of special communion is held on the first Sundays of January, March, May, September and November, at 11.45 A. M., taking the place on those days of Sunday School service.

REV. EDWARD HALE, the pastor, was born at Northampton, Mass., in 1868; graduated at Harvard College in 1879, at the head of his class of 200, taking the highest honors in classics. For three years after graduation he was in Europe as tutor in an American family. In 1822 3 he was private secretary to President Eliot, of Harvard University. In January, 1884, he entered the Divinity School of Harvard University, graduating in 1886. In October of the same year he was ordained and installed as associate minister of the South Congregational Church, of Boston, of which Dr. Edward Everett Hale is the minister. From 1887 to 1890 he was president of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, in the city of Boston. From 1888 up to the time he came to Orange, he was assistant in homiletics at the Harvard Divinity School, and was also secretary of the Society for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Clergymen. He was married, in 1889, to Miss Emily Jose Milliken, of Boston.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

ST. JOHN'S R. C. CHURCH. Previous to 1840 there were few Catholics in Orange, and for a number of years little parties of devout worshippers walked to Newark to attend service there. In 1850 the number had become sufficiently large to need a church. An occasional service was held at the house of Thomas Henry. Capt. Ward, U. S. N., then a resident of Orange, became interested in the matter and started a subscription. He raised about $3,000 and purchased a lot diagonally opposite the present church. On this a frame building about 50 x 100 feet was erected which was dedicated the first Sunday in October, 1851. Father Senez assisted Capt. Ward in the work and officiated as temporary priest. The first settled pastor of St. John's was Father McLaughlin, a Scotchman. He was soon succeeded by Rev. Father Kerin who, after a short stay, was transferred in 1853 to another parish. Father Hubbersty, an Englishman, came next, and after him, Father Murray, whose unceasing efforts infused new life into the congregation. During his administration the little church was enlarged and a school-house erected. He also enlarged the pastor's residence adjoining the church and greatly improved the surroundings. He died after a brief illness, about 1867. Rev. Father McKay was his successor, a man of kindly heart and engaging manners. The congregation at this time had outgrown the limited accommodations and the church was thronged outside and inside. Father Hickey, who succeeded Father McKay, made a determined effort to supply the growing demand for increased accommodations. Subscriptions were started and the present property, on the corner of Ridge and White Streets, the highest spot in Orange east of the mountain, was purchased at a cost of $10,000. The present church edifice was commenced soon after and great difficulties were experienced to raise funds to carry on the work. Llewellyn S. Haskell bountifully offered his quarry to be used to what extent the builders might require and the offer was gladly accepted. Slowly but surely the walls rose toward the sky and in two years they had grown into

ST. JOHN'S R. C. CHURCH, ORANGE.

the similitude of the architect's plans. After more than three years' work the building was finally dedicated on October 10, 1869. It is built of red sand-stone and trap-rock and is located on the highest point. It is 160 feet deep by 68 feet in width. The outer side walls are supported by bastions. The tower at the north is 200 feet in height. The style throughout is that known as the foliated Gothic, a modification of the old church Gothic. In the body of the church are six mullioned windows on the north and seven on the south side, and in the upper arch fourteen windows, affording abundant means for the entrance of light and air. The windows are of the finest quality of stained glass. The church has a seating capacity of 1,200.

Rev. H. P. Fleming, the present beloved priest of the parish, was installed in 1874, and under his pastorate the church has had a remarkable growth and is now one of the most prosperous and successful parishes in the State.

Columbus Hall, the new parochial school building, one of the largest and most imposing buildings in the Oranges, was begun in 1892 and completed in 1894. It stands on the east corner of White and Chapel Streets and occupies the site of St. John's Hall (erected in 1851), which was removed to give place to it. The building has a frontage of 130 feet on White Street, running 76 feet on Chapel Street. The general design is Romanesque, and consists of a solid central building flanked on each side by a wing. The basement of the entire building up to the water-table is of Belleville stone, rock-faced. The central building is of the same stone through the first story. The remainder of this central building and both wings are of pressed brick, with stone belt courses and ornamental terra cotta trimmings. The main entrance to the building is in the centre of the White Street front, which is reached by a double stone staircase coming down at each side. Along the front of the first story of the main building, over the windows and doors, is a row of massive arches of cut stone and on the central one, over the entrance, is the inscription, "Columbus Hall." In the front is a statue of Columbus of heroic size.

COLUMBUS HALL, ORANGE.

On the first story the main entrance leads to a vestibule opening into a large central lobby from which corridors lead right and left to the class-rooms in either end of the building. On either side of the vestibule is the office and reception room, and to the rear of the lobby, the library. There are eight class-rooms on this floor, besides convenient cloak rooms and other accessories. On the second floor is a large assembly room, 70 x 42 feet. There are seven class rooms on this floor, with cloak and toilet rooms for each. On the third floor there are four class-rooms in the wings. The entire central building on this floor is occupied by a theatre, 70 feet in width by 48 feet from the proscenium arch. The stage is 70 feet wide by 25 feet deep. The gallery in the theatre is suspended from the roof trusses by heavy iron rods incased in brass. By this arrangement an uninterrupted view of the stage is secured from every part of the main floor of the auditorium. The ceiling of the theatre is 28 feet high and finished in a dome 28 feet in diameter. The stage is fully equipped with scenery and all the necessary requisites of a well-appointed theatre. The whole school building is one of the

finest in the State of New Jersey. The architect was Jeremiah O'Rourke, of Newark, but everything was done under the immediate supervision of Father Fleming himself. A fine collection of paintings and etchings adorn the walls, all of which were placed there by Father Fleming.

THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY HELP OF CHRISTIANS, corner of North Clinton and Main Streets, East Orange. This parish was founded in the spring of 1882, by Rt. Rev. W. M. Wigger, the present bishop. Its first rector was Rev. M. P. O'Connor, at present rector of the Holy Cross Church, Harrison, N. J. He soon had a congregation numbering some 200. Shortly after he began his work here he purchased two lots on North Clinton Street, at a cost of $2,500, and erected a frame structure at a cost of $8,000. He was succeeded by Rev. Pierce McCarthy and Rev. Michael J. Kerwin, both of whom labored zealously in building up and placing the parish on a firm footing. Father Kerwin was stricken with paralysis on September 15, 1893, and died May 10, 1894. The present incumbent, Rev. J. P. Callahan, a graduate of Seton Hall College, was appointed administrator during his illness, and upon his demise was regularly appointed rector. The amount of work accomplished by Father Callahan during his administration is marvellous. With a congregation of 1,600 to 1,700 souls and the numbers constantly increasing, he found the accommodations entirely inadequate and realized that something must be done at once. He was not a man to shrink from any undertaking, however great the obstacles to be overcome, and within three years from the time he began his labors in East Orange a magnificent marble edifice, with its tall spire reaching heavenward, was completed and provided with every convenience to meet the wants of his people. Father Callahan attended to and supervised every detail, both in the plans and in the construction of the building. Work was begun in the summer of 1896 and on the 2d of September following, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

The principal facade of the church has a frontage on Main Street of 73 feet, with a depth of 163 feet on North Clinton Street. The front wall being set back from the street thirty feet permits a generous arrangement of steps and terraces leading to the main entrance. In the arrangement of the plan the purpose has been to secure an unobstructed view of the sanctuary and chapels from all parts of the auditorium. To obtain this result the usual clere story and aisle arrangement has been abandoned, the ceiling of the auditorium being a clear space of sixty-two feet from wall to wall with no intervening columns. In general plan the church consists of an auditorium 62 feet wide by 112 feet long, entered frum the front vestibules, which, with the baptistry, extends across the whole front of the church, the main vestibule at the centre being flanked on the right by the tower vestibule, which has direct communication with North Clinton Street and on the left by the baptistry. Stairs in the tower vestibule lead to the roomy choir and organ gallery above the centre vestibule. Communication with the present rectory is through the baptistry. At the northerly end the auditorium is terminated by a sanctuary having a depth from the altar rail of 35 feet. On either side open the chapels, smaller in size but similar in arrangement and appearance. Additional vestibules afford exit from the auditorium near the altar rail, one on the North Clinton Street side and a second on the westerly side leading to the interior of the church property. Both these vestibules communicate with the vestries in the rear, the former giving access to the boys' vestry and the latter to the sacristry connected by an ambulatory immediately behind the sanctuary. Two sets of confessionals are provided near the sanctuary, each being entered through arches in the side walls of the auditorium, and in consequence being completely removed from the aisles. In design, the edifice is Gothic of the French type, somewhat decorative in treatment as compared with Gothic architecture in this country. In materials selected for the exterior of the church an effect of light and brilliancy is obtained by the use of a white marble of large crystalization for the mass of the work. The marble was quarried in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and furnished with a rock-faced surface in bold relief. The trimmings and ornamental work are of a bluish gray marble from the same quarry, slightly darker than the ashlar, a contrast not sufficiently great to destroy the proportion and massing of the design. The principal feature of the Main Street front is the pointed spire rising to a height of 160 feet. The main doorway at the centre of the front

has a width of twelve feet and is enclosed with a subordinate gable, on the face of the vestibule wall. This doorway is flanked by clustered columns and surmounted by a large pointed arch, deeply moulded, enclosing a tympanum of marble which in the future is to contain a sculpture in deep relief representing Pope Pius VII crowning the statue of the Blessed Virgin, and instituting the feast of Our Lady Help of Christians.*

Immediately above the doors and beneath the tympanum will appear a panel on which will be cut the name of Our Lady Help of Christians. The doors are almost entirely covered with elaborately wrought iron hinged plates. The front wall of the vestibule, extending from the spire on the right to the baptistry on the left, is finished at a height of thirty-two feet by a paneled balustrade continued across the face of the tower. Beneath this balustrade extends a long arcade of small pointed windows lighting the choir gallery and separated one from another by short ornamental columns. This arcade is also continued around the spire and finds its counterpart in the longer but similar windows of the baptistry on the left, which are separated by the buttresses on the angles of the baptistry wall. The main gable of the auditorium sets back some fifteen feet from the front wall of the vestibule and has been treated in a manner as simple as possible. Its principal feature is a rose window sixteen feet in diameter immediately above the vestibule roof. A single narrow window near the peak is the only other opening in this main gable wall, and its only feature in addition to the rose window is a small octagonal ventilating turret on the left corresponding in position to the spire on the right.

[A more extended and detailed description of the interior of this beautiful church was furnished the writer by Father Callahan, but owing to the limited space allotted to the subject is necessarily omitted.] The plans of the church were drawn by O'Connor & Metcalf, architects, of New York City. The senior member of this firm has achieved quite a reputation as the designer of many of the Catholic churches in and about New York.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. This is situated on South Orange Avenue, in South Orange. It was built in 1862 and has a seating capacity of 200.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE VALLEY, corner of Valley and Nassau Streets, Orange, Rev. W. R. Callan, rector, George D. O'Neill, assistant. The church has been organized for some years and has a successful Sunday School connected with it.

ST. WINAND'S, Henry Street, corner of Cone Street, Orange. Rev. P. A. Wenzel, rector. This is a growing little church of modest pretensions.

[Neither of the above named churches responded to the invitation to furnish data for a history of their organizations.]

SETON HALL COLLEGE, near South Orange Avenue, South Orange. It is located on what was formerly known as Chestnut Ridge and occupies a commanding position, with ample grounds for the use of the students. The college was founded in 1856, at Madison, N. J., by the Most Rev. J. Roosevelt Bayley, D. D., the first Bishop of Newark. During the summer vacation of 1860 it was removed to its present location at South Orange. It was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1861, receiving all the rights and privileges of other colleges in the State. The college buildings are of stone, large and commodious, thoroughly ventilated and provided with every modern convenience for the use of the students. The aim of the faculty is to impart a good education in the highest sense of the word, to train the moral, intellectual and physical being. The health, manners and morals of the students, all of whom are required to live in the college, are objects of constant care. The system of government combines strict discipline with kind and gentle treatment. The students are instructed thoroughly

*He ascribed his return from exile and the place of the church consequent to the fall of Napoleon, to the Blessed Virgin whose help the Christian world had employed with fervent and lasting prayer.

in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church and trained in its practice. The college was named in honor of Archbishop Bayley's aunt, Mother Seton, who introduced the Sisters of Charity into the United States and to whose prayers he attributed the grace of his conversion to the faith.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. This association was the direct outgrowth of a series of meetings held by the well-known evangelists Messrs. Moody and Sankey, in the Park skating rink, in September, 1885, and the wave of spiritual enthusiasm which swept through the surrounding territory at that time. Mr. Moody strongly urged the need of such an association for Orange. Shortly after this, Samuel Colgate invited a parlor conference which was held at his home and the objects and means of promoting such an organization were presented to the invited guests. This was followed by a public meeting in Music Hall, October 15, 1885, which was largely attended and all the preliminary arrangements of the organization effected. At an adjourned meeting a week later, the following gentlemen were chosen as directors: Dr. George Bayles, Walter Hughson, Gilbert Colgate, Joseph C. Davis, Frederick L. Grant, George J. Ferry, John D. Chitter, George A. Newman, Richard M. Colgate, Dr. J. W. Stickler, Arthur D. Chambers, Samuel F. Jayne and John E. Paddock. The board organized by the election of Gilbert Colgate as President, Dr. Stickler, Vice-President, and John D. Cutter, Treasurer.

Measures were at once taken to bring the association into active shape, and on December 12, 1885, the old house standing just east of the North Baptist Church (since removed by the opening of Hickory Street) was secured as the headquarters of the association. E. W. Voorhees was engaged as the general secretary and the active work of the association began. On December 17, 1885, a conference of a number of leading citizens interested in the scheme was held and it was then and there decided to purchase a lot on Main St., the present location. A subscription list was started and in the spring of the following year the sum pledged amounted to $25,000, and it was decided to begin work at once. Ground was broken in June and on January 11, 1887, the building was formally opened and the association took possession of the new home. The building stands well back from the front, affording ample room for any additions that may be required in the future. It

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, ORANGE.

has a gymnasium over fifty feet square, well lighted and ventilated, and equipped with the best modern apparatus. It has two regulation bowling alleys provided with all the requisite conveniences, etc. The reading room is well supplied with the best magazines and papers, and also a large collection of artists' proofs wood engravings, valued at over $3,000. The reading room is free to all. On the third floor is Association Hall, with a seating capacity of about 450, the boys' reading and game room, etc. A chess room on the fourth floor has proved a great attraction and the chess club has played a number of tournaments here which have proved a credit to Orange. In June, 1890, a colored branch of the association was opened in Willow Hall, under the charge of W. T. Plume, which has proved greatly beneficial to this class of people. A branch of the association was started not long after in Orange Valley which has since become detached and self-supporting.

E. W. Voorhees was the first general secretary of the association. He resigned in 1886 and was succeeded the same year by John T. Swift. The latter remained till January, 1888, when he resigned to go as a missionary to Japan. Sumner F. Dudley, his successor, served until September 15, 1890, and was followed by Harold W. Buchanan, who held the position for a year. M. J. Tremery was appointed in March, 1893, and was succeeded by the present incumbent. Gilbert Colgate served as president of the association for two years; Dr. J. W. Stickler, two years; Richard M. Colgate, three years, and was succeeded by Charles T. Kilborne. There are now connected with the association a Banjo, Guitar and Mandolin Club, besides evening classes in book-keeping, penmanship and stenography, bowling club, bicycle club, etc. Frequent entertainments of various kinds are given which are well attended. Although the distinctively religious meetings are confined to the bible class and the men's meetings on Sunday afternoons, yet it is the effort of all connected with the association to throw around the boys and young men that come to the building an elevating and purifying moral atmosphere. The present officers of the association are: President, Charles T. Kilborne; Vice-President, A. W. Brigham; Recording Secretary, David G. Holmes; Treasurer, George T. Seely. Directors.—Charles T. Kilborne, Joseph W. Stickler, Samuel O. Church, Edward Green, C. W. Baldwin, George F. Seeley, E. H. Dutcher, Richard M. Colgate, Dickinson W. Richards, Sumner F. Dudley, I. N. Burdick, David G. Holmes, Wilbur S. Knowles, A. W. Brigham.

CEMETERIES.

The old burial-ground at Newark contained the remains of many of the early settlers of Orange. These have all been removed and the only trace of them now is to be found in a copy of the inscriptions on the tombs, in the possession of the New Jersey Historical Society. The inscriptions on the tombs in the Orange burial-ground are also preserved by this society. The "old cemetery," as it is now known, is located on the corner of Main and Scotland Streets, in the city of Orange. It was deeded to the Mountain Society by Nathaniel Wheeler, one of the first settlers at the mountain. There is only one of the original signers of the Fundamental Agreement—Anthony Olef—buried here. The earliest dates found on any of the tombstones are: Anthony Olive (or Olef), died March 16, 1723, aged 87; Nathaniel Wheeler, died October 4, 1726, aged 87; Esther Wheeler, died March 14, 1732 3, aged 87; Matthew Williams, died November 12, 1732, aged 81; Ruth Williams, died July 27, 1724, aged 67; Samuel Pierson, died May 16, 1730, aged 07; Samuel Ward, died May 15, 1733, aged 52; Dorcas Harrison, died June 25, 1738, aged 76; Ebenezer Lindsley, died November 1, 1743, aged 78. It will be noticed that the first burial took place three years after ground was purchased of Samuel Wheeler on which to erect a place of worship, and Nathaniel Wheeler was the second one buried there, unless, perchance, others were buried there with no tombstone to mark the spot. The original plot contained about one and one-third acres and had a frontage of 132 feet on the highway (now Main Street) and 421 feet on Scotland Street. Two acres adjoining were purchased by the parish in 1792 for £38 2s. This made the frontage 289 feet with a depth of 629 feet. There are over 500 gravestones in this old burying-ground on which the inscriptions are still legible.

ST. MARK'S CEMETERY. This adjoins the old cemetery and appears to form a part of it. The corporation of St. Mark's Church, in November, 1842, bought a lot 86 feet in width on Main Street, lying west and extending south, the same in depth as the old cemetery. The whole plot, including both cemeteries, is left exposed on the east side without enclosure. It will probably not be many years before the graves will be removed and this valuable site lying in the heart of the city will be devoted to business purposes.

ROSEDALE CEMETERY. The necessity for a new burial ground became apparent soon after the organization of the Second Presbyterian—now Brick Church, of East Orange, and what is now known as Rosedale Cemetery was started by a few gentlemen connected with this church. They first purchased a tract of ten acres lying within the boundaries of the present East Orange, in what was formerly known as Dodd Town. They obtained an act of the Legislature incorporating them with simple powers and adequate securities against the encroachments of business enterprise. The act of incorporation was passed November 13, 1840, and was among the first in the State for chartering cemeteries. Three years later an additional purchase of about ten acres was made. The original incorporators were Calvin Dodd, Cyrus Baldwin, Aaron Williams, Timothy W. Mulford, Jabez Pierson, Albert Pierson and William Pierson, Jr. These incorporators were made the original board of managers and the articles of incorporation recite that they shall have power to "take and hold in fee the tract of land situate in the township of Orange, near the residence of Caleb Williams, containing about ten acres, late the property of John Quinby, deceased." The original incorporation of the cemetery was under the title of "The Proprietors of the Orange Cemetery." On March 8, 1844, a supplement to the act of incorporation was passed changing the corporate name to "The Proprietors of Rosedale Cemetery." The original officers were: President, Calvin Dodd; Treasurer, Albert Pierson; Secretary, Cyrus Baldwin. The original act limited the members of the corporation to the owners of lots in the cemetery and provide that they may add other poperty not exceeding thirty acres in the whole. This was found to be entirely inadequate and an act was passed by the Legislature on April 3, 1867, authorizing the acquirement by the corporation of additional land to the extent of seventy-five acres. The act gave the company power to issue bonds to the extent of $30,000, bearing interest at seven per cent. exempt from taxes. The only sources of income to the cemetery are from the sale of lots, the opening of graves and the amounts paid by the lot owners for the care of the lots. The affairs of the company are managed by a board of seven directors chosen annually. Calvin Dodd, the original president of the corporation, was succeeded by William Pierson, Jr. His successors have been Nelson Lindsley, George Lindsley, Thomas S. Root and Charles A. Lighthipe, the present incumbent of the office. George P. Kingsley has been the treasurer since October, 1875. Charles F. Lighthipe is the secretary. The present Board of Directors consists of the following: From Orange.—Charles A. Lighthipe, George P. Kingsley, George Spottiswoode, Horton D. Williams, and William R. Howe. From East Orange.—Elias O. Doremus; and from Montclair.—Frederick Harris, Dr. J. J. H. Love and Philip Doremus.

CHAPTER XV.

CIVIL HISTORY OF ORANGE.

CHANGE FROM TOWNSHIP TO TOWN GOVERNMENT; DIVISION AND ERECTION OF SOUTH, WEST AND EAST ORANGE TOWNSHIPS; CITY CHARTER; MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION; POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS; WATER WORKS; MAYORALITY; CITY CLERKS; EDUCATIONAL; INDUSTRIES; BANKS; THE PRESS; LIBRARIES; ORANGE FREE LIBRARY; NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY; MUSIC HALL; MENDELSSOHN UNION.

THE old form of township government served its purpose during the first half century of its existence. As the town increased in population however, a change in the form of government became necessary, and on Thursday evening, November 17, 1859, a meeting of the citizens of Orange was held at Willow Hall, pursuant to a call of the Township Committee, to consider the propriety of applying to the Legislature for a change in the laws regulating the township government. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Nelson Lindsley. Dr. Babbit was appointed chairman and E. D. Pierson secrerary. A resolution was adopted, introduced by Dr. Pierson, "That it is expedient to take measures for the better government of the town." Another resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five persons who, with the Township Committee, should determine upon some plan to carry out the wishes of the meeting as expressed in the first resolution, and report at a subsequent meeting. This committee consisted of William Pierson, Simeon Harrison, Napoleon Stetson, Isaac J. Everitt, and Jesse Williams. The several matters mentioned in the call for the meeting were taken up and discussed in their order. These embraced the grading of streets, a police and fire department, license for the sale of liquors, division of election districts, etc., which were referred to the committee. A plan was formulated by this committee, application was made to the State Legislature, and on January 31, 1860, an act was approved incorporating the town of Orange, the second section of which defined the boundaries of the town and wards as follows:

"*And be it enacted*, That the said town shall be divided into three wards, as follows, viz.: The first ward shall comprise all the territory lying east of a line commencing at the junction of Centre Street and Clinton Township; thence along the centre of the same to its junction with Harrison Street; thence to the spring near William Crane's, the origin of Parrow's Brook; thence along said brook to Main Street; thence in a direct line to the centre of North Park Street; thence along the centre of said street to the Bloomfield line. The second ward shall comprise the territory lying west and north of the west line of the aforesaid first ward and the centre of Main Street, and of the turnpike road to Livingston Township. All the remaining territory of the town shall constitute the third ward."

The subsequent twenty-one sections of the act pertain to the duties and power of town officers, election of town officers, mode of elections, Common Council, marshal and various other matters connected with the government of the new town. The disintegration of the territory embraced in the old township of Orange began soon after this. South Orange was set off from Clinton, Milburn and Orange, January 26, 1861, and in 1863 a successful effort was made in the Legislature to further divide the township. The year previous, for geographical reasons, the township of Fairmount had been set off. This township included all the mountain district west of Perry Lane. Now the disintegration was

continued and a new line, some distance east of the Valley Road, was made the western boundary line, the intervening district being added to Fairmount and the whole of it called West Orange. The township of East Orange was broken off on a line of few hundred feet west of the Brick Church and continued on a course which ran near the eastern boundary of Rosedale Cemetery to the Bloomfield line. Thus Orange was dispossessed of much of its territory, but it still retained the bulk of population.

The condition of Orange under the old township government is briefly set forth by Rev. James Hoyt in his History of the First Church (published by C. M. Saxton, Barker & Co., 1860), together with suggestions of needed changes: "The first need is a municipal organization of the village or, in lieu of this, some change in the civil administration of the township. In the judgment of many, the exigencies of the village call for the corporate powers of a borough. It can hardly be expected that local interests, which are every year assuming a greater magnitude, should be suitably regarded by the township authorities and a large proportion of their constituents. Many improvements are needed which are not to be looked for at the hands of a town meeting. The want of better sidewalks has furnished a subject for much reasonable complaint on the part of both residents and strangers, and the very imperiousness of this want has, during the last year, induced many of our merchants and others to flag the walks that line their premises. In considerable portions of Main Street and in some of those that intersect it, the footman now finds the comfort of a plank or of something broader and better beneath his feet, and the continuity and connection of these comforts are increasing. During the last summer, for the first time, two water-carts were seen passing up and down our principal thoroughfares, set in motion by private contributors, clarifying the dusty air and relieving the housemaids of no little toil by their showery discharges. Yet, a more liberal and permanent provision for sprinkling the streets is needed. Street lamps are a further desideratum. This will doubtless be supplied ere long, now that the means are furnished by the Orange gas works."

The various improvements under the new form of government were soon forthcoming and one after another, as necessity required, has been introduced, and at the present time there is no city in the State of New Jersey better equipped or better provided with every requisite for comfort and convenience than the city of Orange.

After a few years trial the old charter was found to be inadequate in many respects to meet the changes necessitated by a constantly increasing population. The *Orange Chronicle*, under date of February, 1869, says: "It is proposed to make Orange a city. The reasons assigned are claimed to be the loose, disconnected character of the present charter and its various supplements, as well as the growing state of Orange with its continually increasing population and manufacturing interests."

"The new document provides that where it took three persons to perform the duties of collector of taxes and one treasurer, these will all be performed by one person. The official who performs these duties will be appointed by the Common Council under the new law. The first election under the new charter took place on Tuesday, March 9, 1869. The name given in the charter was the Town of Orange. George J. Ferry was the first mayor elected under the new charter. George Spottiswoode was one of the three elected to the council from the third ward. The first ward was represented by Edward D. Pierson, Jared Porter and Wilberforce Freeman, all republicans. The second ward, David N. Ropes, rep., Henry Enger, rep., and William M. Hart, dem. The third ward, David Beach, dem., George Spottiswoode, dem., Robert McChesney, dem." On April 3, 1872, by an act of the Legislature, the corporate name of the town of Orange was changed to that of the City of Orange, and under the new regime important changes and improvements were made. The town officers continued until the expiration of their terms. The mayor at that time was Edward Austin, and Henry B. Wiggin was the first one elected under the new form of government.

POLICE DEPARTMENT. Previous to 1860 the only officers who were authorized to make arrests for any cause were the sheriff and his deputies and the town constables. With the growth of Orange up to this time there had been a considerable increase in crime, and the necessity for an efficient police

force had become apparent. The condition of Orange at this time is briefly set forth by Dr. Hoyt in his History of the First Church. He says: "In streets unilluminated and untraversed by any kind of night guard the incendiary and the burglar find circumstances not a little favorable to their criminal designs. Successful burglaries have of late been alarmingly frequent and in no case within the writer's knowledge has either the criminal or his plunder been discovered. Impunity has given encouragement to these bold attempts, in which stores, private dwellings and even sleeping rooms have been robbed of their contents while the owners slept. There is also much open dissipation and street drunkenness on which a check would be laid by the vigilance of a well-organized police."

With the incorporation of the town of Orange in 1860 the charter provided for a marshal of police and such patrolmen as might be appointed. For the next ten years, however, the marshal himself comprised the whole police force, he calling on the constables whenever he needed assistance in making arrests. In 1870, soon after the revised charter went into effect extending the powers of the corporation, the Common Council appointed six policemen. There were frequent changes in the marshalship previous to 1881. In that year William McChesney was appointed and has held the position continuously ever since. The number of policemen has been increased from time to time as the needs of the city and increasing crimes and disorders—due largely to the increase in the number of saloons—made necessary. Chief of Police William McChesney, in his annual report for the year ending in May, 1896, gives the present force as: Chief, one detective sergeant, one night sergeant, three roundsmen and twenty-three patrolmen, with seven chancemen. Three patrolmen and six chancemen have been added during the year. He reports 971 arrests, 22 lost children restored, 96 store doors found open, 369½ electric lights out all night and 1,531 out parts of the night. Lost and stolen property amounting to $5,849.60 had been restored to the owners.

ORANGE POLICE STATION.

Prior to 1860 there was no lockup or other place for the detention of prisoners. One of the first acts of the Common Council which came into existence in 1860 was to provide a suitable building for this purpose. It consisted of a one and one-half story frame building, 16 x 24. The lower floor was divided into three rooms, two of which were used as cells. These were so constructed that they were easy of egress as well as ingress, to the prisoners. The windows were covered with iron bars and wire netting. A new building, of which the present one on Centre Street forms a part, was erected in 1871, during the mayoralty of Edward Austin. This building was altered, improved and enlarged in 1895 6, at a cost of $5,000, and is said to be one of the most convenient and best equipped police stations in the county.

THE ORANGE FIRE DEPARTMENT. Spasmodic efforts were made from time to time to organize a fire department in Orange long before it emerged from a country village to a full grown town. The first effort in this direction was made in 1839, just after the destruction by fire of the big shoe factory of Condit & Pierson, involving a loss of about $20,000. The Pioneer Engine Company was organized at that time by Richard Kelsal, of which he was made foreman. A small hand engine was purchased (probably second-hand) which, even in those days, was rather antiquated. It was provided with horizontal brakes which worked from front to rear, worked by eight men at a time who were supplied by relays from the company in order to keep up the pressure. There being no suction, necessitated the forming of a "bucket brigade" for each occasion to keep up the supply of water. The "apparatus" was kept for a long time in the barn in the rear of Abraham Mandeville's house on Main Street. The

"machine" as well as the company lingered for a few years and finally disappeared, there being no further use for either. The disastrous fire of 1855 which destroyed Moses B. Canfield's shoe factory and dwelling, which stood on the present site of the library building, on Main Street, near the First Church. Another effort was made at this time to organize a fire company and devise suitable means for protection. It did not materialize, however, and nothing further was done until the following year, when two more fires occurred which destroyed a large amount of property. This aroused the people and a determined effort was made to organize a fire department, and on December 20, 1856, a bill was introduced in the State Legislature entitled, "An act to incorporate the Orange Fire Department." This was to be under the control of a stock company, with a capital of $10,000, and the Board of Managers were "empowered to admit to all privileges of corporators any individual residing in the township of Orange, but not included in the aforesaid limits, upon his signifying in writing his wish to be so included." The "limits" as defined in the bill were: "Beginning at the junction and running in a straight line to the house of J. B. Cornell, in Prospect Street; thence in a straight line to the house of Philip Ward; thence to Eagle Rock; thence to Ludlow Patton's house; thence to George Wheeler's house; thence to the place of beginning." The bill provided for a "Chief Engineer who shall be appointed by the Board of Managers, and an Assistant Engineer who shall be elected by the firemen." The bill contained nineteen sections; its provisions, however, did not meet with the approval of the community and it was defeated.

In 1857 Henry M. Graham obtained a number of subscriptions and procured in New York a small hand fire engine. The alarming increase of incendiarism and the want of sufficient and convenient supplies of water produced a reaction. As the engine had not been paid for, it was sent back to New York and the company soon after disbanded.

Although fires were of frequent occurrence, it was not until July 11, 1865, that the ordinance for the creation of a fire department was finally passed. It provided for a chief engineer, one or more assistant engineers "and such engine men, hose men, hook and ladder men and bucket men as may be necessary." Richard A. Terhune was appointed chief engineer and Charles W. Banta, assistant. Mr. Terhune was succeeded the following year by Charles F. Arcularius as chief engineer. The first company organized was that of Liberty Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, and the first fire apparatus purchased was for the equipment of this company. In accordance with a resolution of the council, passed May 6, 1867, three cisterns were built along the line of Parrow Brook, which were subsequently increased to thirteen. These were of uniform size and were expected to hold about 30,000 gallons each. After the introduction of the regular water supply these were no longer used.

The first steamer company was organized May 8, 1868, known as the Watchung Engine Company. There was considerable opposition to the organization and Wilberforce Freeman, who was then running for council, was elected by a large majority because of his advocacy of this movement. About the same time an ordinance was passed prohibiting the erection of any frame building fronting on Main Street, between High and Park Streets. An amendment was subsequently passed limiting the prohibition to 250 feet from Main Street. A "Dennison" steamer was purchased, against the wishes of Mr. Arcularius, in consequence of which he resigned July 17, 1868, and was succeeded by Robert F. Birdsall. During his administration the "Dennison" steamer was found to be defective and was overhauled and rebuilt by the Gould Manufacturing Co., of Newark. Mr. Birdsall resigned July 19, 1870, and David J. O'Neil was appointed to fill the vacancy. Relief Engine Company, No. 2, was organized October 4, 1869, and the Valley Engine Company, No. 3, on January 3, 1870, and Llewellyn Hose Company was organized November 20, 1871. During the summer and autumn of 1869, a suitable building for the use of the fire department was erected on Canfield Street. A tablet on the front of this building contains the following inscription:

Orange Fire Department.
Robert F. Birdsall, Chief.
George J. Ferry, Mayor.
Henry W. Egner, J. B. Porter, George Spottiswoode, Fire Committee.

In 1873 the paid fire department was organized under Chief Engineer John J. Fell, who succeeded Mr. O'Neil in 1871. Another steamer was added, with hose carriage, and horses were then first used for drawing the apparatus. The department at this time consisted of fifty-nine members, but after the establishment of the new water works it was found that a sufficient pressure could be obtained by gravity, thus dispensing with the steamers and reducing the membership of the companies. Thomas Harrup was appointed chief engineer of the department in September, 1875. With the exception of a slight intermission he held the position until March, 1881. Charles Dodd served from that time until 1884, when Mr. Harrup was again appointed, continuing in office until February, 1887, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, James W. Hodgkinson. Improvements and additions have been made in the department since 1887 and it is now one of the best equipped fire departments in the State. The Gamewell system of fire alarm telegraph was introduced in 1887 and in May, 1893, a transmitter box was placed in the Canfield Street engine house and the city was sub-divided into smaller districts.

WATER WORKS. The question of water supply for the city of Orange was under consideration for many years before any definite plan was decided upon. As early as 1869 a committee appointed by the Common Council examined all the streams within three miles of Orange and tested the capacity of several springs in what was known as "Ropes' Swamp." They made a report to the Common Council, but no steps were taken by them toward obtaining a supply. Other committees were appointed and various plans suggested during the next few years, but nothing came of it. A company was organized and incorporated, known as the Orange Water Company, and on December 13, 1880, the books of the company were opened and 1,380 shares were subscribed for and a Board of Directors elected on the 30th of December following. The plan submitted by the company was objected to by the citizens and no action was taken. At a meeting of the Common Council held March 28, 1883, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a Water Commission composed of two citizens of each ward. The following persons were appointed by Mayor Hartford: H. A. Harvey, David Dodd, John Gill, George Spottiswoode, A. M. Matthews and David Beach. This commission made a careful examination of the various sources of supply and finally recommended the west branch of the Rahway River as affording better facilities for a permanent water supply than any other. They recommended that the works be built by the city and that the supply be obtained from this source. They also recommended bonding the city for $400,000 to construct the works. These recommendations were adopted and, later, an ordinance passed for the appointment of a water committee, engineers, etc., to prosecute the work. William B. Rider was appointed engineer and work was at once commenced. On February 1, 1884, he made his final report to the city authorities who accepted the works, and on the 22d of February, the capacity and efficiency of the works were tested in the city of Orange, to the satisfaction of the "City Fathers," as well as the fire department and thousands of spectators.

The reservoir from which the city is now supplied is situated on the west branch of the Rahway River, between the First and Second Mountains. The works consist of a large storage reservoir, with the necessary arrangement of gates, pipes, screens, gate-houses and waste weir, also a main supply pipe, or aqueduct, and street mains, with gates, hydrants and other fixtures. The quantity of land taken for reservoir purposes is 100.65 acres; quantity flowed, 65.647 acres. The dam is situated about 1,000 feet north of South Orange Avenue. It is 832 feet long from the westerly end to the overflow. It is twenty feet wide on the top, with a suitable slope on each side to insure strength and stability. Through the entire length of the embankment is a cemented wall ten feet thick at the base, one and one-half feet thick at the top and two feet above the flowage line. The total storage capacity is about four hundred and seventy millions of gallons. The overflow above original bed of brook, 36 feet; top of flow line above railroad at Cone Street depot, 142 feet. The main pipe is sixteen inches, inside diameter, excepting through the dam. The thickness of the pipe has been graded so as to correspond with the different heads of pressure in different localities. The whole line is laid so that the top is four feet below the surface of the ground, except at such points where the undulating surface required greater

or less depth. At each summit is placed an air valve. Blow-outs have been scattered along the line for clearing the pipe when necessary and gates have been set at different points to shut off the water for repairs, etc.

Hydrants are set near the street corners and along the lines of the streets, so that nearly every point within the city limits can be covered with two hundred and fifty feet of hose. All the hydrants have two nozzles, except in the business centre or near schools, churches, manufactories or public buildings, where they have three nozzles, and all are provided with a six inch inlet. All the distribution pipes are of such sizes as to afford protection against fire, at every place where the pipes are laid or to which they may be extended. The estimate for pipe was 185,645 feet and only 170,811.15 were found actually necessary to be laid; 116 gates were increased to 133, while but 183 hydrants were put in out of 200 estimated. The contractors were Messrs. Freel & McNamee, builders of the dam, and Mr. F. C. O'Reilly, who laid all the pipe.

MAYORS OF ORANGE, 1860-1896.

It was eminently fitting that the first and second mayors of Orange—William Pierson and Stephen W. Tichenor—should be chosen from the descendants of the Founders of the Oranges, to lay the foundation of the new town which, in a few years, was to become a thriving, populous city. The first one, Dr. William Pierson, was a descendant of Thomas Pierson, the Newark ancestor, and his personal record will be found in the history of this family, under the head of "The Founders of the Oranges and Their Descendants." Stephen W. Tichenor, the second mayor, was elected in 1863. He was a descendant of Martin Tichenor, one of the signers of the "Fundamental Agreement," in 1666 The Tichenors were among the original members of the Mountain Society and have resided at the mountain for more than one hundred and fifty years. Ten mayors have succeeded Mr. Tichenor, all of whom may be classed among the "Builders of the Oranges." These were: David N. Ropes, 1864–65; Edward H. Ensign, 1866–67; George J. Ferry, 1868–70; Edward Austen, 1871 73; Henry B. Wiggin, 1874; Henry W. Egner, 1875–77; George H. Hartford, 1878–84; Henry H. Truman, 1890 92; Lawrence T. Fell, 1893–94, and John Gill, the present incumbent. The record of David N. Ropes, who served from 1864 to 1865, will be found under a separate head. Edward H. Ensign, a democrat, nominated by both parties, served from 1866 to 1867.

GEORGE J. FERRY. The administration of Mr. Ferry, the fifth mayor of Orange, covered two terms—from 1868 to 1870, inclusive. He received the unanimous support of both parties and was elected without opposition. Referring to his nomination for a second term, the *Chronicle* said: "The unanimous choice of George J. Ferry to serve again in the mayoralty is an instance of good, sound sense. No better selection could be made." The new charter, recently enacted by the Legislature, went into effect in March of that year. Referring to this, Mayor Ferry said in his message: "Let me remind you that greater powers conferred bring increased responsibilities. Officers heretofore elected by the people are now to be appointed by you. Upon your judicious selection depends the faithful management and care of the finances, the peace and good order of the town, and the proper observance of the law." The introduction of the Telford system of roads was begun during his administration. Of this he says: "Good roads will not only conduce to the comfort, but the healthfulness of the town. I go further and say it will not only contribute to the physical improvement, but to the moral elevation of the people." It is noteworthy that the name of Ferry is from the French *Ferré*, meaning the constructor of a *stone road*. The Board of Education and a well-organized Fire Department were both established under the administration of Mayor Ferry. A tablet placed on the first building erected for the use of the Fire Department has inscribed on it: "George J. Ferry, Mayor."

George J. Ferry was born in Bethel, Conn., November 28, 1830. He came to Orange in 1865. Previous to this he had been for many years identified with the Methodist church, also with religious and benevolent works of various kinds. The organization of the Calvary M. E. Church of East Orange

was largely due to his efforts and he was a generous contributor to the beautiful new church edifice. He was noted for his great liberality, and churches, schools and every kind of benevolent organization received his earnest support during his long residence in Essex County.

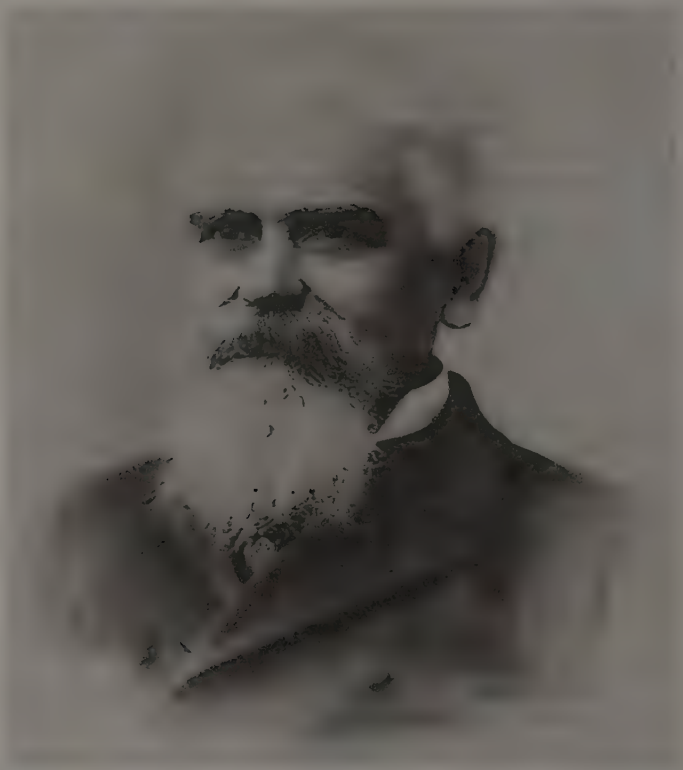
EDWARD AUSTEN succeeded Mr. Ferry and was the unanimous choice of both parties. He served three terms—1871 2 3. He was a man of good administrative ability and enjoyed the confidence of the people. In his annual message he laid great stress upon the matter of drainage and water supply, recommending immediate action as a wise sanitary measure. The entire bonded indebtedness of the city at this time was only $175,000.

HENRY B. WIGGIN, a democrat, succeeded Mr. Austen, receiving the nomination of both parties in 1874. He was a New York business man but had been educated as a Baptist minister. His administration was satisfactory to the people.

HENRY W. EGNER, his successor, served two terms 1875 77. Referring to his nomination for a second term, the *Chronicle* says: "There has been little in his administration to criticise and many things to commend. He was the only candidate nominated in 1876."

GEORGE HUNTINGTON HARTFORD, ninth mayor of Orange, 1878 to 1889, inclusive. The record of George H. Hartford as mayor of the city of Orange will stand for all time as one of the cleanest and purest of that of any official who has ever filled a similar position in the State of New Jersey. His record shows that he was absolutely *sans peur et sans reproche*. He was elected as a democrat, but he discharged his duties as the servant of the people, to whom he recognized his accountability. In the spring of 1878 the managers of the Democratic Convention in Orange were looking for an available candidate. Mr. Hartford had never taken any part in politics, and was known to them simply as a democrat and successful manager of one of the largest business corporations in the country. He was waited upon by a committee from the convention then in session and tendered the mayoralty nomination. He at first declined the honor, but when pressed to accept and reminded that he owed a duty to his fellow-citizens as well as to his party, he waived all personal considerations and placed himself in the hands of his friends. He was elected by a large majority and re-elected annually for a period of twelve years, nine years of this time without any opposing candidate. He did not enter upon his duties as a great *reformer*, but accepted the condition of affairs and aimed at effecting a clean administration by preventing irregularities or abuses of power rather than by radical changes or by testing experimental theories. He relied on his veto to defeat any questionable measure rather than on his power to effect great reforms. He was progressive, but never aggressive. Wisdom, tact and foresight characterized all his acts. With his associates in the Common Council he was kind, courteous, affable, but *firm*. A man of sterling honesty and incorruptible integrity, he would never sanction any measure that would not stand the most rigid investigation.

It is a noteworthy fact that with the beginning of his administration, specie payment was resumed by the nation after a lapse of seventeen years, and during the whole of Mr. Hartford's administration the city of Orange enjoyed a remarkable degree of financial prosperity, and property steadily advanced during this entire period. The two most important measures adopted, of which he was an earnest advocate and to which he gave his official signature, were the present system of water supply and the substitution of electricity for gas for lighting the city. The subject of water supply had been a matter of discussion for many years and various projects had been submitted to the Common Council. Mr. Hartford made a careful investigation of each and finally recommended the adoption of the present system. The system of lighting the city by gas was found to be entirely inadequate to meet the wants of the increasing population, and many of the outlying districts were very poorly lighted. The gas companies were unable or unwilling to extend their facilities to meet the increasing demands. Mr. Hartford, therefore, induced the organization of a local electric company in which he had no personal interest, and the work was immediately begun and carried forward with considerable industry, and Orange is now one of the best lighted cities in the State of New Jersey. The system of public schools and the cause of education found in Mr. Hartford a warm advocate and, with due regard to economy,



GEORGE H. HARTFORD.

every necessary and important improvement received not only his official sanction, but as far as consistent with his position, his earnest support. When, in 1890, Mr. Hartford received for the thirteenth time the nomination, the *Orange Chronicle* (non-partisan) said: "It is hardly possible for the republican nominee to defeat him, even admitting that the democratic party is divided." New influences, however, were at work and these, together with the divisions in the democratic ranks, caused his defeat, much to the regret of the better class of citizens who care more for the honest administration of affairs than for party success.

Mr. Hartford was born in Augusta, Maine, September 5, 1833. His grandfather, Daniel Hartford, a native of England, had emigrated the latter part of the eighteenth century to New Market, N. H., and afterwards settled in Augusta, where Mr. Hartford's father, J. Brackett Hartford, was also born. The Hartford family (whose origin is indicated by the *Arms*—"Azure, three chevrons between as many harts' heads caboosed or. *Crest*—A parrot's head gules, between two wings vert."), were landed proprietors in the counties of Kent, Bedfordshire and Cheshire. Mr. Hartford's mother, Martha M. Soren, was the daughter of John Johnston Soren, of Boston, and was born in London, England, in 1799, while her parents were on a visit to that country. Mr. Hartford was educated in the public and private schools in Augusta. His first practical business training was received in a dry goods house in Boston, where he remained for several years. From Boston he went to St. Louis, where he was in the leather business for two years. He returned to the East and in 1860 came to New York where he engaged in the tea business, and in 1869 became connected with the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., and for twenty-seven years has been actively engaged in directing the affairs of that Company. Mr. Hartford moved to Orange in 1866 and in 1870 bought a handsome residence on Ridge Street, where he has since resided. Mr. Hartford married Josephine Ludlum, daughter of David Sweeney Ludlum, of Goshen, N. Y. William Ludlum, the ancestor, was one of the twenty-four persons who, in 1721, made a conveyance to John Everitt and Samuel Clows of one-sixth part of all the lands contained in the village plot of what is now Goshen, that being a part of the Wawayanda Patent. William Ludlum was one of the original settlers of the present village of Goshen. The children of George H. and Josephine (Ludlum) Hartford are George L., Minnie, Edward V., John A. and Marie Louise.

HENRY H. TRUMAN, who served from 1890 to 1892, was nominated by the republican party as an opposition candidate and elected. This was the first time that politics had exercised any important influence in the election of mayor. New issues had arisen, however, and a strong feeling was manifested between the two parties. The system of drainage and sewerage, involving a large outlay of money by the city, had become an important issue and there was a division of opinion as to the best means to accomplish the ends. Referring to this matter in his message, Mayor Truman said: "I would suggest that you appoint a special committee, composed of members of the council, whose duty it shall be to appear before the Legislature to urge its passage by the Senate and to instruct your senator and assemblyman to take such measures as will facilitate the passage of the bill." He recommends that great care be taken in awarding the contracts "in order that no criticism may arise that the work has been unfairly or improperly awarded." He reminds the council that "while it is desirable to promote such undertakings as will benefit the city-at-large, it will be well to be moderate in outlays." Mayor Truman aimed to carry forward the various improvements which were then being made, to the best of his ability. The democratic party, however, believing they could improve on his methods, elected their candidate to succeed him. Mr. Truman is a native of Greenwich, Conn., born there in 1847. He came to Orange in 1885 and built a house on the corner of Lincoln and Highland Avenues. He has been active in religious work and especially that of the Y. M. C. A., in Orange Valley. He is Senior Warden of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, at Montrose Park. He is a member of the New England Society, of Orange, and of the various clubs and local organizations.

LAWRENCE T. FELL, a life-long democrat, succeeded Mr. Truman. He continued the work begun under the administration of his predecessor, which he pushed forward with great vigor and earnestness. He was naturally interested in every improvement which was being made, for he had grown up with the

town and knew its needs from his childhood up. He was born in East Orange in 1845 and received his education at the public school. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the navy and served until the close of the war. After his return he engaged in the hatting trade for some years. He was made factory inspector for the State in 1887, under a new law recently enacted. He has been an active worker in the democratic party, for many years serving as a member of the County Committee and in other positions. He was sent as a delegate to the National Convention that nominated Gen. Hancock for President.

HON. JOHN GILL, twelfth mayor of Orange, 1894–1896, was nominated by the republicans in 1895, and led his party to victory. He has just entered upon his second term, having been re-elected in the spring of 1896. Since the incorporation of Orange as a town, January 31, 1860, its affairs have never been administered in a more business-like or satisfactory manner than during the past two years ending April, 1896. Mayor Gill, although the nominee of the republican party, has won the respect of his fellow-citizens by his fearless, impartial and conscientious discharge of the duties of his office. The ancestors of Mayor Gill were among the founders of the Republic and were noted for their strong sense of justice, their loyalty to the mother government during the colonial period, and their intense patriotism during the War of the Revolution. The history of the Gill or Gyll family is easily traced to the tenth century. "The name of Gill," says Campen in his *Britannia*, "means valley, and has been variously spelled according to the fluctuations of orthography in different ages." Ellis, in his *Domesday-Book*, shows that a family of this name held lands in Yorkshire, England, antecedent to the Norman invasion. The barony and property of Gille's land, in Cumberland, prior to the Conquest, belonged to Bueth Gille, and was confiscated by William the Conqueror, who granted them to Hubert, one of his followers. Hubert assumed the name of the original proprietor and styled himself De Vaux, which is the French for valley and is synonymous with Gill. The motto borne on the family Arms was *Virtutis gloria merces*.

John Gill, who was of Salisbury, Mass., in 1638, is the founder of the Stoughton or Cantor branch of the Gill family. He married, May 3, 1645, Phebe, daughter of Isaac Buswell, and had issue, Elizabeth, born January 8, 1646; John, born October 10, 1647; Phebe, born January 6, 1650; Samuel, born January 5, 1652; Sarah, born June 27, 1654; *Moses*, born December 26, 1656; Benjamin, Isaac.

Moses Gill (1), son of John and Phebe (Buswell) Gill, was born December 26, 1656. He took the oath of fidelity with his brother Samuel, March 25, 1678. He was one of the original settlers of Stoughton, now known as Canton, Mass. He received his lease from the Indians, March 23, 1705. He died before 1716. He married Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Mary Estey, of Topsfield, Mass. Mary Estey was one of the victims of the "Salem Witchcraft," who was brutally tortured to death, yet refused to plead guilty. The children of Moses and Sarah (Estey) Gill were *Moses* and *Benjamin* and his two daughters.

Moses Gill (2), son of Moses (1) and Sarah (Estey) Gill, was born about 1699. He was the first representative to the General Court (incorporated 1726), in 1731–33, and again in 1737. He was afterwards Lieutenant-Governor and Governor of Massachusetts. He had no children of his own, but adopted a son of his brother.

Benjamin Gill, brother of Governor Moses Gill, and youngest son of Moses and Sarah (Estey) Gill, was born about 1701. He married, first, Abigail Fales; second, Abigail Fisher. By the second marriage he had a son, *Benjamin*, born June 2, 1730.

Col. Benjamin Gill, son of Benjamin and Abigail (Fisher) Gill, was born in Canton, June 2, 1730, died April 23, 1807. He married, January 9, 1752, Bethia Wentworth, born June 23, 1732. She died March 22, 1817. He was actively engaged in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the town and church; was deacon 1768, selectman 1776, and also represented the town in the General Court. He was Lieutenant of Militia, 1766; Captain, 1773; in November, 1774, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of Leonard Robinson's regiment, and in 1775 was elected Colonel, the highest military rank in the town. He was present with his regiment at the Battle of Bemis Heights and surrender of Burgoyne, and on

his return home gave a grand dinner at his house to the officers of his regiment, the principal men of the town being among the invited guests. He had issue Elijah, born 1752; Rebecca, born 1755; Bethuah, born 1758; Benjamin, born 1760; Sarah, born 1762; Catharine, born 1764; Sarah, born 1767; Polly, born 1769; *John*, born March, 1772.

John Gill (1), son of Col. Benjamin and Bethia (Wentworth) Gill, was born March, 1772, at Canton, Mass., died April 19, 1816. Married Mary Wilkington and had among other children, sons, *Ira*, Howard, Nathan, Charles.

Ira Gill, son of John and Mary (Wilkington) Gill, was born in Canton, Mass., in 1796. He removed at an early age to Walpole, a sub-division of the old town of Dedham, Mass., where he learned the trade of hat making. He began the manufacture of fur-napped hats in 1823, and changed, later, to fur felt. He was the successor of Rand & Hooper and in 1804 was the oldest living manufacturer in the town and his firm was the second largest manufacturer of hats in the country. He was the inventor of the hat-forming machine which bears his name, and by this means largely increased the production and facilitated the manufacture of fur hats. He was a man of large and liberal ideas and probably did more to advance the hat industry than any man of his period. He married Caroline, daughter of Uriah Billings, of Walpole, Mass., and had among other children, a son *John*.

HON. JOHN GILL, MAYOR OF ORANGE.

JOHN GILL, son of Ira and Caroline (Billings) Gill, was born in Walpole, Mass., November 28, 1835. He attended the public and private schools of his native town and was prepared for college at the well-known "Allen" school. Instead of entering upon a collegiate course he decided to go into business, and on attaining his majority became associated with his father in the manufacture of hats and later, in hat-forming. Mr. Gill came to Orange in 1872 and with his brother established the hat-forming shop on Lumber Street, now Essex Avenue, under the firm name of J. & G. H. Gill. His brother retired in 1892; the firm has since continued under the name of John Gill. Mr. Gill has been prominent in the public affairs of Orange for nearly twenty years. He served ten years on the Board of Education and filled an unexpired term as president, and represented his district in the State Legislature four terms 1879 80, 1883, 1888. He received the republican nomination for mayor of the city of Orange in the spring of 1894, beating his democratic opponent by 800 votes, representing a gain of 1,200, the city usually going democratic by a majority of about 400. The Orange *Journal*, in reviewing Mr. Gill's public career, says: "As a school commissioner he was indefatigable in his efforts to improve the schools of the city, and made one of the best members who ever sat in the board. As assemblyman, Mr. Gill served the district he represented with conspicuous ability and constant fidelity; no member of the Essex County delegation stood higher than he did. He also gave much labor and thought to the introduction of the water supply of this city as one of the water commissioners, and the economical way in which that great public improvement was made—the work having been done well within the estimate contrasts strongly with the introduction of the sewer system which cost

RESIDENCE OF MAYOR GILL, ORANGE.

nearly twice the original estimate. Mr. Gill is, therefore, eminently fitted for the office to which he has been nominated. His long residence and successful business career in this city, his experience in the Board of Education and his legislative experience fit him admirably to discharge the duties of Mayor in a way to conserve the highest welfare of the city." It is also further stated that "he assumed the duties of office perfectly free and untrammeled by pledge or promise," that "he is a man of independent views who does his own thinking."

Mr. Gill is a member and trustee of the old First Presbyterian Church, of Orange, and is also a member of Union Lodge, F. & A. M., and Orange Chapter, R. A. M. He married Ellen Metcalf, daughter of David Metcalf, of Wrentham, Mass., a descendant of Michael Metcalf, the emigrant ancestor, born in Tallerford, County of Norfolk, England, 1586, who was admitted a townsman at Dedham, Mass., July 14, 1637, joined the church 1639, selectman 1641. His name is first on the committee chosen to "contrive the fabricke of a meeting house." The issue of the marriage is three children. Two of these Emlyn Metcalf and George Metcalf—are the founders of the Gill Engraving Co. Rev. Charles Gill, the third son, is a graduate of Yale and is now a missionary to China.

THE CITY CLERKS have been: Charles J. Harrison, 1860–62; Ira Canfield, Jr., 1863; Mark A. Ward, 1864–65, 1867; Caleb P. Williams, 1866–69; W. Wallace Snyder, 1870; Horace Stetson, 1871 to 1894; Alpheus Struble, 1895 96.

INDUSTRIES.

The local industries have been an important feature and have added materially to the wealth of Orange for more than a hundred years. When the first settlers took up their land near the mountain they found it heavily wooded with oak, ash, hemlock and other trees, which, instead of being used for firewood, formed the basis of the several early industries which were carried on in connection with farming. The oak and ash were used for cooperage purposes, and the manufacture of staves and headings proved a source of revenue to the farmers for many years while clearing their land. These staves and headings were manufactured into sugar and molasses hogsheads and shipped to the West Indies and other parts of the civilized world. This continued until the introduction of saw mills, but up to within a quarter of a century a large local trade was carried on in the manufacture of cider barrels for use in the shipment of the large quantities of cider for which Orange was at one time famous.

TANNERIES AND SHOEMAKING. The construction of the first led to the establishment of the second. While the land was being cleared it was discovered that there was an abundant supply of hemlock trees which could be utilized for tanning, and a number of tanneries were established at an early period. This led to the manufacture of shoes, and these two industries went hand in hand for many years until the woods were stripped of their timber. One of the largest tanneries was that of Matthew Williams, who carried on the business successfully for a number of years. Large quantities of oak bark were exported during this period. The tanneries were given up soon after the hemlock and oak bark had become scarce. There were two or three small tanneries farther down the valley, along the banks of the upper Rahway River, which, like the others, succumbed to the necessities of the time.

BOOTS AND SHOES. The manufacture of boots and shoes in Orange began soon after the Revolution and was the natural outgrowth of the tanneries, which provided the raw material; they continued to exist, however, long after the tanneries disappeared. The "manufactories" were primitive affairs and consisted of a number of small shops, the proprietors of which employed a few journeymen and apprentices. The goods were transported to New York and Philadelphia, packed in hogsheads and bags. A number of small manufacturers had their shops on their own premises and some of these, who were afterwards "well-to-do," were accustomed to make up a small stock of shoes, which they packed in a sack thrown across their back, tramping all the way to New York, where they disposed of their stock and returned the same day. A brisk trade was done during the War of 1812 15 in the manufacture of army shoes. The goods at this time were generally coarse, but as the demand increased for a finer class of goods, these were produced in large quantities and an extensive trade with the West and South was carried on

for a number of years. The panic of '57 crippled a number of the manufacturers and they were obliged to suspend. The breaking out of the Civil War proved a serious loss to those who had been doing business in the Southern States. The manufacture of army shoes gave quite an impetus to the trade until the close of the war. After this the large manufacturers of the East, with their improved machinery and other facilities, drew the trade from this and other small towns. The business became unprofitable and the few remaining ones removed elsewhere.

MANUFACTURE OF HATS. This industry, which began in Orange over one hundred years ago, has completely overshadowed all others and Orange has become one of the great hat manufacturing centres of the country. The quality of the materials used and the finished production are second to none, either in this country or in Europe. Other industries which, in their time, contributed naturally to the growth of the Oranges, have come and gone, while the hat industry has steadily increased and grown apace with the constantly increasing demands of the country. To what extent it has added to the wealth of the Oranges can only be estimated by comparing the past with the present. It is probable that the manufacture of hats began in Newark shortly after the close of the Revolution. In 1830 it was one of the leading industries of the town, there being at that time in Newark nine hat factories, with a capital of $106,000, employing 487 hands, paying in wages $142,000, the annual product amounting to $551,700.

Those who first began the manufacture of hats within the present limits of the Oranges probably learned their trade of the Newark manufacturers. James Condit is said to have been the pioneer manufacturer of fur hats in what is now the city of Orange. He began in a small way about 1785 or 1790. His shop was in Centre Street, over Parrow Brook. He was succeeded by a man named Haslet. Cyrus Jones, of East Orange, who served a seven years' apprenticeship with Joseph Banks, of Newark, began the manufacture of hats on his own account about 1790, on the west side of Main Street, at the East Orange Junction. Condit and Jones were the leading manufacturers for some years. Israel Hedden, Lewis Williams, —— Griffin, Stephen Stetson, Albert Tichenor and John Stryker were among those engaged in the business more than half a century ago. The end of the second half century shows a large increase in the amount of capital invested, the number of hands employed and the annual production of goods. In 1854 there were 29 shops, employing 457 men as follows; N. Stetson, 40; P. J. Bodwell, 10; A. R. Tichenor, 30; Sheppard & Coppenger, 13; McChesney & Co., 27; Quinby & Northrop, 25; C. A. Lighthipe & Co., 21; John Matthews, 35; Van Houten & Williams, 19; George Oven, 10; —— Stokes, 30; George Harrison, 25; Aaron Lyon, 12; Jacob Kent, 4; —— Campbell, 4; Piece Shop, 12; William Stone, 12; Quinby & Smith, 20; Jesse Williams, 10; Ambrose, Condit & Whitney, 30; —— Hathaway, 6; William Anderson, 6; J. M. Hogan, 18. In addition to these there were 50 or 60 "color men." There were also 225 females employed, included under the general head of trimming. The weekly output of these shops was 3,750 dozen hats, or 195,000 dozen per annum. The average price paid for the labor performed on each day was $3, or $585,000 per annum.

Up to about 1850 fur hats in this locality were made entirely by hand. The introduction of machinery began with the Wells hat-forming machine, with the Taylor improvements, about 1846. One machine could do the work of about 30 or 40 men. It was first introduced here about 1850 and gradually forced the small firms out of business. The Gill machine, patented by Ira Gill, of Walpole, Mass., (father of the present Mayor of Orange), in 1857, continuing in force with the renewal for twenty-four years, gradually supplanted the first invention. It was radically different from the Wells machine in construction, method of operation and in the results accomplished, and yet the owners of the Wells patent claimed that it was an infringement on their machine, and years of litigation with the expenditure of immense sums of money was the result. The plan of the owners of the Wells machine was to monopolize the trade and limit the number of machines to 72 for all the manufacturers in Danbury, Conn., New York City, Philadelphia, Boston and the Oranges. Hundreds of the Gill machines are now in use, thirty-five being in constant use in the Oranges, with a capacity for producing one thousand dozen hats a day. Probably the best average production of the several firms engaged in the business in the Oranges was in 1892-3, and this is taken as a basis, as the great business depression throughout

the country since that period has materially affected the output here as well as elsewhere. The firms then engaged in the business in the Oranges (most of whom, with some slight changes, still continue) were: McChesney & Fischer, Austin Drew & Co., F. Berg & Co., Connett, Read & Co., Cummings, Matthews & Co., Puff & Youmans, McGall Brothers, No Name Hat Manufacturing Company, Porter, Crofut & Hodgkinson, William Clorer, John J. Perine, C. B. Rutan & Co., James Young & Son, Harrop, Gist & Co., Henry Smith & Son, Thomas Walker, Crowe, Quinlan & Moore, August Brandies, Brennan & Carr, John Otterbein, Edwin B. Whiting. The number of regular firms engaged in the manufacture of hats is 21. This does not include what are known as the "buckeye" shops—of which there are a number over the mountain, in West Orange and elsewhere—where hats are simply sized for the regular shops. The approximate value of the several plants is $1,091,575; the number of hands employed, 3,722; annual production, taking that of 1892–3 as a basis, 397,850 dozen, or a total of 4,774,200 hats, with a total valuation of $4,849,940.

BANKS.

ORANGE NATIONAL BANK. There is probably no town or city in the State of New Jersey better provided with banking facilities at the present time than the city of Orange. Previous to the twenties, the people were wholly dependent on Newark. The first movement to organize a bank in Orange took shape in 1826 when "An Act to incorporate the Orange Bank, in the County of Essex," was passed by the Legislature on February 26. No definite action was taken, however, for the next two years. On April 12, 1828, a meeting for organization was held at the house of Daniel Kilburn and an organization effected by the election of the following directors: Stephen D. Day, Joel Harrison, John Dean, Daniel Smith, Allen Dodd, Zenas S. Crane, James Camp, William Pierson, Jr. (father of the present Dr. Pierson), John M. Lindsley, Stephen Condit and Jeptha Baldwin. At this meeting Stephen D. Day was elected President; William Munn was chosen cashier and continued in office until his death, in 1846. The first instalment of the capital stock was called in which, by the act of incorporation, was fixed at $100,000. On April 28, 1828, it was resolved that the first instalment of $10,000 be deposited in the Newark banks, $5,000 in each. The house of Ephraim Perry, on Main Street, later known as the house of A. H. Freeman, was leased and business conducted there for the first year. In March, 1829, a lot was purchased from John M. Lindsley, 60 x 100 feet in size, the present site of the bank. The price paid was $300, or $5 per front foot, the present value of which is about $350 per front foot. A brick building was erected on the lot, at a cost of $4,187.42. A supplement to the act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature, March 10, 1836, increasing the capital stock of the bank to $300,000. On May 6, 1865, the bank was reorganized as a National bank, the capital being fixed at $200,000.

ORANGE NATIONAL BANK.

Stephen D. Day continued as President until October 1, 1852, when he resigned on account of the feebleness of age. He was succeeded by Dr. Daniel Babbit, who continued until January 8, 1862, when he resigned and Charles A. Lighthipe was elected to succeed him. He continued as its President for twenty-three years, resigning January 13, 1885, and Thomas J. Smith, for many years cashier, was elected in his place. He resigned October 27, 1893, and the position has since been filled by Charles M. Decker, one of the most successful business men in the State of New Jersey. Charles G. Rockwood succeeded William Munn as cashier in 1846, followed by William H. Vermilye, from 1849 to 1869. Thomas

J. Smith was cashier from this time forward until he was elected President, when his brother, J. Warren Smith, the present cashier, was elected in his place. The present Board of Directors of the bank consists of John L. Blake, Charles M. Decker, Abijah F. Tillou, Charles Williams, William Pierson, George Spottiswoode and J. Warren Smith. On January 10, 1894, Dr. William Pierson was elected Vice-President, he being the first ever elected to that position. The old bank building which had served its purpose for sixty years, was found be be inadequate to meet the demand for increased space and more modern conveniences. Plans for a new building were adopted in the spring of 1890 and work was soon after begun. The building was completed and occupied by the bank, February 23, 1892. The exterior of the building is of Indiana stone, four stories in height. The interior arrangements are very fine. The floors are tiled, Mexican onyx partition bases, plate glass and nickel fittings, etc. The upper stories are rented for offices and are provided with every modern convenience, including elevator, etc. This is said to be one of the finest bank buildings in the State. The total cost was about $100,000.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK. This bank was organized in January, 1892, under the general banking laws of the United States, the capital stock being fixed at $100,000. The incorporators were: Charles A. Lindsley, E. A. Everitt, John C. Conover, Charles H. Ely, George Lethbridge, Fred Berg, Jr., Edgar M. Taylor, Thomas M. Cusack, Ambrose M. Matthews. The first meeting for the election of officers and directors was held at the office of S. & C. A. Lindsley, 25 Cone Street, on the evening of January 20, 1892. The following gentlemen were elected directors: A. M. Matthews, John C. Conover, Edward A. Everitt, Edgar M. Taylor, George Lethbridge, Fred Berg, Jr., Charles H. Ely, Thomas A. Cusack and Charles A Lindsley. At a subsequent meeting, Mr. Lethbridge resigned and Dr. J. W. Stickler was elected to fill the vacancy. Ambrose M. Matthews was elected President; Edward A. Everitt, Vice-President, and Charles A. Lindsley, Secretary. Charles H. Ely received the appointment of cashier and E. O. Thompson, book-keeper. Mr. Ely held for a time the dual position of cashier and teller. W. S. Grinsted is the present teller. The present directors (1896) are: A. M. Matthews, J. C. Conover, T. M. Cusack, C. H. Ely, H. D. Williams, H. L. Pierson, Watson Whittlesey, Amos W. Harrison, C. A. Lindsley. On the first of July, 1896, after a dividend, the bank had a surplus of $20,000 and undivided profits, $2,500. Ambrose M. Matthews still holds the position of President.

ORANGE SAVINGS BANK. It is more than forty years since this bank was organized and it is now one of the strongest institutions of its kind in the State. It has always been under the management of the best class of men in the community and has been a great help to the workingmen as an incentive to save their money and establish homes for themselves. The bank was incorporated March 21, 1854, the following incorporators constituting the first Board of Managers: Daniel Babbitt, Samuel Hurlbert, Philander J. Bodwell, Charles R. Day, Simeon Harrison, Cyrus Baldwin, Charles H. Bell, Moses B. Canfield, William Cleveland, Abraham Mandeville, Moses Reynolds, William H. Vermilye, Abiathar Harrison, Charles Williams, Samuel Smith, Jesse Williams, Joseph A. Condit, William Pierson, Jr., George Lindsley, Isaac J. Everitt, William M. Babbit, Andrew Britton, Abraham C. Taylor, Napoleon Stetson, William L. Wells and Charles A. Lighthipe, of the township of Orange; and Andrew Teed, of the township of Livingston; Jonathan Provost, of Caldwell; Jonathan Squiers, of the township of Clinton (which then included South Orange), and Albert Traphagen, of the township of Springfield. The first officers were: Daniel Babbitt, President; Charles H. Bell, Vice-President; Cyrus Baldwin, Secretary; William H. Vermilye, Treasurer. Mr. Babbitt held the office from 1854 to 1801, and was succeeded by William Cleveland, who held the position until his death, when the present Mayor, John Gill, was elected to fill the vacancy. Four of the original managers are still living though not connected with the bank. These are: Charles Williams, Napoleon Stetson, Charles A. Lighthipe, Albert D. Traphagen. William Green (still living, 1896) made the first deposit in the bank, the amount being $10.

Many of the officers of the Orange Bank were managers of the Savings Bank and for the first ten years the latter occupied the Orange Bank building and then removed to the present quarters on the corner of Main and Cone Streets. The dividends have fluctuated at different periods during the past

forty years. In 1856 a dividend of six per cent. was declared; in 1864, seven per cent.; in 1865, three per cent.; in 1869, seven per cent. free of government tax. For some time past it has not exceeded three per cent. The present officers of the bank are: President, John Gill; Vice-President, Peter Gerbert; Treasurer, George Kingsley; Secretary, William A. Bode. The managers are: John Gill, Peter Gerber, A. M. Matthews, John O'Rourke, S. T. Smith, Horton D. Williams, E. A. Everitt, John N. Lindsley. The last annual report, made January, 1896, shows the assets of the bank, $1,181,159.23; liabilities, $1,036,087.66; surplus, $145,071.57. Over one-half the assets are invested in bond and mortgage.

HALF-DIME SAVINGS BANK. This institution has successfully passed its twenty-sixth year. It was incorporated May 1, 1870, by Michael Mohor, John L. Blake, John Otterbein, James Sheridan, Henry A. Howe, James Brody, James P. Benton, Leander Williams, Thomas J. Smith, John S. Haley, Samuel W. Baldwin, Jabez P. Condit, William N. Williams, Edward D. Pierson, A. M. Condit, Lewis F. Taylor, David Dodd, A. M. Matthews, Zenas Trabold, Thomas G. Barber, Ross C. Browning, James F. Wilson, William M. Kent, George Spottiswoode, Isaac L. Van Orden, James Peck, David S. Beach, Thomas P. Barges, Jared B. Porter, Amzi S. Dodd, Charles W. Banta. John L. Blake was the first President of the institution, succeeded by Edward D. Pierson, and next by Wilberforce Freeman. James Peck was the first Vice-President, Jared E. Porter the first Secretary, and Edward D. Pierson the first Treasurer. The assets, according to the annual report made to the Secretary of State, January 1, 1896, were $851,582.43; liabilities, $741,543 13; net surplus, $110,039.30. The institution is located in the new National Bank building. The following are the present officers and managers of the bank: Officers.—President, Wilberforce Freeman; Vice-President, George Spottiswoode; Treasurer, Horace Stetson; Secretary, Frederick Egner. Managers.—Thomas G. Barber, Jabez P. Condit, Wilberforce Freeman, William Read Howe, Frederick Jenkins, George Spottiswoode, Thomas J. Smith, Horace Stetson, Frederick H. Williams, William N. Williams.

EDUCATIONAL.

The early settlers of Newark, though many of them could neither read nor write, were men of enterprise, virtue and more than ordinary intelligence, and they appreciated the importance of having their children properly educated. After purchasing their land, building their habitations, establishing their local government, erecting their church, and constructing their mill, they next gave their attention to the education of their children. On November 1, 1676, at a town meeting composed of the freeholders of Newark, numbering at that time seventy-five persons, the following action was taken: "*Item.*—The Town's Men have Liberty to see if they can find a competent number of schollars and acommodations for a School Master in this town." The "Town's Men," seven in number, took prompt action to secure a schoolmaster, as appears from the following record, February 7, 1677: "*Item.*—The Town hath consented that the Town's Men should perfect the Bargain with the School Master for this year, upon condition that he will come for this year, and do his faithful, honest and true Endeavor, to teach the Children or servants of those who have subscribed, the reading and writing of English, and also of Arithmetick if they desire it; as much as they are capable to learn as he is capable to teach them, within the Compass of this year, no wise hindering, but that he may make what bargain he please with those as have not subscribed. It is voted that the Town's Men have Liberty to complete the Bargain with the School Master, they knowing the Town's Mind." The first schoolmaster was John Catlin or Cathlin, one of the early settlers from Branford, who also held the office of town attorney and other positions.

The General Assembly of the Province, in October, 1693, enacted the following: "An Act for Establishing School Masters within this Province. Whereas, the cultivating and learning of good Manners tends greatly to the good and benefit of Mankind, which have hitherto been much neglected within this Province. Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council and Deputies in General Assembly now met and assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that the Inhabitants of any Town within this

Province, shall and may by Warrant from a Justice of the Peace of that County where they think fit and convenient, meet together and make choice of three more men of the said Town, to make a rate for the salary and maintaining of a School Master within the said Town, for so long a time as they think fit; and the consent and agreement of the Major part of the Inhabitants of the said Town, shall bind and oblige the remaining part of the Inhabitants of said Town to satisfy and pay their shares and proportion of the said Rate; and in case of refusal or non-payment, distress to be made upon the Goods and Chattels of said Person or Persons so refusing or not paying, by the constable of said Town, by Virtue of a warrant from a Justice of the Peace of that County; and the distress so taken to be sold at a public Vendue, and the overplus, if any be after the payment of the said rate and charges, to be returned to the Owner."

This act was amended in February, 1695, as follows: "Whereas, there was an act made Anno Domine 1693, for the establishing of Schools in each respective Town in this Province, and by experience it is found inconvenient, by reason of the Distance of the Neighborhood, the said Act directing no suitable way whereby all the inhabitants may have the benefit thereof; Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council and Representatives, in General Assembly now met and assembled, and by Authority of the same, that three Men be chosen Yearly and every Year in each respective Town in this Province to appoint and agree with a School Master, and the three Men so chosen shall have power to nominate and appoint the most convenient place or places where the School shall be kept from time to time, that as near as may be the whole Inhabitants may have the benefit thereof."

On the first of January, 1697, the town meeting chose a school committee consisting of Theophelus Pierson, Jasper Crane and Thomas Richards, who were authorized "to agree with a School Master to keep School in this Town for the Year, according to Act of Assembly."

THE FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE. As appears by the records, thirty-seven years elapsed before any attempt was made to build a school-house. It is probable that the school, during this period, was kept in the Meeting-house. At a town meeting held at Newark, September 28, 1714, "It was ordered by Vote, y^t y^e old floor in y^e Meeting-house Should be made use of for y^e Making a floor in y^e School-house in the Middle of y^e Town."

STATE LEGISLATION, APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES, ETC. The first State legislation in behalf of public schools was on February 19, 1816, by which "the Legislature authorized and directed the treasurer of the State to invest in the public six per cent. stock of the United States in the name of and for the use of this State, the sum of $15,000." Other stocks were added to this in 1817, making an aggregate of $87,076.34. The first distribution of public funds was by enactment of February 24, 1829, which provided that the trustees of the school fund should appropriate annually from the proceeds thereof $20,000 for public schools. This was the first attempt at disbursement. Hitherto it had been all accumulation. The money that had been gathering for thirteen years had reached a level from where it would be safe to distribute, and the trustees of the fund "are to divide this $20,000 among the fourteen counties in the ratio of State tax paid by the counties." The Chosen Freeholders of the several counties were directed to re-disburse to their several townships in the ratio of the county tax paid by the townships. Townships were required to elect annually school committees of three each, whose duty it was to divide the townships into convenient school districts, license teachers for the township, call district meetings of the taxable inhabitants only, and to divide the public money quarterly among the several districts according to the number of children between the ages of four and sixteen years. The district meetings were to determine how many months in the year a school should be kept, and the trustees were to provide a house or room for the school.

By the act of February 16, 1831, the act of 1829 and supplement of 1830 were repealed and a new act substituted. By this act the sum of $30,000 was annually appropriated from the proceeds of the school fund, to be drawn on or before the first Monday in April. Authority to levy an annual school tax was continued to the townships, and they were empowered to assign all the State money to educate the "indigent poor" if they chose. The patrons, supporters or proprietors of common

schools in the townships were directed to organize their several schools, if not already organized, by the appointment of any number of trustees. The trustees were to report to the township school committee their organization; whereupon the committee was directed to recognize all such schools as being entitled to their proportion of the public money. The township school committees, upon the receipt of the annual reports of the several boards of Trustees, assigned the public money to each school in the ratio of the number of children taught, as reported to them during the preceeding year. If the township had voted all the public money to the use of the poor, then the ratio of distribution was to be as to the number of "poor" children taught in each school.

In March, 1838, there was a new enactment authorizing this 30,000 to be disbursed from the school fund annually on the usual basis. Township school committees were again empowered to divide townships into convenient school districts, alter and change them as circumstances may require, and if advisable, form them from parts of two or more adjoining townships or counties. By the law of 1846 the annual sum of $30,000 was continued to be appropriated, but townships were required to raise a sum at least equal to the proportion of the State appropriation, but not to exceed double that sum. In 1836 the General Government found itself in possession of more money than it wanted, or would be likely to want. By Act of Congress, passed June 23 of that year, it distributed to the several States, as a loan without interest, more than $30,000,000 of this "surplus revenue," as it was called. The sum appropriated to the State of New Jersey was $764,670.44. A supplement to the act of 1846, passed March 14, 1857, provided for an annual disbursement of $40,000 of the proceeds of the school fund and $40,000 from the general treasury, making a sum almost equal to the entire school fund of a third of a century before. By an act of 1852, the "Trustees of the School Fund" were authorized to dispose of all that remained of the lands belonging to the State, at Paterson, by private or public sale, and invest the proceeds thereof in the school fund. By an act of 1867, the formation and re-formation of school districts was taken from the people and placed in the hands of the County Superintendent. In 1871 an act was passed assigning the proceeds from the sales and rentals of "land under water" to the school fund. From this source a large amount is realized annually. In the same year the Two-Mill Tax was enacted. This is an assessment of two mills on every dollar of the assessed value of all taxable property in the State. From this source there was realized, in 1875, the sum of $1,237,578.57. It supercedes the township taxes heretofore required, provided the sum realized by this tax proves to be sufficient to maintain free schools in a given township nine months in the year. "Sectarian schools" are specially denied any part of the two-mill tax.

THE FIRST SCHOOL AT THE MOUNTAIN. Dr. Wickes, in his "History of the Oranges," states that the first school-house built at the mountain was in 1729. "It was a framed building, about 20 x 30, with eight-feet posts, roofed with shingles and sided with boards, also ceiled with boards within. The chimney in the corner, built upon the timbers above, received the pipe from a cast iron box stove. The house occupied the triangle of ground formed by the intersection of the Swinefield Road with the Valley Road at the turn of the former toward the notch. * * * This structure occupied its original site till near the middle of the present century, when it was moved a few feet to the south-west and within the east line of the Valley Road."

OTHER SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED AND SCHOOL-HOUSES ERECTED. A stone school-house was erected at Cranetown about ten years later, and as the population of the several outlying districts increased, schools were established to meet the wants of each. There is no record of the names of the first school teacher who taught in this locality. The first attempt at "higher education" was by Rev. Caleb Smith, who opened a classical school in 1757, which he carried on successfully for about four years. The founding of the Orange Academy, in 1785, was another step in this direction. The matter was first introduced by Rev. Jedediah Chapman, for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and was finally agreed upon at a public meeting held April 21, 1785. A building site, one-tenth of an acre, was obtained of Matthew Condit, on Main Street, "conveyed by deed, duly executed, unto the Rev. Jedediah Chapman, Col. John Condit and Henry Squier, to hold the same in trust, to be

and remain a place for an Academy which shall be for the use of a public school for all the inhabitants of Orange in general." The money was raised by public subscription and a substantial two story building of brick and stone was put up, in which a parochial school of high grade was soon in successful operation. Mr. Chapman's name uniformly headed the list of trustees, who were appointed annually. It enjoyed a high reputation, not only as an elementary but as a preparatory school for college, and distinguished men of this and other States pointed with pride to this as their *alma mater*. The school continued in successful operation for more than half a century. The district schools, which were all "pay schools," steadily advanced and the numerous private schools which flourished during this period were liberally patronized. Few towns in the State of New Jersey ever enjoyed better educational advantages than did Orange under the old regime. The cost of obtaining a classical education in those days was considerably *less* than the average cost of the public system at the present day. The prices charged by the Newark Academy in the early part of the present century were: "For instruction in the English language, writing, arithmetic and public speaking, two dollars per quarter of twelve weeks; geography, book-keeping, Latin, Greek and mathematics, $3.25; French, by a native, one guinea. Public exhibitions by the speakers in those days were of frequent occurrence. Referring to public speaking in the Newark Academy, it is said that "our parish voted, in the year 1793, that the public exhibition of the academy may be held in the meeting-house."

THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM. Application was made by the township of Bloomfield, in 1849, for a special school law. It met with very strong resistance, but the free school law was enacted in 1849, amended in 1850, and the tuition of all children was henceforth paid by taxation. Section 1 of the amended act authorized the township to "raise by tax at the annual town meeting a sum not to exceed $2,500 in any one year, which money shall not be applied to the building of a school-house or school-houses." Section 2 provides "that the amount authorized shall not in any one year exceed one-half the amount of taxes assessed the preceding year in said district for all purposes." Section 3 provides that "the town superintendent, together with the township committee, shall be and are hereby authorized to unite, divide and alter their school districts and change the boundaries thereof whenever and as often as they may deem it necessary or expedient for the public benefit." This act was approved March 6, 1860.

The history of the free schools of Orange from 1850 to 1879, given below, forms a part of the very exhaustive History of Education in Orange, prepared by the late Hon. Alexander H. Freeman, for many years Superintendent of the Board of Education: "At the annual town meeting in 1851, Abraham Harrison was elected town superintendent for the fourth time, his services being closed by death in November of that year. The town then comprised eleven districts, requiring a fraction of South Orange to complete one of them—now Clinton township. The larger and more central districts availed themselves promptly of the new legislative privileges, wrote out anew and with more precision the certificates of their several boundaries in conjunction with the superintendent, and filing them with the county clerk, advanced at once to the dignity of corporations. The trustees of the academy district having, in the year 1845, obtained the legislative aid they desired, sold the lot and building to John M. Lindsley and purchased a part of the lot in Day Street on which the old frame school building lately stood, and now occupied by the tank of the Orange Gas Light Company, who bought the lot when the Park Avenue school-house was built. A building three-fifths the width of the old frame school building was constructed in 1846-7 and was ready for occupancy early in 1848. The rear part of the lot (the whole being two hundred feet deep) was afterwards purchased of Stephen D. Day. The building, after being used for many years, was sold when the Park Avenue school house was built and became a tenement.

The first district school tax under the law of 1851 was levied at a meeting held in the old academy district, which had, under the statute, assumed the name of "Central" in the spring of 1852. The levy was four dollars per child. The sum realized by the tax is not on record, but was judiciously applied by anticipation by the trustees in enlarging the building during the summer vacation of 1852. In 1858, at

at a cost of $300, an addition of thirty feet was made to the school lot, which completed its present dimensions, the money being raised by a district tax. January 31, 1860, the State Legislature changed the legal standing of the township by raising it to the dignity of a town or borough corporation, placing its municipal government in the hands of a mayor and Common Council; all tax levies to be fixed by the popular vote, as heretofore, and no change was to be made in public school administration. In 1861 the propriety and advantages of combining the districts lying in the central part of the town came to be seriously considered and much discussed. The movement is said to have begun in the Ashland district, now included in the township of East Orange. The lack of uniformity in text books was one of the chief subjects of discussion. Meetings were held and the desire for centralization was strengthened and diffused by discussion, and during the fall and winter of 1861–2 became quite general in the Ashland, Central and St. Mark's districts, embracing territory reaching on Main Street from Walnut Street, in East Orange, to the top of the first mountain, and having a northern and southern boundary of various courses, and containing as per statement and report of the superintendent, two-thirds of the eligible children of the town.

About March 1, 1862, measures had been taken by the town superintendent and a majority of the trustees of each of these districts, which they supposed had resulted in the abolition of the districts according to law. April 7, 1862, the legal voters of the districts met as one district at Willow Hall, upon the call of the town superintendent. Mr. F. A. Adams was chairman of the meeting and J. Addison Freeman secretary. The meeting elected three trustees for the district, viz.: David N. Ropes, Benjamin F. Barrett and William Pierson, Jr. This Board of Trustees, jointly with the superintendent, on the fourth day of June then next ensuing, filed in the county clerk's office their certificate of incorporation. On the 16th of June a meeting of the new district, which had been named "Central District," was held at Willow Hall, but no definite action was taken. An adjourned meeting was held on the 28th, at Library Hall, where Andrew Britton was made chairman and L. H. Hill secretary of the meeting, when two very important measures were adopted. One was the adoption of St. John's parochial school as one of the schools of the district, and the other was to tax the district the sum of three thousand and five hundred dollars for the support of the schools for the current year. This was a district tax, the town already having voted the customary three thousand dollars With the present population such an amount of tax would seem very moderate, but at that time it was considered extravagant. Only one gentleman in the audience, a heavy tax payer, had the courage to raise a dissenting voice.

The action of the trustees in abolishing the then old district was found to be illegal; relief was sought and obtained through the courts and the former proceedings set aside. The opinion expressed by the Supreme Court at its session in June, 1864, was that "the three districts were never legally abolished and, consequently, that the tax was illegally imposed, and that the abolishment and the vote imposing the tax should be declared void as against the prosecutors." This opinion of the Supreme Court dissolved the Central district into its original elements and the old regime was allowed to resume its sway in peace.

The disintegration of territory caused by the separation of South Orange in 1861, and West and East Orange in 1863, necessitated important changes in the several school districts. For the next five years the public schools of what had become the town of Orange reduced to two districts, and a few fragments of districts followed the usual methods of district organization until the 3d day of April, 1868, the Legislature enacted that the public schools should thenceforth be under the management and control of a Board of Education, incorporated by the name of the "Board of Education of the Town of Orange." This Board was constituted of nine members, three from each ward, and the Legislature made the first appointments in manner following, to wit: For the First Ward, Nathan W. Pierson, James C. Hardin and William Pierson, Jr.; for the Second Ward, William Cleveland, Edward H. Ensign and William M. Price; for the Third Ward, Robert L. Dashiell, Edward Coumont and Aaron Carter, Jr. Dr. William Pierson was elected president and Aaron Carter, Jr., secretary.

In the next succeeding year the charter of the town was thoroughly and systematically revised except in relation to the Board of Education, which, having been so recently enacted and drawn with great care, did not require revision. This centralization of the work of public instruction in the hands of one body of men was attended with the anticipated and customary good consequences, resulting in uniformity in the course of study and in the adoption of text books, a thorough system of discipline, the selection—by rigid examination—of principals for the several school buildings and teachers for all the departments, the choice of a superintendent as the general agent of the board in all matters of tuition, providing school-houses and keeping them in repair and in a comfortable condition at all seasons. The work of improving the public school system and increasing the facilities has gone steadily forward and there are now five large school buildings within the city limits, provided with the latest and most improved facilities for the education of the young. The total valuation of these, according to the report made in 1896, is $161,206.31; total enrollment, 2,731. The following is a complete report of the schools, school buildings, etc., to the beginning of 1896:

No. 1. HIGH SCHOOL. Westerly side of Day Street, in the rear of the First Presbyterian Church. Size of lot, 108 feet front by 188 feet deep; cost, $8,000. Building $40,440.23; built in 1869. There are 10 rooms, with a seating capacity of 440, with 13 teachers; total enrollment, 1896—boys, 234; girls, 273; total, 507.

No. 2. LINCOLN AVENUE. Corner of Lincoln Avenue and Jackson Street. Lot 138 feet wide on Lincoln Avenue by 200 feet deep; cost, $5,000. Building erected in 1871; cost, $22,673.13. It has eight rooms; seating capacity, 378; teachers, 9; enrollment—boys, 260; girls, 262; total, 522.

No. 3. PARK AVENUE. Northerly side of Park Avenue, near North Center Street. Lot 150 feet front by 250 feet deep; cost, $3,900. Cost of building, $18,997.22; erected in 1882. It has 13 rooms; seating capacity, 614; teachers, 14; enrollment—boys, 343; girls, 370; total, 713.

No. 4. FOREST STREET (Valley). Easterly corner of Valley Road and Forest Street. Lot 150 feet on Valley Road by 159 feet deep; additional 50 feet purchased in 1895 at a cost of $1,800. The original site is very old, and the cost is not known. The building cost $43,750.51. Rooms, 6; seating capacity, 260; teachers, 7; enrollment—boys, 172; girls, 141; total, 313.

No. 5. OAKWOOD AVENUE. Westerly side of Oakwood Avenue, nearly opposite Dennis Place. Lot cost $6,600. Building, $35,345.35; erected 1889; twelve rooms, seating capacity 499; teachers, 12; enrollment—boys, 332; girls, 344; total, 676.

BOARD OF EDUCATION. The present Board of Education (1896) consists of the following: First Ward.—George Bayles, President; Thomas W. Harvey, Charles H. Mann. Second Ward.—Charles A Lindsley, J. Eugene Smith, Manning E. Drake. Third Ward.—Wilbur F. Kynor, J. Rowland Mix, Neil R. Howard. Fourth Ward. Oscar Thompson, Philip F. Timpson, William H. Bradshaw. Fifth Ward.—Andrew J. Heberling, Albert E. Robinson, Nelson O. Wilhelm.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS. Abraham Harrison, who taught in the Orange Academy from 1807 to 1811, afterwards taught a classical school in his own house. Albert Pierson, a grandson of Matthias Pierson, opened a school in Masonic Hall, about 1831, and afterwards in a building of his own in the rear of his dwelling on Main Street. Later he erected a three-story brick building which received the name of Willow Hall. One of his early assistants was a bright young Irishman who proved subsequently to be a no less personage than the gallant Gen. James Shields, one of the heroes of the Mexican War. Alonzo Brackett, who taught for some years in the academy, subsequently opened a boarding school on Main Street, which became quite popular in its day. He was assisted by Mr. Charles W. Monroe, who afterwards had charge of a school in West Orange. The Misses Simpson, daughters of Simon Simpson, a Scotchman, were popular instructors in Orange for a number of years. They occupied the building for a number of years on the northwest corner of Hillyer and William Streets. In 1852 Mr. Thomas C. Ingalls opened a school in the Simpson building which was in operation for about two years. The Misses Stanley and Smith established a school about 1870 which was called the Orange Institute, occupying the old Dr. Pierson home which stood on the site now occupied by the Central Presbyterian

Church. The Misses Robinson, daughters of Col. Chester Robinson, for more than twenty years principal of the Orange Academy, taught a private school in Orange for many years which was well patronized.

The Dearborn-Morgan school, which is recognized by many colleges as equal in rank with the best New England schools, was established by Miss J. B. Dearborn, Miss A. B. Morgan and Rev. C. H. Mann, in 1876. In 1879 Dr. D. A. Kennedy, a graduate of Yale, came as master of the classical department. He became a co-principal and joined the firm a few years later. The first class graduated was in 1881, a class of three. The graduating class for 1895 was eighteen. The boy graduates have gone to Harvard, Yale, Brown, Columbia, Princeton and Amherst, and the girls to Vassar, Smith, Wellesley and Bryn Mawr. The success of the school has been due to the constant personal supervision of the principals, who have made a careful study of the problems of education. They have gathered around them teachers of intelligence and ability who have rendered efficient aid in keeping the work up to a high standard. The classes are divided into small sections to gain the best development of the individual. In this way are secured the benefits coming from a graded system and yet the elasticity of tutorial work. The primary department is conducted so as to impart the best elementary education. The work in literature, history and science for the older pupils compares favorably with that of the first classes in colleges. Mr. Mann withdrew from the firm in June, 1895, and Miss Dearborn retired in September, but the school is still carried on by Dr. Kennedy and Miss Morgan with the same high aims which have long characterized it.

THE PRESS.

So far as journalism is concerned, Orange was for many years a suburb of Newark, depending on the one Newark paper for its local news. With the exception of deaths and marriages, Orange supplied but little material for the columns of the paper, but when, early in the thirties, New York merchants commenced buying farm lands and converting them into villa plots, ample space was given to record the facts and other items of interest growing out of the change. It was not until 1854, when the new element had largely supplanted the old, that the people of Orange realized the importance of having a weekly journal of their own. The project originated with Mr. Robert Seers, a New York publisher, who came to Orange in 1850. He talked over the matter with his friends and neighbors, and the result was that Mr. Edward Gardner offered to start a weekly paper, provided the people of Orange would furnish a capital of $1,000. A canvass was made and forty individuals subscribed $25 each, among whom was Mr. E. O. Doremus, of East Orange, from whom these facts were obtained. The *Orange Journal* was then started, with Mr. Edward Gardner as editor and proprietor.

There were no separate local governments then and the four Oranges were under one name and municipality, and this was the only paper in Essex County outside of the city of Newark. The size of the paper was then 24 x 37 inches, quarto, seven columns. In 1860 Mr. Gardner disposed of the property to Messrs. Henry Clay Bloomfield and Henry Farmer. At this time it had enlarged its pages to 28 x 40 inches and increased the number of its columns to eight. These gentlemen retained proprietorship until July 13, 1861, when Mr. Gardner again took possession and remained at its head until April 30, 1870, and on May 2 of the same year he disposed of it to Mr. J. M. Reuck, of the New York *Evening Post*. For six years, or until April 1, 1876, the *Journal* was conducted by Mr. Reuck as a Republican paper, and on that date he disposed of it to Mr. Oliver Johnson, of the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Johnson brought to the editor's chair an experience and ability which enabled him to advance the *Journal* to a leading position among the papers of the State. He made many improvements in the paper, changing it from a folio to a quarto, adding new type and expending a large sum in making it conform to his literary and artistic taste. Not having realized his monetary anticipations, Mr. Johnson disposed of his interest to Samuel Toombs, then city editor, who at once changed the character of the paper by confining its work almost wholly to the local field, magnifying local interests, giving full and

EDGAR WILLIAMS.

accurate reports of all local affairs. In 1883, believing that the time had come when the citizens of Orange would appreciate an advance in newspaper work, Mr. Toombs issued the *Journal* as a semi-weekly. He continued until 1885, when it was purchased by its present owner.

As soon as Mr. Williams secured the *Journal* he thoroughly overhauled the establishment, putting in a new Campbell press, with new type, and enlarging the paper to 29 x 42 inches, nine columns. The first issue under his management was on April 17, 1885, but it was not until a later date that all the improvements were completed, and the *Journal* made an attractive appearance in its enlarged form, tidy dress and make-up. The paper has steadily gained favor under the present management. In politics the *Journal* is Republican, but although the editor continues the policy of his predecessors in maintaining the principles of the Republican party, he is not so biased that he cannot condemn his own party when occasion requires, or applaud a political adversary for meritorious acts. Not only is the *Journal* appreciated by residents of the Oranges for the large amount of interesting local news furnished each week, but a glance at its columns shows that it is valued by merchants as an advertising medium, circulating as it does not only in the Oranges but in some of the other villages about this noted cluster. The advertisers are not confined to the resident merchants, but some of the largest houses of New York and Newark, realizing that the trade of Orange is not wholly confined to local houses, liberally advertise for a share of it. The progress and growth of the Oranges is reflected in the growth of the *Journal* and it is a representative paper of a flourishing and highly-favored community, a welcome visitor to homes where the word "welcome" is always uttered with the emphasis of sincerity. In June, 1895, the *Journal* was incorporated as the Orange Journal Publishing Company, under the laws of New Jersey, Mr. Williams, of course, retaining the controlling interest. The present members of the editorial staff of the *Journal* are: Edgar Williams, editor and proprietor; Frank H. Jamison, city editor; Eugene W. Farrell, business manager; William J. Fitzgerald, advertising manager.

EDGAR WILLIAMS, to whose energy and enterprise the *Journal* owes its greatest success, is the first one of its proprietors during its forty years' existence who is to the manor born. His ancestors were among the sturdy Founders of this portion of Essex County, while as a moulder of public opinion he is foremost in the ranks of its modern Builders. Earnest and independent as a man, he voices the sentiments of his party without being partisan. His utterances have no uncertain sound, and they come from the honest convictions of an honest heart, trained in the school of an honest ancestry.

Edgar Williams, son of Leander and Emily Williams, was born in Orange and is a direct descendant of the first Matthew Williams, through Matthew (2), Gersham, Joseph, Zophar, Job, father of Leander. His great-grandfather, Joseph, served with the Essex County militia in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Williams' preparatory course of education was received in the public and private schools of his native city. Four years in the office of Blake & Freeman (one of leading law firms in the county) with ample facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the law, failed to awaken in him any desire to follow that profession. Later, while a student at Philip's Exeter Academy, he was enabled to gratify his taste for journalism which he formed in early life. He became business manager of the *Exonian*, a school paper that was highly creditable to its projectors. Even in this limited sphere he showed his capacity for this kind of work. He did not carry out his plan of entering college, owing to circumstances over which he had no control. After he returned to his native city he decided to adopt journalism as a profession. Being a Republican and a man of decided convictions, it was but natural that he should avail himself of the first opportunity for engaging in work of this character, and when he found the *Journal* was for sale he was not long in deciding to purchase. For a man without practical knowledge or experience other than that mentioned, his success has been marked. He had his own ideas of what a paper of this character should be, and, with due deference to his predecessors who had established the reputation of the *Journal*, he marked out a line for himself to which he has strictly adhered. "Principle, not policy," is his motto, and while working for the success of his party he has never hesitated to criticise its acts nor to condemn its individual members when occasion required. That his efforts to serve his party have been appreciated was shown at the sessions of the Legislature

of 1894 5, when he was made Engrossing Clerk of the House, an office of great responsibility and trust, the duties of which he discharged to the Legislature and by uniform courtesy won the approbation of all parties. In 1896 Mr. Williams was appointed to the corresponding office in the Senate where he added to the good reputation made in the House.

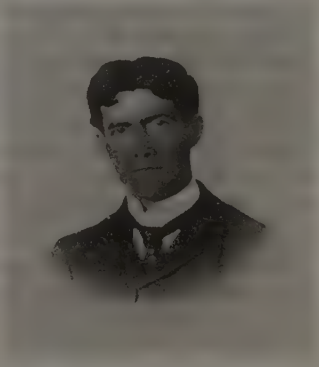
EUGENE WILLIAM FARRELL.

Mr. Williams is in touch with every movement that tends to promote the moral, intellectual or physical development of his native city. He is a member of the Orange Board of Trade, the New England Society, East Orange Republican Club, East Orange Improvement Society, Orange Athletic Club and Orange Council, Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, by virtue of his great-grandfather's service in the War of the Revolution, Dr. John Condit, who was surgeon of Col. Van Cortlandt's Battalion of Heard's Brigade. Mr. Williams married Miss Gertrude A. Robinson, daughter of James Robinson, of East Orange. His children are Revsis G., Edgar and Kathryn Smith.

EUGENE WILLIAM FARRELL was born in South Orange, July 22, 1871. He is Business Manager of the Orange *Journal* and the South Orange *Bulletin*, both published by the Orange Journal Publishing Co. Mr. Farrell was educated in the parochial and public schools of his native village. When he left school he went to work as office boy in the office of the South Orange *Bulletin* when that paper was owned by F. D. Crozier. Mr. Farrell soon showed his love for the newspaper business, and while with the *Bulletin* he became South Orange correspondent for the Newark *Daily Advertiser*. Mr. Farrell left Mr. Crozier's employ to accept a position in the office of the Orange *Journal*, and when Edgar Williams, the editor of the *Journal*, bought the *Bulletin*. Mr. Farrell was made Business Manager of both papers. Aside from his connection with the Orange Journal Publishing Company, Mr. Farrell and Frank H. Jamison represent out-of town papers as their correspondents for the Oranges, including the Newark *Evening News* and the New York *Sun*. Mr. Farrell is well known in the newspaper fraternity in Essex County and is Vice-President of the Newark Press Club.

FRANK HARRISON JAMISON.

FRANK HARRISON JAMISON, city editor of the Orange *Journal*, was born in Orange on December 20, 1873, and for the past four years has been connected with the *Journal*, serving as reporter for a year, then being made city editor. Mr Jamison has always been interested in newspaper work. When thirteen years of age he began contributing to the Newark *Sunday Call* from seaside resorts and served that paper as a summer correspondent for five years. He was educated at the Orange High School, graduating in 1892. During the two last years of his course there he edited and published *High School Life*, founding the paper in 1891. With his graduation the paper discontinued publication. During the four years of his High School course he was employed at the Orange Post Office as clerk in the registry and money order departments. In addition to his work on the *Journal* Mr. Jamison conducts, in conjunction with Eugene W. Farrell, a successful newspaper correspondence bureau.



WILLIAM J. FITZGERALD.

WILLIAM J. FITZGERALD, the advertising manager of the Orange *Journal* and the South Orange *Bulletin*, was born in South Orange, on September 12, 1871. He was educated in the Maplewood public school and in St. Mary's parochial school, South Orange. Mr. Fitzgerald has only been in the newspaper

business for three years, but during that time he has made a good record as an advertising solicitor. He is a wide-awake and energetic young man. Before accepting a position with the Orange Journal Publishing Company, Mr. Fitzgerald did suburban work for the Newark *Daily Advertiser*.

THE ORANGE RECORD. The next to enter the field for journalistic honors was the Orange *Record*, started in 1867 by Michael Purcell, a former employee of the *Journal*. Others had already conceived the idea of starting another paper, believing the time was ripe for such an enterprise, but Purcell, being on the spot, was the first to make the attempt. His means were limited and he had many obstacles to contend with, and after a few months' trial he sold his interest to Hugh P. Shields, a bright young Irishman, who had served in the war and acquired some experience as a newspaper correspondent. He met with no better success, however, than his predecessor, and the *Record* expired just before Christmas, in 1868.

THE ORANGE CHRONICLE. The death of the *Record* in its infancy did not discourage Mr. Frank W. Baldwin from making another attempt in this direction. He had watched the growth of his native town and was nearly ready to begin operations when his rival unexpectedly came to the front. When at last the opportunity came for carrying out his cherished project, he hurried to his native town and purchased the plant of the *Record*, which had fallen into the hands of its creditors. Associated with him in the enterprise was Mr. Joseph Atkinson. It was found that the plant of the *Record* could be purchased for $800; as the partners had but $200 each to invest, the balance remained on chattel mortgage. They began operations on January 19, 1869, in a little store on Main Street. The ensuing nine days were occupied in preparing for the first issue of the *Orange Chronicle*, and on Saturday, January 27, the first edition made its appearance, having been printed on a Washington hand press. Four members of the craft connected with the Newark *Journal* came up and worked until midnight *without pay* to aid their fellow-craftsmen in getting their paper out on time. One thousand copies were printed, but many of these were distributed free in order to introduce the paper, and it was not until the second or third issue that the bona fide circulation was established. Then the regular edition settled down to between 200 and 300, from which point it steadily increased. Mr. Isaac P. Baldwin, the father of Frank W., rendered material aid to his son in soliciting and collecting. In September, 1869, Mr. Atkinson sold his interest to Joseph B. Loomis, and in October, 1870, Frank W. Baldwin purchased the latter's interest, since which time up to the date of incorporation, in 1892, he has been its sole owner.

The *Chronicle* grew in favor and on July 23, 1870, it was enlarged from a seven column paper, 24 x 36 inches, to an eight column sheet, 27½ x 41½. A cylinder press was purchased, operated by man power, capable of printing one thousand impressions per hour. On October 1, 1881, the *Chronicle* was enlarged to 28 x 42, and again on October 23, 1883, to 29 x 42. The size of the page was reduced on May 12, 1888, to 26 x 40, but two more pages were added, and subsequently two pages at once till the maximum normal issue has reached fourteen pages. Special holiday editions of sixteen pages and cover, handsomely illuminated, have been issued during the past five or six years, and on January 27, 1894—the twenty-fifth anniversary of its first publication—the *Chronicle* appeared in one of the most beautifully illuminated covers ever issued from any suburban press. This edition contained a complete history of the enterprise from its inception to that time, including brief notices of the several members of the editorial staff who had been connected with it at various periods. The office and composing room were also included, and every one—from foreman to "devil"—was honorably mentioned. Among those who have contributed materially to its success are: Elbridge G. Dunnell, first city editor; Isaac P. Baldwin; A. H. Ward, foreman; Charles Starr, city editor (now editor and proprietor of the East Orange *Gazette*); L. C. McChesney, city editor; Horace E. Kimball, and F. C. Shann.

In April, 1889, the first bookbindery ever existing in Orange was established as a part of the *Chronicle* plant. The enterprise was an experiment, but has exceeded the anticipations of its proprietor and has received the hearty encouragement and support of the business community. As a family paper,

neutral in politics, the *Chronicle* has few equals and no superior in the State of New Jersey. Clean, bright, newsy and attractive, it is always a welcome visitor in the homes of the Oranges.

FRANK WILFRED BALDWIN, the founder of the *Orange Chronicle*. A lineal descendant of one of the Founders of the Oranges, Mr. Baldwin has been one of the most successful Builders. In moulding public opinion, in promoting public enterprises and in educating the masses up to a higher standard of virtue and morality, he has rendered valuable service to the place of his birth. His line of descent is through

Joseph Baldwin, of Milford, Conn., 1639, who by his first wife, Hannah ——, had Joseph, born 1640; Benjamin, born 1642; Hannah, born 1644; Mary, born 1645; Eliza, born 1646; Martha, born 1647; *Jonathan*, born 1649; David, born 1651, and Sarah, born 1653. Of these, Joseph, Benjamin and Jonathan are named among the Newark settlers.

Jonathan Baldwin, son of Joseph and Hannah (——) Baldwin, was born February 15, 1649; married, first, Hannah Ward; second, Thankful Strong. He died December 13, 1730. He had a son, *John*.

John Baldwin, son of Jonathan, was born May 22, 1683, died Jan 20, 1773. He had a son, *Ezekiel*.

Ezekiel Baldwin, son of John, was born December 19, 1719. He had a son, *Caleb*.

Caleb Baldwin, son of Ezekiel, born October 21, 1757; married Lydia Johnson, and had eight children, of whom *Isaac* was the fifth.

Isaac Baldwin, son of Caleb and Lydia (Johnson) Baldwin, was born July 1, 1791; married Nancy Hopper. He had a son, *Isaac Preston*.

Isaac Preston Baldwin, son of Isaac and Nancy (Hopper) Baldwin, was born on Scotland Street, Orange, June 17, 1821; married Abby Dean, daughter of Viner Dean. The second child of this marriage was *Frank Wilfred*.

Frank Wilfred Baldwin, second child of Isaac Preston and Abby (Dean) Baldwin, was born on the corner of Valley Road and Mount Pleasant Avenue, Orange, June 26, 1846. Starting out in life at the early age of thirteen, with a fair knowledge of the elementary branches acquired at the public schools of his native town, he was soon able to support himself. He worked at odd jobs for the first three or four years, and in 1862 found employment as clerk with a New York publishing firm. He availed himself of this opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the details of other departments than that to which he was assigned, especially of the printing department, with which he became thoroughly familiar. In 1868 he obtained employment in the office of the Newark *Daily Journal*, and there received his journalistic training which was the foundation of his successful career as editor and publisher of one of the best conducted weeklies in the State of New Jersey. He did not wait for "something to turn up," but with true journalistic enterprise he was quick to "turn up" the first opportunity which presented itself, and, as has been told in the History of the Press of the Oranges, he got in ahead of his competitor and secured the prize. But for his indomitable will, tenacity and steadfastness of purpose, the prize might have slipped from his grasp, for he had little conception of the obstacles to be met and overcome. The plant which he purchased of his predecessor was limited in quantity and poor in quality. His little cash capital was soon exhausted and with little or no credit, "a steady outgo for materials and wages, it was for a time up-hill work, and oftentimes so discouraging that thoughts of giving up the struggle often presented themselves." He held on, however, and his efforts were eventually crowned with success. The name selected for the paper was an indication of the character of its founder—a true and faithful *chronicler* of passing events. On January 27, 1894, he celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the *Chronicle*, and, without egotism, he could truly say, "This is my monument." From the beginning of his journalistic career his individuality has been stamped on every page of his journal and he has invariably pursued a straightforward, independent course, without fear or favor. His belief in the "brotherhood of man" has been exemplified in his treatment of his employees, some of whom have grown up with him from boyhood, and through his assistance and encouragement have not only accumulated property but have become "bright and shining lights" in the profession.

With journalism as a profession, the cultivation of his musical talents and the promotion of musical organizations has been his pastime. He founded, in 1881, the Orange Mendelssohn Union, composed of the best musical talent in the Oranges, and this has been one of the most successful organizations of its kind in this or any other suburban city or township in the State. Gifted by nature with a good tenor voice and a passionate love of music, Mr. Baldwin has availed himself of every opportunity for the cultivation of vocal and instrumental music from early childhood, and during this period he has enjoyed frequent intercourse with the musical celebrities of the day. His influence in the community in educating the people up to a high standard of musical attainment has been marked and positive. He has achieved distinction as a musical critic and is a performer on the violin and other stringed instruments. Of these he has a rare and valuable collection.

Mr. Baldwin married, first, Frances Eliza Love, daughter of Samuel G. Love, of Western New York, for many years superintendent of the schools of Jamestown, and one of the first to introduce manual training in the public schools. Four children were the issue of this marriage. The second wife of Mr. Baldwin was Miss Harriet M. E. Cox, daughter of Thomas C. and Harriet E. Cox, a descendant of an old New Jersey family. Mr. Baldwin has been for twenty-five years a member of the New Jersey Editorial Association and was its President in 1891. He is also a member of the New England Society, of Orange.

LEONARD C. MCCHESNEY, City Editor. As the successor of Mr. Charles Starr, now the editor and proprietor of the East Orange *Gazette*, Mr. McChesney assumed charge of this local department of the *Chronicle*. With but a limited experience to fit him for the work he applied himself to the task with untiring industry, and rapidly developed an instinct for news. The news columns of the *Chronicle* and its continued growth in public favor are the best evidence of Mr. McChesney's fitness for the position. He is a man of good judgment as well as business capacity and is popular with the patrons of this journal. Mr. McChesney was born in Orange, November 7, 1859; educated at the public school; engaged in various business enterprises until June 1, 1882, when he began his connection with the *Chronicle*. His ancestor was one of the early settlers on the Northfield Road, West Orange.

HORACE E. KIMBALL has just passed his first decade as a member of the *Chronicle* staff, his connection with the paper dating from 1886. As a news gatherer he is wide-awake, earnest, industrious. He penetrates every nook and corner of the Oranges and nothing worthy of record escapes his notice. Mr. Kimball is the eldest child of Horace Kimball, M. D.,—the first resident dentist of Orange—and Mary Davenport (Fisher) Kimball, daughter of Rev. Samuel Fisher. He was born in Clyde, Wayne County, N. Y., September 18, 1839, while his parents were there on a visit. He was brought to Orange by his parents when he was five years of age. He attended the puplic school both here and in New York City, and later entered the Free Academy—now the College of the City of New York. He left during his sophomore year and engaged in business. Soon after the breaking out of the war he raised Company G, of the Fourth N. Y. Heavy

HORACE E. KIMBALL.

LEONARD C. MCCHESNEY.

Artillery, was commissioned First Lieutenant and served in the defense of Washington. He was afterwards transferred to Ullman's Brigade, was commissioned Captain and transferred to New Orleans. He participated in the siege of Port Hudson. He served on Gen. Burke's staff as assistant engineer, and constructed the seventeen gun battery on the left of the line. He returned to New York at the close of the war and engaged in business for a time on his own account and was afterwards editor of Brainard's *Musical World*. He came to Orange in 1878 and in 1886 he joined the staff of the *Chronicle*.

THE ORANGE VOLKSBOTE, which is printed in the German language, is devoted to the interests of the German-American residents of the Oranges. It is Democratic in politics and is a six column paper, issued weekly. It was established in 1872, by Darnstaedt & Erdman. In 1876 August Erdman, the junior partner, purchased Mr. Darnstaedt's interest in the paper. Mr. Erdman continued as its editor and publisher till his death in 1890, when he was succeeded by his son, Charles Erdman. In 1892 Ernest Temme, a well-known Newark newspaper man, bought the *Volksbote* and he is still its editor and proprietor. He is also city editor of one of the Newark German dailies.

THE ORANGE SONNTAGSBLATT, is another German paper published on Sundays. It was established in 1883 by August Koehler, its present editor and proprietor. It is democratic in politics.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The first movement to establish a public library in Orange was about 1820 and was for many years under the care of Giles Mandeville. It was known as the Orange Library. It comprised a small collection of books which belonged to the stockholders and from which the people of the town were permitted to draw for a trifling sum. This library was useful in its day and many of the young men of that day derived great benefit from it.

THE ORANGE LYCEUM was formed in 1832 "for mutual improvement in knowledge and literature." The weekly exercises consisted of "lectures, debates, recitations in some useful branch of science, letter writing and composition, public reading and declamation." The books, of which there was quite an interesting collection, were kept at Albert Pierson's school room, where the Lyceum at first held its meetings. Mr. Pierson, who was then conducting a classical school in Orange, was its first President. The meetings were subsequently held in the lecture room of the First Church, and finally at Willow Hall. A charter was obtained in 1842. This institution held an important place in the community for a quarter of a century or more and the business men of Orange, who gave it their hearty support, derived great benefit from it. As the population increased new ideas took the place of the old, and the people lost interest in the old methods in which public debates and declamations formed an important feature. A new impetus was given to this means of education in 1858 by the organization of the Library Association, which proved more successful than its predecessors. It occupied rooms over Bailey & Everitt's building and besides a library of some 1,500 volumes, was provided with a reading room containing the popular monthlies, also the weekly and daily papers. These rooms were under the care of Charles Warburton Brown, the librarian, and were open to the public every evening except Sunday, and on Saturday afternoons. Two annual courses of popular lectures were given by the Association which added materially to its finances and justified a further expenditure for books.

ORANGE FREE LIBRARY. The previous efforts to establish a free library in Orange did not meet with permanent success. They were under the management of gentlemen who, although interested in the matter, were not able to give to it the necessary time and attention. The Orange Free Library, which was established in 1883, has been at all times under the control of a few devoted, enterprising women, who have given much time and attention to the work. Shakspeare says:

> "Where there's a woman in the case,
> All other things give place."

and where there are several enthusiastic women in the case, obstacles disappear and "all other things give place." This movement was started by Miss Sarah Martin, in the autumn of 1883. She soon

interested other ladies in the work and on December 7, 1883, a small room was rented on the second floor of Cleveland Hall, with a nucleus of 160 volumes. An association of ladies was organized and a charter obtained December 30, 1884. Article II of the Constitution states that "the object of this Association shall be to provide a Circulating Library of well selected books for the use of the inhabitants of the city of Orange and of the townships of East, West and South Orange" Donations of books and money were made and soon an interest was awakened in the new project and larger quarters were necessary. On November 1, 1886, a room was rented on the ground floor of the Riding Academy building. The following year it was moved to a small building opposite, which has since been torn down. Liberal contributions were made from time to time and in 1891 the society purchased the property on Main Street, between Essex Avenue and Cone Street, which consists of one-half of a large frame building, including the land in the front and rear. It has now a fine reading room provided with all the latest periodicals and over 8,000 volumes of well-selected books. While all classes have availed themselves of its benefits, it has been patronized mostly by those who had no other means of improving their leisure hours in reading and study, and to them it has proved a great blessing. It is noteworthy that this class of people select the best standard works, rather than works of fiction, and they are the chief patrons of the reading room.

The movement was started by and has continued under the management of a few enterprising ladies. It began with a board of twelve trustees, divided into three classes, one of the three classes being elected annually. The first Board of Officers (1884) consisted of: President, Miss Sarah Martin; Vice-President, Mrs. John L. Blake; Treasurer, Mrs. James S. Cox; Secretary, Miss Adele Witmore. For 1885, the same President and Vice-President; Treasurer, Mrs. J. F. Dennis; Secretary, Mrs. E. B. Stephenson. For 1886, the same President and Vice-President; Treasurer, Mrs. James O. Watson, who has continued to hold the position from that time down to the present (1896); Secretary, Miss Margaret H. Pierson; 1887, same officers re-elected, with the exception of the Secretary, Mrs. Frank H. Scott, succeeding Miss Pierson; 1888, President, Miss Sarah Martin; Vice President, Mrs. James S. Cox was elected to succeed Mrs. Blake, deceased; no other changes; 1889, Miss Martin resigned the Presidency and Mrs. James S. Cox succeeded her as President; Vice-President, Mrs. T. F. Taylor; Secretary, Mrs. George P. Kingsley; 1890, same officers re-elected; 1891, President, Mrs. Thomas T. Taylor; Vice-President, Mrs. John O. Heald; same Treasurer and Secretary; 1892, President, Mrs. George P. Kingsley; Vice-President, Mrs. John O. Heald; Secretary, Mrs. Amos C. Van Gaasbeck; 1893, same officers re-elected; 1894, Mrs. A. C. Van Gaasbeck was elected President to succeed Mrs. Kingsley, deceased; Vice-President, Mrs. John O. Heald; Secretary Mrs. Alfred B. Jenkins; 1895, same officers re-elected, except the Secretary, Miss Nellie Kingman succeeding Mrs. Jenkins; 1896, Mrs. Van Gaasbeck resigned as President and was succeeded by Mrs. John O. Heald; Vice-President, Mrs. Frank H. Scott; Treasurer, Mrs. James O. Watson; Secretary, Miss Nellie Kingman. An Advisory Board of well-known gentlemen has rendered material assistance to these ladies in their work.

The library is supported mainly by voluntary contributions and the income from associate members. The latter pay $5 each per annum and now number 130. The annual report for 1895 shows the income from this source, $650; rent of rooms in building, $120; proceeds of the "Woman's Edition of the Orange *Chronicle*," $2,187.70; donations, subscriptions, fines, entertainment, sale of old books and papers, $762.15; making a total income of $3,719.85. A movement was started in 1880 by George Richards, Esq., to raise a permanent fund for the use of the library. Among the largest contributors to this fund were L. H. Blakeman, A. B. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. George Richards, J. O. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Page, Marshall Shepard, Samuel Colgate, Mr. and Mrs J. O. Heald, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Scott, J. N. Robins, Henry Graves, R. D. Douglass, Mrs. J. S. Cox, H. H. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Kingsley, Mrs. A. T. E. Kirtland, Mr. and Mrs. William Runckle, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Van Gaasbeck.

The Secretary's report for 1895 contained the following reference to one of the most valued friends the library has ever had: "In the early fall the library met with a sad loss in the death of one of the

Advisory Board, Mr. James O. Watson. Ever the true friend and valued advisor of the library, his death revealed a beneficence which showed how justly he esteemed the world of literature as a potent factor in human development." In his will Mr. Watson bequeathed $35,000 to the library, in addition to his own private library, one of the finest in the country. The amount bequeathed and the valuable collection of books are available only after the death of Mrs. Watson. The latter has not only proved a true friend, but one of the most indefatigable workers the library has ever had. The annual report for 1895 shows a total of 7,905 volumes, 1,355 of which were added during that year. A total of 34,871 books were borrowed in 1895, as against 31,210 the year previous. The two men who are deserving of special notice in connection with this enterprise are J. O. Watson and George Richards.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY, of Orange. This society held its twenty-fifth anniversary on May 15, 1895, at which time Mr. Wendell Phillips Garrison read a paper entitled "The Birth of the New England Society." From this paper, subsequently published by the society, the principal facts concerning its history are taken. The organization of the society grew out of a suggestion or wish made by the late Rev. Dr. George B. Bacon, at that time pastor of the Orange Valley Congregational Church, to Mr. Garrison in the latter part of 1869 or early part of 1870. The initiative steps were taken by Mr. Bacon, who noted a significant omen in the fact that the year 1870 coincided with the 250th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. On the evening of March 31, 1870, twelve gentlemen representing all the Oranges, met by invitation at the house of Mr. Oliver S. Carter, No. 83 Main Street, Orange. Of this number seven were natives of Massachussetts (including a descendant of the Mayflower), two of Maine, two of Connecticut, and one of Vermont. They were: Rev. George B. Bacon, Oliver S. Carter, Gardner R. Colby, Davis Collamore, Daniel A. Heald, Frederick Lyman, Lowell Mason, Jr., Thomas B. Merrick, David N. Ropes, Benjamin F. Small, William F. Stearns and Wendell P. Garrison. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the event there were only four survivors, and but three were still residing in the Oranges. Lowell Mason, Jr., was appointed chairman and Wendell P. Garrison, secretary. Dr. Bacon stated that the object of the proposed organization was "to give currency and effect to those principles which we owe to the founders of New England, and to prove a permanent source of public spirit in Orange." Mr. Mason, referring to the example of Stockbridge, saw a field of usefulness in village improvements. Mr. Colby emphasized the need of a public library and hall. Mr. Stearns would operate for the betterment of the public schools and against the degrading political tendencies of the day. Mr. Collamore looked to a general revival of interest in local affairs. All this and much more has been accomplished by the society during the first quarter of a century of its existence. It was agreed that the aims of the society should be: 1. Commemorative; 2. Practical, as striving to reproduce the virtues of the forefathers, together with their ideas and principles, and to foster and stimulate public spirit in the private citizen.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Heald, Carter, Bacon, Stearns Mason, and Garrison was appointed to frame a constitution. As a basis it had the constitution of New England Society, of New York, but owing to the mixed population of the Oranges, which has its representatives from every part of the country and even Europe, it became necessary to enlarge the scope and conditions of membership so as to embrace all who were willing to aid in promoting its objects, and instead of limiting the membership to a "native or the son of a native of any of the New England States," they added, "any other person who may sympathize with the objects of the society." These objects were declared to be "to commemorate and foster the virtues of the Fathers of New England and to cultivate social relations among its members."

This mixed membership added much to the real growth and prosperity of the society, and those who were not "to the manor born" were quite as enthusiastic in carrying out its objects as any of the descendants of the "three brothers" of New England or the unlimited number of descendants of the "blessed company" of the Mayflower. One of the first steps taken by the society was to appoint a Public Welfare Committee whose duties were defined as follows: "It shall be the duty of the

Committee of Public Welfare to examine such questions of general public interest as may from time to time arise. If, in their judgment, these questions are of sufficient importance to warrant their presentation to the society, the committee shall so submit them, with their opinions or recommendations, for such action as the members may determine. All matters tending to promote the welfare and growth of this community, to ensure good citizenship and to guard against the encroachments of evil-minded, selfish or ambitious persons in the government or management of public affairs, shall be considered questions of general public interest."

"The Public Welfare Committee," says the writer, "put us immediately in touch with all the Oranges and gave us a most effective instrument for making and guarding public opinion on all public questions. There was never any prohibition in our constitution or by-laws against the discussion of politics and religious doctrine, but as a matter of fact, partisanship and sectarianism have been strictly excluded, and I rate it one of the greatest services which the society has rendered, that it has embraced men of all creeds and party attachments without inquiring how they voted or what church they attended." Almost every public improvement and public reform inaugurated during the past twenty-five years has either been initiated by or received the hearty support of this society. The splendid water system, the fire department, police department and other important movements connected with the municipal affairs have each in their turn been taken up by this society. The writer says further: "You will find the burning questions of the present moment consolidation of the Oranges and reform of the D. L. & W. Railroad—launched in the October and December meetings of our initial year. This hall in which we are assembled (Music Hall) and which is the enduring monument of our brother-member, Mr. Everitt Frazar, above all others, is distinctly the creation of the New England Society and the New England spirit. So is the Free Library—I regret that we cannot yet call it the *Public* Library—as a city institution. Our own library and reading room are among the civilizing influences of the town. We early made a substantial contribution to the books of reference of the High School. We have fostered lectures to a very large extent. We have published a history of Orange (Wickes' History of the Oranges). We have given liberally to public charity. It is needless to speak of the society's recent part in municipal affairs, never so vigorous or so effective, though in the midst of a declining membership."

The following persons have served as officers of the society: Presidents.—Lowell Mason, Jr., 1870–71; Daniel A. Heald, 1872–73; David N. Ropes, 1874 75–76; Henry A. Howe, 1877; Gardner R. Colby, 1878–79; Everitt Frazar, 1880–81; Frank F. Ellenwood, 1882 83; Henry Graves, 1884–85; William A. Brewer, Jr., 1886–87; James C. Bayles, 1888–89; James S. Cox, 1890–91; Henry Hitch, 1892; John O. Heald, 1893–94; William R. Howe, 1895; Isaac E. Gates, 1896. Vice-Presidents.—Daniel A. Heald, 1870–71–75 to 1883; Oliver S. Carter, 1870–71–74–79–80; Lowell Mason, Jr., 1872; George B. Bacon, 1872 to 1876 inclusive; David N. Ropes, 1873 81–82; Gardner R. Colby, 1877; Henry A. Page, 1878; Lewis B. Henry, 1883; William A. Brewer, Jr., 1884 85; Robert H. Atwater, 1884 85 86; James C. Bayles, 1886–87; James S. Cox, 1887 88 89; Edward D. Quimby, 1888; Henry F. Hitch, 1889–90–91; John O. Heald, 1890–91; William R. Howe, 1892 93–94; Charles H. Mann, 1893 94–95; Isaac E. Gates, 1895. Counsellors.—Gardner R. Colby, 1870–71 72–74 75–76 80; David N. Ropes, 1870–71–72 77–78–79 80–83–84–85; William F. Stearns, 1870 to 1874; Benjamin F. Metcalf, 1870; William A. Brewer, Jr., 1870–71; Benjamin Shepard, 1870–71; William Pierson, Jr., 1871; Oliver S. Carter, Jr., 1872 73 76–77–78–81 82–83–84; John G. Vose, 1872 73–74; Davis Collamore, 1872–73 75 76–77 78; Lowell Mason, Jr., 1873 to 1884; Henry A. Howe, 1873 74 75–76–78–79–80; Daniel A. Heald, 1874; Charles J. Martin, 1874; William A. Brewer, Sr., 1875 to 1882; George W. Lord, 1875; Henry A. Page, 1875 77–79–80–81; Samuel Colgate, 1879 to 1885; Frederick M. Shepard, 1881 86–87; Everitt Frazar, 1882 to 1890–95; Edward E. Quimby, 1882–83–84; James S. Cox, 1882; James C. Bayles, 1884–85; Frank H. Scott, 1885; William R. Howe, 1885; Horace W. Fowler, 1885; Henry Graves, 1886–87; John D. Cutter, 1886–87; Henry M. Oddie, 1886 87; Charles J. Prescott, 1886; George Gray, 1887–88; George H. Brewer, 1888; John O. Heald, 1888–89; Robert Ward, 1888; Jacob L. Halsey, 1888–89;

William F. Allen, 1889 to 1896; Marshall Shepard, 1889; Bleecker Von Wagenen, 1889 to 1896; Henry B. Auchincloss, 1890; Aaron Carter, 1890; Joseph O. Ward 1890 to 1894; James S. Baker, 1890 to 1895; Usher W. Cutts, 1891 to 1896; Isaac E. Gates, 1893–94; Francis R. Upton, 1895. Treasurers.—Frederic Lyman, 1870–71 72; William A. Brewer, 1873 to 1884; Henry B. Starbuck, 1884 to 1896. Recording Secretaries.—Wendell P. Garrison, 1870 to 1880; William R. Howe, 1881–82–83; Henry B. Thomas, 1884 85; Edwin S. Hathaway, 1886; Edward Corning, 1887; David A. Kennedy, 1888; Camillus G. Kidder, 1889–90; Charles A. Mead, 1891–92; Charles A. Lindsley, 1893 to 1896. Corresponding Secretary.—Wendell P. Garrison, 1881 to 1896.

MUSIC HALL. With the rapid growth of the city of Orange it was not until 1880 that it was provided with a suitable hall for public entertainments. The want of it was felt more than ten years previous and the first efforts in this direction were made by the New England Society. On June 13, 1872, Mr. Ropes, on behalf of the Committee of Public Welfare, introduced the following resolution, viz.: "That the speedy erection of a first-class building embracing a large hall for musical and other entertainments, and smaller rooms for the use of various societies, is a public necessity." At a subsequent meeting a committee was appointed to confer with the representatives of "all the other townships, to digest a plan of operations for subsequent presentation to the public." Plans were submitted and public meetings were held but subscriptions could not be obtained, and in 1874 the New England Society was compelled to abandon its annual dinner for want of a suitable hall. In February, 1878, Mr. Samuel Colgate sent out a private circular setting forth the necessity of a public hall and suggesting a plan for the organization of a stock company. Nearly $10,000 was subscribed; the amount, however, was not sufficient to carry out the undertaking. The New England Society continued to agitate the matter and a subscription list was opened in May, 1879, and before the close of the month nearly $30,000 of the $40,000 proposed was raised and a lot 140 x 60 feet was purchased on the corner of Main and Day Streets. A company was organized, known as the "Orange Music Hall Association; the capital stock was fixed at $45,000 and in June, 1879, the amount of subscriptions was increased to $45,250. At a meeting of the shareholders of the Orange Music Hall Association held on the 16th of June, 1879, the following board of officers were elected: President, Samuel Colgate; Vice-President, Everitt Frazar; Secretary, George P. Kingsley; Treasurer, Thomas Root; Directors, Edward Austin, Oliver S. Carter, Everitt Frazar, John Gill, D. A. Heald, George Lindsley, Lowell Mason, Edwin C. Burt, Samuel Colgate, H. Folsom, H. Graves, Henry A. Howe, Charles J. Martin. The Building Committee was composed of Everitt Frazar, chairman, Edward Austin, E. C. Burt, George Lindsley and D. A. Heald. The architects were Silliman & Farnsworth. The building was commenced on the 14th of August, 1879, and was formerly opened on March 4, 1880. The cost of the lot was 15,000 and that of the building $36,000, making a total of $51,000. In October, 1879, the New England Society voted to take $1,000 of the stock and soon after this the balance of the $50,000 was subscribed.

MUSIC HALL.

The opening, which took place on the 4th of March, 1880, was one of the grandest affairs ever held in the Oranges. On this occasion Mr. Everitt Frazar, to whose indefatigable efforts the success of the enterprise was largely due, read a "Report of the Origin and Formation of the Orange Music Hall," recounting the history of the movement from its inception in 1870 at the residence of Mr. Oliver S. Carter, down to March, 1880. The building was beautifully trimmed and decorated with flowers,

blooming and tropical plants, which occupied every available position in the building. A fine musical entertainment was given by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment band, from New York City, under the leadership of C. S Grafulla. The building, of an eclectic style of architecture, is of brick, the street fronts being of pressed Trenton brick trimmed with black brick and terra cotta. It is three stories in height and is surmounted with a Gothic roof of slate, with two decks. It has a frontage of 60 feet on Main Street and a depth of 160 feet on Day Street. The Main Street front is divided into three bays, and the main entrance is in the middle bay. The entrance is twelve feet wide and is enclosed with massive double oak doors which swing both ways. It is flanked on either side by granite columns with carved caps, and directly above it are the words "Music Hall." In an arch above the middle window is the sign of the New England Society which is worked into the brick, and below the third story window is the date 1880. The first floor is divided into stores, the fronts of which are of iron and plate glass. There are two stores on Main Street, each twenty feet front. Across the rear of the building and opening on Day Street, is a hallway eight feet wide, opening into which, on the first floor, are dressing rooms and from which, at either end, are stairways leading to the stage and furnishing emergency exits from the main floor and balcony of the hall. On the second floor in the front of the building are two handsome rooms, 20 x 30 feet, with a connecting lobby about 20 x 10 feet, over the main stairway, occupied by the New England Society. The west room is furnished in black walnut, trimmed with polished French walnut, and the east room is furnished in red oak, trimmed with polished birds eye maple. Over the New England Society's rooms, on the third floor, is a fine assembly room, 30 x 54 feet, suitable for lectures and entertainments not requiring the large hall.

The hall itself is entered from the second floor, the entrances being about on a level with the stage floor. The floor is divided into a parquet and dress circle, and there is a descent from the entrance to the stage, steeped in the dress circle. The internal dimensions of the hall are 61 x 57 feet, and the seating capacity downstairs is about 600, while the balcony will seat about 400 more. The line of the dress circle is directly beneath the balcony line. From the centre of the ceiling rises a dome, from which is suspended a beautiful chandelier. The dome is octagonal with a large cove, above which is vertical panelled work. The upper or flat panels are tinted blue, on which are represented Painting, Sculpture, Music and the Drama. The busts of Shakspeare, Dante, Chopin and Wagner are painted in the centre of four panels: the alternate panels have vases supported by dolphins treated conventionally, the whole being brilliant with gorgeous coloring and gold. The stage is 28 feet 4 inches deep and extends across the whole width of the building. This is provided with all the most improved theatrical apparatus.

MUSICAL SOCIETIES.—ORANGE MENDELSSOHN UNION. An article which appeared in the Orange *Chronicle* under date of December 20, 1890, written by its editor, Mr. Baldwin, whose reputation as a musical critic as well as an accomplished musician, shows that the people of Orange have not only a high appreciation of music but that for more than three-quarters of a century it has had its musical organizations and these have been supplied with musical talent far above most towns of its size in the United States. The *Chronicle* says: "Orange has ever been looked upon as a musical community. In the palmy days of the Hutchinson family and in the days when negro minstrelsy first appealed to the public for recognition, the people of Orange turned out in crowds as large as the halls would hold, and when the new population came its character remained unchanged, except that it promptly encouraged what has been regarded as a higher grade of music, namely, the grand orchestra, the string quartet, operatic singing and oratario.

"The first regular musical society in Orange was the Handel and Haydn Society, organized in the thirties. It consisted of about a dozen ladies and twice the number of men, it being the outgrowth of a singing school. They gave "publics" once a month; they were modest and silent affairs. They sang selections from Haydn, Mozart and other classical composers. Among the most talented singers of that day was Philip Ward, who possessed a pure tenor voice of remarkable range and sweetness.

This society continued for about ten years and was succeeded by the Orange Quartet, which held a prominent place for a number of years. Interest in vocal music seemed to languish for the best part of a generation after the wind-up of the Haydn Society, somewhere in the forties, when a new element came into the field, chiefly composed of the new comers into the place, Orange having by that time sprang into popularity as a place of residence for men doing business in New York City, and it was not until about the early years of the Civil War that it was again awakened. A society was organized in 1862 known as the Choral Union. It had among its members Mrs. Abby Patton, *née* Hutchinson, the sweet singer of the famous Hutchinson family, and Ludlow Patton, her husband, for many years the manager of this company, Lowell Mason and his son, Dr. William Mason, and other celebrities. William H. Sage, a talented local musician, was secured as leader. Among the prominent lady members were: Miss Mary E. McCoy, Miss Emily Taylor, Miss Frances Taylor, Miss Lydia P. James, Miss Adella Harrison, Miss Martha Quimby, Miss Dora Rogers, Miss Lizzie Simmons, Mrs. E. E. Quimby, Mrs. J. A. Minott and Mrs. David Felty. The work of the Union was chiefly in the lighter selections from the masses, principal choruses from oratorios, now and then an operatic chorus, and something occasionally from the works of Handel and Haydn and others of the old standard writers. The Choral Union came to an end in June, 1870, chiefly on account of the withdrawal of the leading singers who left to join the Orange Vocal Society, then about being organized to take up a different class of music. During its second season they had the assistance of Miss Emma Thursby, William Mason, J. R. Thomas, Frederic Bergner, George E. Aiken, Matilda Toedt and other popular artists of the day.

"The Orange Vocal Society was formed in the fall of 1869, with James A. Johnson as conductor, for the purpose of taking up glees, madrigals, etc. Its meetings were held in High School Hall and its work was of a high grade. The chorus was small in numbers but the voices were carefully selected, and under Mr. Johnson the work done was marvellously accurate and such as to win only the highest encomiums and praise. Nearly a decade elapsed between the time of the winding up of the Orange Vocal Society and the setting on foot of the most successful vocal organization of Orange."

The Orange Mendelssohn Union was organized in 1881. The men who were chiefly instrumental in starting it were Philip Ward, Frank W. Baldwin, D. H. McCoy, L. D. Harrison and T. J. Smith. The first meeting was held in Upper Music Hall, October 3, 1881. Henry Folsom was elected the first President and served for two years. Frank W. Baldwin was its first Secretary. Forty-two applications were filed for membership of the chorus, which was increased to sixty-three when the first rehearsal was held on October 17. Membership fees of $5 for gentlemen and $2.50 for ladies were established, with $8 for associate membership, which included gentleman and lady. The first public rehearsal was held on November 26, when the Misses Root, daughters of George F. Root, the celebrated composer, sung duets. Four public rehearsals were given the first season. Grand orchestra was introduced the second season, when Von Weber's melodrama, "Preciosa," was given. At the second concert Mendelssohn's Forty-second Psalm —"As Pants the Hart"—was produced, and at the fourth concert, Gade's "Crusaders" was the chief work. In the fall of 1885 it became necessary to reorganize the society on a new basis, the previous plan of giving concerts and charging admission having been found too precarious to depend upon. It was therefore decided to adopt the subscription plan and sell no tickets at the door. The associate membership fee was fixed at $10, which has since been raised to $15. Mr. John O. Heald was elected the first President and has remained continuously in that position since its reorganization, and to his energy and devotion, seconded by Mr. F. W. Baldwin, Albert E. Schoch, F. G. Handel, D. Axford Vanhorne and the late Charles Hall, the success of the Mendelssohn Union is largely due. Reinhold L. Herman was the first conductor, continuing until 1887, and was succeeded by Frank Van der Stucken, who remained one year, when Arthur Mees took the leadership.

As an indication, in a measure, of the character of the work accomplished by the Mendelssohn Union, it may be mentioned that its library catalogue embraces over 150 titles, a few of those most prominent being: "Messiah," Handel; "Creation," Haydn; "St. Paul," "Lorely," "114th Psalm," "As Pants the Hart," by Mendelssohn; "Requiem," Verdi; "Requiem," Mozart; "Stabat Mater,"

Rossini, and "Preciosa," Von Weber. The present officers of the society are: President, John O. Heald; Vice-President, D. A. Vanhorne; Secretary, Spencer S. Marsh; Treasurer, Edward L. Kellogg; Librarian, Alfred C. Bode. The Music Committee is composed of A. E. Schoch, F. G. Handel, Frank W. Baldwin, John Gill, W. J. Hall. The Advisory Committee, representing Orange, East, West and South Orange, is as follows: Edward W. Ashley, William Barr, Carl E. Billqvist, W. A. Brewer, Oliver S. Carter, George T. Dixon, G. W. Fortmeyer, William M. Franklin, Louis D. Gallison, Thomas Keck, Samuel Lee, Dr. William Mason, R. P. McDougall, William G. Mahr, James C. Pettit, Edward E. Quimby, James E. Reynolds, Charles S. Root, Dr. J. L. Seward, Albert D. Smith, Charles A. Sterling, D. S. Walton.

CHAPTER XVI.

BENEVOLENT AND CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS, LODGES, CLUBS, ETC.

ORANGE ORPHAN SOCIETY; MEMORIAL HOSPITAL; TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES; HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD; BUREAU OF ASSOCIATED CHARITIES; MASONIC AND ODD FELLOWS LODGES; TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS; BENEFICIARY SOCIETIES; UZAL DODD POST, G. A. R.; WOMAN'S CLUB; ORANGE CLUB; ORANGE ATHLETIC CLUB; RIDING AND DRIVING CLUB; COUNTRY CLUB, ETC.

ORANGE ORPHAN SOCIETY. The first meeting for the organization of this society was held at the house of Mrs. Kingsley, on Day Street, December 11, 1854. By request, Mrs. Theron Baldwin acted as President. The following persons were elected a Board of Managers: Mrs. Samuel Hurlburt, Mrs. S. W. Hillyer, Mrs. J. D. Lindsley, Mrs. Dr. Babbitt, Mrs. Stephen Condit, Mrs. William Bodwell, Mrs. C. Shepard, Mrs. Stephen Peck, Mrs. Marcus Wilbur, Mrs. Moses Reynolds, Mrs. P. J. Bodwell, Mrs. Cheveral Condit, Mrs. Owen Ross, Mrs. Frederick Reimer, Mrs. Stephen Dodd, Miss Eliza Hillyer, Miss Margaret Williams, Miss Phebe Harrison and Miss Eliza Babbitt. Within the first month after the organization of the society two orphans were sent from Orange to the Newark Orphan Asylum and provisions were made for their support until other arrangements could be made. This plan was continued for some ten years or more before the society acquired any property. At a meeting held in February, 1865, it was decided to make an effort to obtain a lot in Orange on which to erect a suitable building. In 1868 Mr. Caleb Baldwin deeded the plot of ground on Harrison Street on which the asylum stands, to the Orange Orphan Society, upon condition that a building should be erected thereon within three years, a failure to comply with which would be a forfeiture of the gift. Three years previous to this, at a meeting held April 13, 1865, in anticipation of receiving a building site, the following gentlemen were elected a Board of Trustees: Dr. William Pierson, Jr., Messrs. Thomas, Steele, Stickler, O'Neil and Samuel Colgate. In January, 1868, Mrs. Samuel Colgate and Mrs. David N. Ropes were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions, and Messrs. Stickler and Colgate were appointed a Building Committee. Through the efforts of the above-mentioned and other ladies a sufficient sum was raised to begin operations and comply with the provisions named in the deed of gift of the land.

ORANGE ORPHAN'S HOME.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the society was held at the North Baptist Church, in Orange, on

October 14, 1869, attended by seventy-five persons. The report showed that the society had at that time in charge seventeen orphans. Sixty four orphans had been cared for by the society during the fifteen years of its existence up to that time. The ladies of the society resorted to various means to raise the necessary funds to carry forward the work, and through fairs and other entertainments they raised nearly the whole cost of the building, amounting to over $26,000. On the 12th of January, 1871, the building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The building is of brick, three stories high, Mansard roof, surmounted by a cupola; the trimmings are of Philadelphia brick. The society was incorporated by act of the Legislature in 1869, under the name of The Orange Orphan Society, the object of which is the "care, support and instruction of orphans and friendless children and training them to habits of industry, etc." Sections 1 and 7 are as follows:

"1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That Mrs. Marcus Wilbur, Mrs. Samuel Colgate, Mrs. Theron Baldwin, Mrs Alexander H. Freeman, Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. Daniel F. Colie, Mrs. H. P. Fessenden, Mrs. Jared Kirtland, Mrs. Moses Reynolds, Mrs. Bethuel Harrison, Mrs. Philander J. Bodwell, Mrs. Cheveral Condit, Mrs. David O'Neill, Mrs. Aaron Carter, Jr., Miss Caroline Baldwin, Miss Phebe J. Mulford, Miss Maria Harrison, Miss Rhoda Harrison, Miss Jane E. Hillyer and Miss Martha Marvin, and all such persons as now are or may be hereafter associated with them and their successors, shall be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate in fact, name and law, by the name of 'The Orange Orphan Society,' etc."

Section 7 provides "That it shall be the duty of said Board of Trustees (referred to in Section 6) to appoint annually an Advisory Committee of five gentlemen who shall be consulted by said board in reference to all matters of importance touching the property affairs of said corporation, and that the following-named persons shall constitute the first Advisory Committee, viz.: D. N. Ropes, Joseph Stickler, William Pierson, Jr., Henry N. Beach and Henry P. Fessenden."

There is no institution in which the people of the Oranges take a deeper interest than in the Orphan's Home, and as the population has increased the inmates of the Home have increased in proportion. The records show that about five hundred children have been under the care of the society since it took possession of the Harrison Street Home. The names of the several ladies who have filled the various offices of this institution since its organization are as follows: First Directors or Presidents.—Mrs. Samuel L. Hurlbut, 1854 to 1859; Mrs. Theron Baldwin, 1859 to 1871; Mrs. Samuel Colgate, 1871 to 1891; Mrs. James S. Clark, 1892 to 1895; Mrs. A. O. Field, still in office. Second Directors or Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. Marcus Wilbur, 1854 to 1865; Mrs. Samuel Colgate, 1865 to 1871; Mrs. Albert Mann, 1871 to 1886; Miss A. H. Root, Mrs. J. S. Clark, Mrs. C. B. Yardley, 1890. Secretary.—Mrs. Theron Baldwin, 1854 to 1859; Miss Martha Marvin, 1859 to 1867; Mrs. J. Sheldon, 1867 to 1868; Miss N. E. Means, 1868 to 1885; Miss Anna Lowrie, 1885, still in office. Treasurer.—Mrs. Moses Reynolds, 1854 to 1866; Miss Phebe Mulford, 1866 to 1867; Mrs. A. H. Freeman, 1867 to 1869; Mrs. J. L. Blake, 1869 to 1876; Mrs. P. M. Myers, 1876 to 1877; Miss R. F. Morse, 1877 to 1881; Mrs. William Pierson, 1881 to 1886; Mrs. L. S. Baker, 1886, still in office.

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES. Probably no institution ever established in the Oranges has been more heartily appreciated or met with a more generous support than the above named. The need of such an institution was felt and the subject discussed early in the sixties. In 1861 Mrs A. T. E. Kirtland offered to defray the expenses and establish a dispensary if a suitable place could be obtained. As there was no place available for such a purpose the generous offer of Mrs. Kirtland could not be accepted and the scheme died out. Early in 1863, Messrs. William Hegeman, the druggist, of New York, Jabez H. Hazard, of West Orange, and William A. Gellatly, of Schieffelin & Co., New York, offered to stock a dispensary with drugs and all other necessaries if a proper room could be obtained, and the physicians of Orange would give the necessary attendance. Peter Gerbert offered a room for the use of the dispensary in the upper story of the building adjoining his bakery, and Drs. L. M. Crane, F. D. Bennett, William Pierson, Jr., and Stephen Wickes pledged

their services. Arrangements were quickly made and on January 26, 1863, the doors of the dispensary were opened. The room was open from 12 to 1 daily and one of the physicians named was always in attendance. The dispensary accomplished much good, but with the revival of manufactures and trade consequent upon the large army contracts that were given out and the general stimulation of the industrial life of the nation, its need was not so urgent, and it was finally closed on July 16, 1864. During its existence several hundred patients were treated.

No further steps were taken in this direction until 1873, although desultory discussions of the general subject were held from time to time. Early in that year John G. Vose, of Montrose, whose interest in such a project had been strongly enlisted, called a preliminary meeting at his house to consider the propriety of establishing a hospital in Orange. At this meeting were present Henry A. Page, William A. Brewer, Jr., Dr. William Pierson, Jr., and Dr. Stephen Wickes, besides Mr. Vose himself. Several subsequent meetings were held at Mr. Vose's house, other gentlemen were interested in the matter and finally the Memorial Hospital and Dispensary was incorporated on April 4, 1873. On June 5 of the same year the incorporators organized by electing the following Board of Officers: President, John G. Vose; Vice-President, Gardner R. Colby; Secretary; George P. Kingsley, Treasurer, John L. Blake. On June 6, 1873, the Common Council gave unanimous consent to the use for dispensary purposes of the unoccupied engine house on Lincoln Avenue, near the railroad. This was at once fitted up for occupancy and opened on July 2 as a public dispensary. October 2, 1873, the regular election of the Board of Control came and the following—the first regularly elected Board—was chosen: From Orange.—Edward Austen, Samuel Colgate, George J. Ferry, George P. Kingsley, Charles J. Prescott, William Pierson, Jr., John L. Blake, Aaron Carter, Jr., Henry A. Howe, David Dodd and Ambrose M. Matthews; from East Orange.—A. M. Knight, Elias O. Doremus, Gardner R. Colby and John N. Whiting; from West Orange.—D. M. Babcock and H. B. Auchincloss; from South Orange.—Henry A. Page, John Van Vechten, William A. Brewer, Jr., and John G. Vose.

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, ORANGE.

The Board met a week later and re-elected the first Board of Officers, to serve for the years 1873–4. In the meantime it was felt that the direct management of the dispensary and hospital came properly within the scope of woman's work and that to insure the ultimate success of the project the active sympathy of the ladies of the Oranges was necessary. A society was accordingly organized September 22, 1873, under the name of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the Memorial Hospital and Dispensary, whose object as stated in the by-laws was "to supervise domestic arrangements, investigate all complaints, solicit subscriptions and donations and look after the general welfare of the patients." Its officers were the following: President, Mrs. Edward Austen; Vice-President, Mrs. George Willis; Treasurer, Mrs. Benjamin Douglass; Secretary, Mrs. Watson Matthews.

Mr. Vose died on March 18, 1874, and with his death the hospital lost one of its most earnest and untiring workers, to whose energy, perhaps, more was due than to any other single person. Mr. Vose was the originator of the name "Memorial." It was at first intended to give the institution no specially distinctive name, but simply call it the Orange Hospital. This was objected to by some on the ground that it was not specific enough. Then the suggestion of "Memorial" was made by Mr. Vose and a number of his friends suggested that it should be so called in memory of Mrs. Vose, who had died during the preceding year. Mr. Vose opposed such a specific appropriation of the name, preferring that the name "Memorial" should be a generic one, giving an opportunity for all to endow specific beds or wards or build pavilions and additions in memory of their loved and lost. The Ladies' Society took hold of the work so actively that gradually the original society of gentlemen withdrew more and more from the active management and finally ceased active work entirely, leaving the entire management in the hands of the ladies. On May 1, 1874, a building was hired on the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Minton Place, at a rental of $900, the gentlemen's society assuming the responsibility for the same. After some necessary alterations and repairs the Memorial Hospital and Dispensary was opened for the reception of patients about the middle of July, with the following medical and surgical staff: Drs. William Pierson, Jr., J. W. Corson, Stephen Wickes, William J. Chandler, E. B. Thompson, John W. Lloyd and Frank Wilmarth. From the very start the hospital proved a success and enlisted the sympathy of the community. Year by year, as its work progressed, its hold on the affections of the people broadened and deepened, it being one of the few objects of charity for which the people's purse was always open and to whose appeals the masses never turned a deaf ear.

In December, 1877, Joseph W. Stickler offered a lot on Essex Avenue, the present site of the hospital, and $1,000 in cash, subsequently increased to $5 000, towards the building of a new hospital. To avail themselves of this very liberal offer, re-organization was necessary. The Ladies' Society, being only an auxiliary of the now practically defunct Gentlemen's Society, had no legal existence, and an incorporation was necessary to enable it to hold property. On May 9, 1878, the association was incorporated as the Orange Memorial Hospital, with the following ladies as incorporators: Mary M. Austen, Annie L. Baldwin, Rebecca R. Banta, Angeline N. Blake, Julia Bulkley, Sarah S. Carter, Martha Colby, Elizabeth M. Colgate, Susan M. Corson, Katherine M. Freeman, Ellen M. Gill, Sarah R. Halsey, Rachel Hedden, Georgiana L. Heckscher, Anna T. E. Kirtland, Mary F. Luff, Elizabeth J. Martin, Augusta B. Matthews, Callista S. Mayhew, Sarah Martin, Anna W. Myers, Maria C. Page, Isabel F. Pierson, Anne Pierson, A. Maria Rollinson, Augusta C. Small, Charlotte Stickler, C. Matilda Van Wagenen, Sarah L. Van Vechten, Adele Wetmore, Maria E. Williams, Harriet E. Willis, Mary H. Wolf.

Active steps were at once taken by the Building Committee towards the erection of a suitable building and obtaining the requisite funds wherewith to do it. Liberal donations and gifts were made and plans and estimates were prepared. It was found that to carry them out would require an expenditure of about $31,000. The original lot donated by Mr. Stickler was on Essex Avenue and did not extend to Henry Street. The corner lot was therefore purchased by the board, giving the grounds a frontage on both streets. The plans for a building were drawn by S. D. Hatch, a New York architect, and on June 27, 1881, ground was broken and the work begun, and the completed hospital was formally opened on May 25, 1882. During 1882 the dispensary building, which had been donated to the hospital by the Common Council, was removed to its present location on Henry Street, and a pavilion for fevers and contagious diseases was built. The people of the Oranges responded nobly in the matter of furnishing the new house and nearly all the furniture and appliances were donated by friends of the institution. In March, 1884, the name of the Board of Managers was changed to that of the Board of Governors, to agree with the requirements of the State statutes, and during this same year the maternity cottage for lying-in patients was erected a cost of about $425. In December, 1887, Mr. John Burke donated $10,000, in addition to a previous donation of $1,500, for the building of a special pavilion to be known as the E. F. Burke pavilion. Plans were drawn by Mr. Charles A. Gifford and work was commenced in May, 1888, and the building completed in December following. Several beds in the new

building have been provided for annually by private donations and by Grace Episcopal, Trinity Congregational, First Presbyterian and other churches; also by the city of Orange and the township of West Orange.

A Memorial Pavilion for Consumptives was added in 1896 by Mr. F. M. Shepard, in memory of his son, Joseph M., who died in the autumn previous. The corner-stone of the building was laid in January, 1896. It is a frame building, 32 x 57 feet, two stories high, and one of the most modern and thoroughly sanitary hospital buildings in New Jersey. Entrance is from the enclosed verandas in the Burke pavilion. A sun veranda, ten feet wide and enclosed with glass, extends around the south and east sides of the building on both floors, thus enabling the inmates to promenade in fine weather without fear of cold or dampness. Especial attention has been given to the heating and ventilating apparatus, so that at all times an even temperature may be maintained. The main front on Essex Avenue is broken by four flat pilasters which run from the water table to the ornamental frieze, which bears the inscription, "Joseph M. Shepard Pavilion." This is surmounted by an ornamental panel with a cross and crown surrounded with laurel leaves. Every conceivable arrangement for the comfort, health and convenience of the inmates has been made. The architect is Joseph M. Dodd, who has designed a number of public buildings in Essex County. The cost of the pavilion was about $10,000.

The ambulance which is run in connection with the hospital is furnished by a Board of Trustees, composed of young men who started a paper called the *Record*, and after closing the publication of the paper they purchased the ambulance which they called the *Record Ambulance*, and this is still maintained by them, they paying all expenses. This Board of Trustees is composed of Allerton D. Hitch, Harry G. Churr, Arthur C. Zimmerman, William H. Aborn and Farnham Yardley.

The following persons have served as members of the Board of Officers since the organization of the Ladies' Society: Presidents.—Mrs. Edward Austen, 1873 to 1876; Mrs. George Willis, 1877; Miss Martin, 1878–9; Mrs. Edward Austen, 1881; Mrs. John Van Vechten, 1882 3, 1884–5; Mrs. John B. Van Wagenen, 1884–5; Mrs. William Pierson, 1886–7–8; Mrs. Charlotte A Sterling, Mrs. Edward W. Ashley. Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. George Willis, 1873 to 1877; Mrs. Edward Austen, 1878; Miss Wetmore, 1879–80; Mrs. Peter Wolt, Jr., 1881; Mrs. A. T. E. Kirtland, 1882 to 1884; Mrs. George B. Bacon, 1885 6; Mrs. Charles A. Sterling, 1887–8; Mrs. George A. Vail, Mrs. Charles A. Sterling. Treasurers.—Mrs Benjamin Douglass, 1873-4-5; Mrs. Peter Wolt, Jr., 1876-7; Mrs. C. C. Whitney, 1878 to 1881; Mrs. W. L. Shreve, 1882 to 1884; Mrs. Richard Russell, 1885; Miss Ella Speir, 1886; Mrs. J. McMorrow, 1887; Mrs. Henry W. J. S. Cooke. Assistant Treasurers.—Mrs. Peter Wolt, Jr., 1885 6–7; Miss Lotta L. Iddings, 1886–7; Miss Annie Lowrie, 1888; Mrs. Henry W. J. S. Cooke. Secretaries.—Mrs. Watson Matthews, 1873 to 1882; Miss H. C. Allen, 1877, 1883 to 1888; Miss Maria E. Williams, 1883 to 1888. Assistant Secretaries. Miss Ruth Marsh, 1887; Mrs. Thomas S. P. Fitch, 1888; Mrs. Harriet Whittingham.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES. This institution was a necessary outgrowth of the Memorial Hospital. A plan was submitted to the Medical Society on June 20, 1882, for a system of pupil nurses to be trained in the hospital. It was the first school of the kind in the State and provided for a

two years' course. Pupils were received for one month on probation and if they proved satisfactory, signed a contract agreeing to serve the entire time. A small payment was made to them each month, their board and tuition were to be free, and the course included instruction in all matters pertaining to the care of the sick and disabled. The experiment proved a success and during the presidency of Mrs. John B. Van Wagenen, in 1884, that lady earnestly advocated the separation of the training school from the hospital and its organization into a separate institution to which the hospital should pay proper compensation for the services of the nurses. A separate Board of Governors of eighteen ladies were chosen to direct the affairs of the school. Of these eighteen ladies, thirteen were governors of the hospital as well, thus insuring full sympathy between the management of the two institutions. A lot of land adjoining the hospital property on Henry Street was donated by Mrs. Henry A. Howe. Robert Stephenson donated plans and specifications and a building was erected which was formally opened May 8, 1885, which was enlarged in 1887 to meet the increasing demands. Nurses of large experience have had charge of the institution since it was first opened and not only has the hospital been kept constantly supplied with well-trained nurses who were graduated from the Training School, but quite a number of graduates have been sent to other fields of labor and have filled important positions in different parts of the country, and one left here to go as a missionary to Siam.

The following ladies have filled the various positions connected with this institution since it was opened: Presidents.—Mrs. John Petit, 1884 to 1889: Mrs. J. Walter Wood, 1890 to 1896. Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Margaret H. Pierson, 1884 to 1887; Mrs. John L. Seward, 1888 to 1896. Secretaries: Mrs. Horace W. Fowler, 1886 7; Mrs. James C. Bayles, 1888 to 1891; Miss M. H. Pierson, 1892: Mrs. Edward Steinbach, 1893 to 1896. Treasurers: Mrs. A. Lyman Knight, 1886: Mrs. F. C. Ogden, Jr., 1887; Mrs. W. A. Brewer, Jr., 1888 to 1896.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD. The name and purpose of this institution as set forth in its Articles of Organization, is "a home for convalescents—for aged and infirm members of the church—as a temporary home for friendless girls and children and for the care of maternity patients, and shall be known as the House of the Good Shepherd." This institution owes its existence to a similar enterprise which was started in 1881, known as a "Home for Convalescents," which failed after about a year's trial because there were not convalescents enough to be charitably cared for in the neighborhood. It failed, however, under circumstances that excited the warm sympathies of a few who had stood by it toward the capable woman who started it, all of these, including the woman, being members of the

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, ORANGE.

Episcopal church. The question came up with these good women what they could do to relieve sister Sylvia, as she was known, whose means were all tied up in the enterprise, and what, if any, charitable thing could be done with the household material of which her means consisted. The clergy of three parishes was called in and it was determined then and there that what the church wanted was a home for its aged and infirm pensioners. They then purchased the furniture, etc., of the lady, and the House of the Good Shepherd was duly organized under the control and direction of the clergy and women of St. Mark's Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, Grace Church, of Orange, and Christ Church, of East Orange, each parish to be entitled to three representatives on the Managing Board. Rev. Dr. Williams, of St. Mark's Church, was the President. The Managing Board consisted of Rev. James A. Williams, D. D., Rev. William Richmond, Rev. Henry V. Deegan, and Rev. Horace S. Bishop.

A house was rented on Mt. Vernon Avenue for about a year and from that time until 1891 a house was rented near the Valley station. In 1891 a lot was purchased on Henry Street adjoining the grounds of the Memorial Hospital, at a cost of $4,000, and a fine building, costing $12,000, erected thereon. Comfortable accommodations have been provided for all the inmates, the house being furnished entirely by voluntary gifts. When the inmates are able, a moderate charge is made for board, otherwise the entire expenses of the institution are met by the voluntary contributions of the several parishes. Endowments have been made from time to time amounting to a few thousand dollars. Francis Randall left $5,000 to the institution and two other endowments of $1,000 each have been received. In 1889 the ladies of the several parishes held a Rainbow Bazaar, which netted some $2,000. In 1895 St. Mark's parish withdrew, leaving the management to the other three parishes mentioned. The present officers of the institution are: President, Rev. Anthony Schuyler, D. D.; Vice-President, Rev. Samuel H. Bishop; Treasurer, William R. Howe; Chaplain, Rev. Alexander Mann; Physician, George Bayles, M. D.

ORANGE BUREAU OF ASSOCIATED CHARITIES. The charitable organization known as the Orange Bureau of Associated Charities was first organized in the winter of 1879–80, under the name of the Bureau of Registration, which name was retained until 1883 when its title was changed. It was for some years under the management of ladies representing thirteen Protestant churches in the Oranges, as follows: First Presbyterian, North Baptist, St. Mark's Episcopal, Grace Episcopal, Central Presbyterian, Brick Church (Presbyterian), First Presbyterian (or Munn Avenue), of East Orange, First Methodist, First Reformed, Trinity Congregational, Valley Congregational, Christ Episcopal and the New Church. The object of the organization at this time, as stated, was "To see that the deserving cases of destitution are properly relieved; to make employment the basis of relief and inculcate habits of self-dependence, self-respect and industry; to prevent indiscriminate and duplicate giving; to secure the community from imposture; to reduce vagrancy and pauperism by ascertaining their cause and removing it when possible." The society changed its headquarters several times, being located in a building in Park Street, near Main, for about two years. In the summer of 1883, through the munificence of Mr. Robert F. Westcott, the society came in possession of their present quarters in Essex Street, near Main. Mr. Westcott purchased the property and building and, at a considerable expense, improved and graded the surrounding grounds, repaired the building and donated the whole to the society for the benefit of the poor of Orange.

From the beginning of this enterprise the people of the Oranges have given it their most generous support and there has been no lack of willing workers, especially among the ladies, who have been untiring in their efforts to relieve the needy and distressed. As the work increased it became necessary to have an Advisory Board of gentlemen to assist in the general management of the society's affairs. Various plans have been adopted from year to year to aid those in need and to give encouragement to such as were willing to work and help support themselves. Idleness and beggary were discouraged and every applicant for help, unless prevented by sickness or disease, was requested to do something. A Special Relief Committee was appointed by the Bureau in 1893, its aim being to supply work to the ready, and when that was not possible, to supply the necessaries instead of contributing money, medical

attendance, nurses, medicine and nourishing food, and in a few instances special appliances were furnished free of cost. A printed report for April, 1894, notes the fact that in January of that year a wood-yard was opened which gave temporary employment to 476 men, of whom 113 were without dependents, and 363 had 992 persons dependent on them. In all, 2,552 days' work were given, for which $2,380.97 was was paid in money and $652.25 in groceries The different nationalities represented among these laborers showed: Americans (white), 83; colored, 130; Irish, 168; German, 44; English, 25; Italian, 12; Scandinavian, 5; Scotch, 5; French, 2; Bohemian, 2. This report shows further that a lodging-house established by the committee in the Valley, accommodated 897 persons and work was required of all lodgers in sifting ashes, splitting wood, etc. As the work of this bureau increased it became necessary to adopt new methods, and it was found that its usefulness and efficiency would be greatly enhanced if the executive offices in the institution could be filled by business men. The Advisory Board, at its meeting in February, 1894, recommended certain changes which resulted in a reorganization of the bureau. The objects of the bureau, as set forth in the revised constitution, are: "To raise the needy above the need of relief, prevent begging and imposition and diminish pauperism; to encourage thrift, self-dependence and industry through friendly intercourse, advice and sympathy, and to aid the poor to help themselves; to prevent children growing up as paupers; to aid in the diffusion of knowledge on subjects connected with the relief of the poor, etc."

Article I of the by-laws defines the membership as follows: "1. Ex-officio, His Honor the Mayor, the Chief of Police, the Overseer of the Poor, the President of the Board of Health and the City Physician of the city of Orange; the Chairman of the Township Committee, the Chief of Police, the Overseer of the Poor, the President of the Board of Health, the Township Physician of the townships of East Orange, West Orange and South Orange respectively; the President, the Chairman of the Police Committee and the Health Inspector of the village of South Orange; the ministers of all churches and the presidents of all charitable organizations in the city or townships, and the President of the New England Society. 2. Of the members of any district conference. 3. Of all persons who are annual contributors of two dollars or more, or who have contributed fifty dollars at any one time to the funds of the society." The officers of the society for 1895 96 are: President, Bleecker Van Wagenen; First Vice-President, Edward M. Colie; Second Vice-President, David Bingham; Recording Secretary, Walter I. McCoy; Corresponding Secretary, Allerton D. Hitch; Treasurer, William M. Franklin.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS.—MASONIC LODGES.

The Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons is the oldest of all secret societies in this country, and the first attempt to introduce the Order in this country was made by Hon. Daniel Cox, a son of "the great proprietor." Barker, in his "Early History of Masonry in New York, says: "The valuable labors of committees named by the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have demonstrated the fact that the first appointment of a Provincial Grand Master in this country was issued to R.·. W.·. Daniel Coxe, of New Jersey."

UNION LODGE, No. 11, F. & A. M. This was the first lodge ever established in Essex County outside of Newark. It was chartered November 14, 1809, as Union Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M. Its charter prescribed that its regular communications should be held alternately in Orange and Bloomfield, two years in each place. The charter members were: Jeptha Baldwin, Alexander Wilson, Matthias Smith, Stephen D. Day, Joseph Munn, Nathaniel H. Baldwin, Samuel M. Dodd, Abraham Winans, Frederick Gruet, Amos Williams, Joel Dunham, Samuel B. Williams, Moses Condit, Jr., Daniel Beach, Jr., Linus Baldwin, Samuel Harrison, Jr., John Ward, Benjamin Lindsley, John Purves, Jeptha Crane, Simeon Baldwin, Moses Harrison, Peter Doremus, Peter Gruet, Edward Gruet, Samuel Baldwin, William W. Baldwin, Stephen Tichenor. The first officers installed at the constitution of the lodge, December 28, 1809, were: Jeptha Baldwin, W. M.; Alexander Wilson, S. W.; Matthias Smith, J. W.; Stephen D. Day, Treasurer; William W. Baldwin, Secretary; Stephen Tichenor, S. D.; Moses Condit, Jr., J. D.;

Simeon Baldwin, M. of C.; Abraham Winans, Benjamin Lindsley, Stewards; Linus Baldwin, Tyler. The lodge met in the old Academy building, which stood on the site of the present Second National Bank, and continued to hold its regular communications there until the erection of the first Masonic Hall. The corner-stone of the Masonic Hall was laid on June 25, 1827, and the building dedicated on December 27, following. Under the original charter the lodge held its last communication in this hall, April 6, 1830.

About this time, owing to the excitement which grew out of the abduction of Morgan, in the western part of New York State, a strong anti-Masonic feeling was aroused throughout the whole country, and hundreds of lodges were obliged to suspend work, Union Lodge among the others. Its charter was revoked and no attempt was made to reorganize until 1846, when application was made to the Grand Lodge of New Jersey for a new charter; this was granted under the name of Union Lodge, No. 11, on January 27, 1846. Work was resumed in the old lodge room and for half a century the lodge has enjoyed a remarkable degree of prosperity. In 1886 Union Lodge decided to build a larger and more enduring building to replace the old Masonic Temple. The plans were drawn by Joseph M. Dodd and the corner-stone was laid on June 24, 1886, and the building was dedicated on the 16th of November following. It is an imposing brick structure, three stories high. The facade is of Philadelphia pressed brick, with terra cotta trimmings. On the first story are the post office and stores, and a broad entrance-way opening upon the staircase leading to the upper stories. On the second floor are offices, lodge rooms, etc. The cost of the building was about $50,000.

The men who filled the position of Worshipful Master of this lodge during its early history were among the most prominent citizens of Orange. Jeptha Baldwin, the first W. M., served from 1810 to 1817, inclusive; Stephen D. Day, 1818; Daniel Babbitt, 1819; Jeptha Baldwin, 1820 to 1822; Amos Harrison, 1823; Daniel Babbitt, 1824; Amos A. Harrison, 1825 to 1830; (Lodge suspended work for sixteen years). Philip Kingsley, 1846; Ichabod Harrison, 1847 8; Philip Kingsley, 1849; John M. Condit, 1850–51; Simeon Harrison, 1852–3; George A. Dodd, 1854; William M. Babbitt, 1855; William B. Williams, 1856; William P. Condit, 1857; Isaac L. Van Orden, 1858–9; Hiram Inglesbe, 1860; Edward H. Ensign, 1861 2; Ezekiel B. Smith, 1863; Simeon Harrison, 1864; John W. Lees, 1865; Jesse Williams, 1866; Joseph Glasner, 1867; Joseph M. Dodd, 1868–9; Walter E. Smith, 1870; Frederick W. Morris, 1871–2; Thomas O. Ayres, 1873; Augustus W. Coon, 1874–5; James Robotham, 1876–7; Miles A. Hanchett, 1878–79-80; Robert E. Parsons, 1881; John Edwards, 1883; Edwin W. Hine, 1884; J. Frank Smith, 1886; William Stalker, 1887; Daniel Kavanaugh, 1889; William Parkinson, 1890–91; Stuart C. Smith, 1892–3; A. H. Sherman, 1894; Charles E. Williams, 1895. The regular communications are held on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

MASONIC HALL, ORANGE.

The present officers of the lodge are: Moses L. Gans, W. M.; Fred. J. Teulon, S. W.; Edward A. Pearson, J. W.; Charles E. Williams, P. M., Treasurer; Thomas O. Ayres, P. M., Secretary; Rev. Charles H. Mann, Chaplain; Charles Pearce, S. D.; Fred. R. Romer, J. D.; Daniel Kavanaugh, P. M., Marshal; Robert C. Lumsden, S. M. S.; George C. Berg, J. M. S.; George M. Hankins, S. S.; Henry Stetson, J. S; J. O. B. Harrison, Organist; James P. Williams, Tyler.

CORINTHIAN LODGE, No. 57, F. & A. M., was chartered January 10, 1861. Its charter members

were: Andrew Britton, Edward D. Pierson, Elias O. Doremus, Chauncy Y. Williams, Edward B. Whiting, James M. Ward, Edward Gardner, Leander Williams, George A. Merwin, Girard Williams, Horace Freeman. The first officers of the lodge were: Andrew Britton, W. M.; Edward D. Pierson, S. W., and Edward B. Whiting, J. W. Those who have filled the position of W. M. since its organization are: Andrew Britton, 1861; Edwin B. Whiting, 1862; James P. Burton, 1863; George A. Merwin, 1864; Edwin B. Whiting, 1865; Edward D. Pierson, 1866 67; John H. Myers, 1868; Augustus T. Grinsted, 1869; James P. Burton, 1870; Charles W. Banta, 1871; William Green, 1872; Warren McChesney, 1873; Edward D. Pierson, 1874; Charles W. Banta, 1875; Horace Stetson, 1876-77; Leander Williams, 1878-79; Robert McGowan, Jr., 1880; David George, 1881 82; Henry B. Stokes, 1883 84; Otto G. Silber, 1885 86; Frederick Grundman, 1887; William C. Schmidt, 1888 89; Thomas O. Ingling, 1890; Frank E. Baker, 1891; George F. Carter, 1892-93; Frank N. Schleman, 1894; Nathaniel Burton, 1895. The lodge meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month. The officers for 1896 are: George F. Carter, P. M., W. M.; Orian L. Yeomans, S. W.; John F. Everett, J. W.; Joseph B. Bray, Treasurer; Augustus T. Grinsted, P. M., Secretary; David George, P. M., Chaplain; William Lord, S. D.; Alexander Clark, J. D.; Charles E. Jones, S. M. C.; Samuel A. Nunn, J. M. C.; James P. Williams, of No. 11, Tyler. The present membership is 101.

ORANGE CHAPTER, No. 23, R. A. M. This Chapter was organized under dispensation, October 26, 1869, and held its first regular convocation on October 29 following. Its first officers were: Edward B. Whiting, M. E., H. P.; Charles F. R. Moore, E. K.; T. L. Van Orden, Scribe; Jacob Friday, C. of H.; Augustus C. Grinsted, P. S.; Joseph A. Smith, R. A. C.; Frederick W. Morris, 3d Veil; Walter E. Smith, 2d Veil; Stephen T. Smith, 1st Veil; Edward Coumont, Treasurer; Joseph M. Dodd, Secretary; John H. Sharp, Sentinel. These were all charter members with the addition of Simeon Harrison, William B. Williams and John H. Meyers. The Chapter held its convocations in the old Masonic Hall until the erection of the new one, where it has since continued to meet. It has now a membership of 101, there being a slight falling off during the past two years. Its convocations are held on the second and fourth Mondays in each month. The officers for 1896 are: C. F. Coyne, H. P.; F. T. Crane, E. K.; F. J. Toulon, E. S.; T. O. Ayres, P. H. P., Treasurer; A. W. Coon, Secretary; J. P. Hills, C. of H.; O. G. Gerber, P. S.; M. L. Gans, R. A. C.; H. J. Arne, 3d Veil; C. E. Williams, 2d Veil; Thos. Davis, 1st Veil; James P. Williams, Sentinel.

ODD FELLOWS LODGES.

This Order, which had been in existence in this country for some years before its establishment in Orange, became very popular as a secret benevolent organization soon after the partial suppression of Freemasonry growing out of the Morgan excitement referred to in the history of Union Lodge, F. & A. M., and it will be noted that the first lodge of Odd Fellows in Orange received its charter four years before Union Lodge, F. & A. M., was rechartered. The objects of the two orders are very similar and the early growth of Odd Fellowship is due to the strong anti-Masonic sentiment which prevailed from 1830 to late in the forties.

LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 12, I. O. O. F. This lodge was instituted in Orange July 19, 1842, with eleven charter members. Those named in the charter were: Edward T. Hillyer, N. G.; Joseph H. Hopping, V. G.; John W. Innis, Recording Secretary; George Henry, Financial Secretary, and William Bodwell, Treasurer. The other members were P. J. Bodwell, James Brady, Joseph A. Condit, Aaron Pierson, Henry Stetson and George A. Dodd. During the first year of its existence forty-three members were added by initiation and during the next ten years there was a further addition of between seventy and eighty members. In 1847 a number dimited from this Lodge to organize Olive Branch Lodge, No. 51. This, together with the financial troubles of 1853, so weakened the lodge that it suspended labor and forfeited its Charter. On February 22, 1868, on the petition of Z. H. Condit, Reuben W. Dodd, Amzi Wright, James Young and William M. Durand, the Lodge was reinstated and resumed labor. Since that time nearly six hundred members have been added by initiation and the Lodge has had a prosperous

existence, and many worthy distressed brethren have received the benefits which their membership entitles them to. Unlike the Masonic Order, every member is entitled to a fixed weekly allowance in case of sickness; in the former each case is treated according to its needs. The Lodge has at the present time an active membership of between 100 and 150. The Lodge was regularly incorporated April 15, 1870, under "An Act to incorporate Benevolent and Charitable Associations."

JOHN F. MORSE LODGE, No. 183, I. O. O. F. This is a German lodge. It was organized March 24, 1875, with the following charter members: John G. Schaefer, Joseph Schmitt, Frederich Cohrs, Gustav Doehler, Jacob Bury, Heinrich G. Schaefer, Jacob Sohn, Jacob Deckenbach, Frederick Kraus, Jacob Burker, David Wendel, Charles Hummel. The first officers were: John G. Schaefer, N. G.; Jacob Sohn, V. G.; Joseph Schmitt, Secretary; Jacob Deckenbach, Treasurer

D. O. H. (DEUTSCHE ORDEN HARUGARI), No. 186. This Order was established for the purpose of affording relief to brethren in cases of sickness or distress, and affords a fixed stipend to such as are in need of aid from the relief fund. The Orange Lodge was instituted December 17, 1868, with twelve charter members, which has largely increased and the Lodge has a beneficiary fund amounting to several hundred dollars.

LIVE OAK LODGE, No. 181, I. O. O. F. This Lodge was organized July 6, 1875, by Grand Master Christian Miller, with the following charter members and officers: John G. Gegenheimer, N. G.; Aug. Marks, V. G.; Irwin M. Genung, R. S.; Charles E. Leyers, Financial Secretary; William W. Jacobus, Treasurer; Henry M. Camp, O. G.; Charles B. Meeker, R. S. Thirteen candidates were initiated upon the same day, who, with the charter members, gave the Lodge an enrollment of twenty. There has been a steady increase in membership which now numbers 125. The present officers are: T. Wilson Guernsey, N. G.; Samuel Loomis, V. G.; George Danner, Recording Secretary; William Marks, Financial Secretary; Jacob H. Hanse, Treasurer; Augustus Marks, Henel Cohart, John G. Gegenheimer, Trustees.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

WASHINGTON TEMPLE OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE. This order was instituted February 15, 1849, by leading members of the order of the Sons of Temperance. Its purpose was to work in connection with that order as a higher branch or degree to the Sons of Temperance, and at that time the membership was limited to the members of the latter order; it became independent of the parent order, however, during the first year of its existence. Its meetings have been held at various places and for the past few years it has met at the old Masonic building, 16 Park Street, where its forty-fifth anniversary was celebrated February 16, 1895. The Temple has always met on Friday evenings. There is no record of the charter members, the records having been destroyed by the burning of the Waverly building. Its first presiding officers were Daniel J. Kilburn and Ezra O. Roff. Among its old members were Aaron Quinby, Henry B. Freeman, A. H. Freeman, Judge Jesse Williams, J. H. Condit, Abiel Morris Condit, Samuel D. Condit, William Green, Aaron Williams, David S. Beach, Matthias Soverel, Caleb W. Hamilton, E. J. Condit, Horton D. Williams and D. T. Oakley. The Temple is still in a flourishing condition and is doing excellent work.

OAK AND VINE SOCIAL TEMPLE OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE. This was organized in Orange, April 2, 1852, with seventeen charter members of both sexes. The first place of meeting was on the corner of Park and Main Streets, where Brady's photograph gallery now stands. It afterwards met in the Waverly building, which was destroyed by fire. Its present place of meeting is in the old Masonic Hall building, Park Street, near Main.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION. The movement which resulted in the establishment of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Orange, started in 1877. The semi-annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of New Jersey was held in the chapel of the North Orange Baptist Church, on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 16, followed by a public meeting in the evening at the First M. E. Church, under the charge of the Rev. J. H. Knowles, then pastor of the

church. The plan of organizing an Orange branch of the union was suggested, and a meeting was called for the following Tuesday to consider it. No definite action was taken at this meeting, but a week later, at a meeting held at the same place on the evening of June 5, the organization was effected and the following officers were elected: Mrs. Samuel Colgate, President; Mrs. F. F. Ellinwood, Treasurer, and Miss J. O. Brewster, Secretary. Among the original members were Mrs. Ellie J. Knowles, Miss Mary A. Lathbury, Mrs. G. W. Richards, Mrs. Lucy C. Rand, Mrs. Albert Mann, Mrs E. M. Clark, Mrs. M. Van Marter, Mrs. Naomi F. Dyckman, Miss J. O. Brewster, Miss R. F. Morse, Mrs. Edward Austen, Mrs. C. C. Sturges, Mrs. Gardner R. Colby, Mrs. A. O'Neill, Mrs. John Gill, Mrs. George A. Moss, Mrs J. C. Titcomb, Mrs. C. E Stone, Mrs. J. B. St. John, Miss Amy C. Lowrie, Mrs. S. C. Burdick, Mrs. R. C. Browning, Mrs. Carnelia C. Hussey, Mrs. W. C. Holmes, Mrs. George J. Ferry, Mrs. Samuel Colgate, Mrs. H. M. Woodward, Mrs. C. A. Banta, and Mrs. H. C. Libby. The following gentlemen were elected honorary members: George J. Ferry, C. A. Clark, Edward Austen, A. G. Stevenson, J. H. Knowles, John A. Titcomb, Gardner R. Colby, Samuel C. Burdick and the Rev. Edward Judson.

Meetings were held at first in the building corner of Main and Essex Streets, and were well attended. A men's reading room and restaurant were opened and meals furnished at a moderate price. A Helping Hand Society was started in connection with the Union, the object being to benefit young women. Mrs. Ann Harrison, a colored woman, was a regular attendant at these meetings and became much interested in the work. At her death a few years later it was found that she had left her property to the Union, conditioned on its being used for these purposes. A lot was purchased in 1885, on the corner of Main and Commerce Streets, on which the present building was erected in 1888–9. This was fitted up with every convenience for carrying on the benevolent work for which the Union was organized. The cost of the building was about $19,000 and the lot about $4,000. Religious and devotional meetings are held with considerable success, and persons of either sex out of employment receive temporary help. Mrs John J. Perrine, the President, a most energetic and devoted Christian woman, spends a large portion of her time in this work. At the Sunday morning breakfast, 1,754 persons were fed during the year 1895.

While the permanent object of the Union is to promote the cause of temperance, it has accomplished great good in the line of religious and benevolent work, especially among the poor. The membership of the Union has been somewhat fluctuating, the average, however, being about fifty. The officers for 1895 were: Mrs. John J. Perrine, President; Mrs. Electa H. Jube, First Vice-President; Mrs. Theodore F. Seward, Second Vice-President; Miss Amy C. Lowrie, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Mary T. Kiersted, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Myra C. Kitchen, Treasurer; Mrs. William Dyckman, Librarian; Miss Emma Wolt, Missionary Superintendent.

BENEFICIARY SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ARCANUM. This order is social as well as beneficiary, its principal object being to enable its members to obtain life insurance at a moderate cost. It has survived the strong opposition of the old line insurance companies and has paid millions of dollars to the families of deceased members. Councils have been established in nearly all the leading cities and towns throughout the United States.

ORANGE COUNCIL, No. 975, R. A., was instituted June 22, 1886, in Uzal Dodd Post room with twenty-seven charter members. The first officers were: J. Day Otis, Regent; Henry C. Burton, Vice-Regent; William G. Thomas, Orator; B. T. Martin, Past Regent; J. A. Alexander, Secretary; Charles D. Phelps, Collector; A. G. Stevenson, Treasurer; Theodore H. Smith, Chaplain; Wm. H. Wakefield, Guide; Frank M. Odell, M. D., Warden. The council meets in the Masonic Temple, on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Its growth has been steady and permanent and it has on its list over one hundred members.

HILLSIDE COUNCIL, No. 1329, R. A. This is an outgrowth of and was organized by Orange Council, No. 975, January 13, 1891, with forty-seven members. Its first meeting was held in Uzal Dodd

Post room. Its first officers were: Thomas O. Ingling, Regent; Miles A. Hanchett, Vice-Regent; T. J. W. Duffy, Orator; William H. Wakefield, Past Regent; George R. Stagg, Secretary; Cyrus L. Smith, Collector; William C. Schmidt, Treasurer; N. J. Burton, Chaplain. This council has a membership of about one hundred and its death losses have thus far been very small. Its present place of meeting is in the Masonic Temple, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LLEWELLYN COUNCIL, No. 11, GOLDEN STAR FRATERNITY, was instituted in Orange, April 13, 1887, in Temple of Honor Hall, with fifteen charter members. The order is constituted for the express purpose of providing life insurance for its members, but it also pays sick benefits to its members for a limited term. Both sexes are eligible to membership. Its first officers were: S. F. Gibbons, Moderator; William Billington, Vice-Moderator; Frederick W. Alleston, Recording Secretary; A. J. Eckert, Financial Secretary; Dr. Bradshaw, Medical Examiner, and Henry Mohr, Treasurer. The council has a membership of over one hundred and holds its meetings in Odd Fellows Hall.

Among the various other secret and beneficiary orders, all of which are exerting an influence for good by rendering aid to the sick and a stipulated amount to deceased members, are the Ancient Order of Foresters, Knights of Pythias, Order of Knights of Malta, Improved Order of Heptasophs, Order United American Mechanics, Catholic Benevolent Legion, St. Patrick's Alliance, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Order of Chosen Friends, Knights of Honor, Improved Order of Red Men, Order of Elks, etc.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. This is an outgrowth of the Civil War and was organized at Decatur, Illinois, April 6, 1866, by Dr. B. F. Stephenson, of Springfield, who had served as surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, and at the close of the war returned to his practice in Springfield, where, in February, 1866, he first suggested the idea of this organization and made the draft of a ritual. He became the first Provisional Commander-in-Chief and issued his first call for a national convention October 31, 1866. The objects of the order are: 1. To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bound together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead. 2. To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. 3. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to its constitution and laws; to discountenace whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions, and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men. Its membership is limited to the soldiers and sailors of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps who served between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and those having been honorably discharged therefrom after such service and subject to the orders of United States general officers between the dates mentioned. No person shall be eligible to membership who has at any time borne arms against the United States. The G. A. R. Posts are named in honor of deceased persons—usually those who died in defense of their country.

UZAL DODD POST, No. 12, G. A. R. This Post was named in honor of Capt. Uzal Dodd, who commanded Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment, N. J. Volunteers. The chaplain of this regiment said of him: "He had those qualities rarely found in combination, by which he could be familiar with his men without breeding contempt—which enabled him to mingle with them when off duty as equals, and when on duty command them as a superior. His patriotism was of the purest and most persistent character. It was such that no hardship nor temporary reverses could shake. The voice of duty was to him the voice of God. For some weeks before the second battle of Fredericksburg he had been quite sick and off duty and in the opinion of the surgeon and other officers was not able to go with the regiment. But he could not bear to have his company in the perils of battle without being at its head, so he followed on after it and caught up before the regiment crossed the river. In storming the heights

he kept along as well as his feeble strength would allow. Through his patriotic desire and indomitable will he rose so far superior to bodily weakness as in the bloody battle of the next day, May 4, to take command of his company and distinguish himself for coolness and valor. In the third and last crossing of the Rappahannock, it fell upon the 26th N. J. V. and 5th Vt. to cross in boats and charge the enemy's rifle pits. His company occupied the right of the line and it was his place to lead the regiment. This he did in heroic style. In the face of a destructive fire from rebel sharpshooters he led his men down the bank and at their head entered one of the pontoon boats, soon after which he received a mortal wound. He lingered about eighteen hours, suffering intense pain without a complaint. He was conscious of his approaching end and that he might die in full possession of his faculties, he refused to take stimulants or opiates. * * * Many precious gifts have been laid on our country's altar during this war, but none more precious, within the range of my personal knowledge, than Capt. S. U. Dodd."

Capt. Samuel Uzal Dodd was the youngest child of Samuel M. and Jennie (Condit) Dodd, and was born in Orange, July 27, 1828. He lived in Orange up to the time he enlisted in the army. His regiment was raised for nine months only and his term would have expired in two weeks. When his embalmed body came home for burial the citizens of Orange and its vicinity in large numbers gathered to do honor to his memory and pay the last tribute of respect to the hero and patriot.

Uzal Dodd Post, which has kept green the memory of this brave patriot, owes its existence mainly to the efforts of Capt. Ambrose Matthews, assisted by his comrades, Charles W. Barry, Samuel Toombs and William McChesney, who met on the 28th of February, 1878, to consider the advisability of forming an association which should help to keep alive the spirit of patriotism which animated those who freely offered their lives in defense of the Union, and to bind still stronger the ties of friendship formed amid scenes of suffering and death on the battle-field. This resulted in the organization, on March 20, 1878, of a Grand Army Post which they named after their beloved comrade, Capt. Dodd. The charter members of the Post were: Charles W. Barry, Samuel Toombs, Edward Lindsley, William McChesney, Frederick Trepkau, Joseph B. Bray, Jacob V. Corlies, Ambrose M. Matthews, William H. Dodd, Richard M. French, Charles M. Matthews, Edwin B. Blackman, Luther H. Perry, John W. Williams, Edward D. Taylor, Edward D. Pierson, David A. Bell, Rufus Mead, William H. Hall, August Erdman, John Ackerman, Edward H. Williams, William L. Harrison, Gustavus Peine, John J. Fell. The first officers of the Post were: A. M. Matthews, Commander; William H. Dodd, Senior Vice-Commander; Gustavus Peine, Junior Vice-Commander; Charles W. Barry, Adjutant; William McChesney, Q. M.; John W. Williams, O. of D.; John J. Fell, O. of G.; Jacob W. Corlies, S.; David A. Bell, C.; Edward D. Taylor, S. M.; Rufus Mead, Q. M. S.; Edward Lindsley, I. S.; Edwin D. Blackman, O. S.

The Post has its headquarters in Reynolds' building, on the south side of Main, between Day and Centre Streets. The Past Commanders of the Post are: Capt. Ambrose Matthews, 1878-79; W. H. Dodd, 1880; Samuel Toombs, 1881; David A. Bell, 1882; Edgar H. Williams, 1883; E. D. Taylor, 1884; Augustus W. Griffing, 1885; George Lethbridge, 1886 87; Joel W. Hatt, 1888; W. D. Robinson, 1890; Joseph B. Bray, 1891; John F. Pratt, 1892; Fritz Trepkau, 1893; Gustav Peine, 1894; William McChesney, 1895. The present officers are: George C. Chandler, Commander; John Agar, Senior Vice-Commander; Dewitt Bannister, Junior Vice-Commander; Augustus W. Griffin, Adjutant; E. W. Williams, Q. M.; Bennet Livingston, Surgeon; W. H. Dodd, Chaplain; E. B. Taylor, O. of D.; Adolph Evison, O. of G.; D O. Sullivan, I. S.; Frank Hardy, O. S.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB, OF ORANGE.* This club anti-dates most of the clubs of the "sterner sex" in the Oranges, and has nearly reached the first quarter of a century of its existence. It was not only the pioneer woman's club of New Jersey, but had only four predecessors in the country. The idea originated with Mrs. Louisa Lord Riley, who, from her familiarity with the work of the Brooklyn

* From a sketch written by Mrs. Lydia Lawrence Ropes, for "Woman's Progress."

Woman's Club, thought that a similar organization would be useful to the women of Orange in broadening their mental horizon and giving variety to their thoughts. Fifteen ladies met at the house of Mrs. Riley on Wednesday, February 7, 1872, in response to her invitation, and it was then and there determined to organize a woman's club. At the fourth meeting, held April 3, 1872, a permanent organization was effected and a constitution adopted. Mrs. Henrietta W. Johnson was elected President; Mrs. K. H. Browning, First Vice-President; Mrs. Louisa L. Riley, Second Vice-President, and Mrs. Agnes L. Colton, Secretary. The charter members were: Henrietta W. Johnson, Louisa Lord Riley, Lydia Laurelia Ropes, Kathrine H. Browning, Josephine D. Thorp, Nancy Ellis Means, Martha Mott Lord, Clausina B. Mann, Cynthia Kasson, Cornelia C. Hussey, Anna M. Backus, Anna H. Root, Jane B. Dearborn, Agnes L. Colton, Clara Ropes Prescott. The object of the club, as defined by the constitution, was "the discussion of topics of social and general importance, for the purpose of awakening in its members a more vital interest in such topics." The topics discussed during the earlier years of the club were largely practical, relating to education, dress, nursing, social duties, temperance, extravagance, personal responsibility, coöperative housekeeping, abolition of war, etc., etc.

The only benevolent work ever undertaken by the club was an evening school for girls which was opened in the winter of 1873 and was held for sixteen weeks, at an expense of only two hundred dollars. It was attended by about thirty girls and was taught by one of the public school teachers who was a member of the club. The sum of ten dollars was donated for a library to each one of the public schools of the Oranges. In 1878 several amendments to the constitution and by-laws were adopted, giving greater definiteness to several points which had before been left undetermined. The club doubled its membership during the first seven years and in 1879–80 had increased to forty-four, with an average attendance of nineteen. The meetings up to this time were still held in private houses. Four afternoons in the year were devoted to literary subjects and eleven to practical topics, every one of which was opened by an original paper. During the year of 1880–81 the average attendance was twenty. The annual reception was held that year at the house of Mrs. Ross C. Browning, in Llewellyn Park, and a new impetus given to the movement. In March, 1881 the membership had increased to fifty and it was deemed advisable to have a regular place of meeting. Arrangements were made with the New England Society to occupy its room in Music Hall. The meetings were continued at this place for five years, until 1886; the club in the meantime having outgrown its quarters, the Dearborn-Morgan Hall was hired for its meetings. Thirty-two members were added in 1889 and this number necessitated increased accommodations and Masonic Hall was hired for the meetings, and later, the Woman's Christian Temperance building. In order to meet the wants of the club the membership fee was increased to two dollars and an entrance fee of three dollars was charged. The club was incorporated in 1890 which entitles it to hold property.

The Federation of Clubs was organized in 1890 which the Woman's Club, of Orange, soon after joined, and in 1891 the council of the Federation of Woman's Clubs met at the house of Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, in Llewellyn Park, seventy presidents of the clubs being present. In 1894, for special exhibit at the Columbian Exhibition, several manuals were bound in white covers, hand painted, with an original design of oranges and leaves most ingeniously entwined, while at the left was a gilt torch suggestive of the work that clubs are doing in enlightening the world. A history of the club was also prepared as a part of its exhibit at the Columbian Exhibition.

The inauguration of women's clubs has been a great lever for the uplifting of women, and the Orange Woman's Club has had, in the twenty-two years of its existence, ample time and opportunity to help on in this great work. The club membership is now limited to 300 members and there are no vacancies. It has become a department club—that is, in place of its classes and committees it now has its six departments, viz.: Economics, Literature, Science, Art, Education and Current Topics. Each department is under direction of a chairman, and meets for study and reports at stated times to the club. In November, 1895, at the suggestion of the Orange Woman's Club, a federation of the several women's clubs of New Jersey was formed, known as the New Jersey State Federation of Women's

RICHARD N. DYER.

PRESIDENT OF [illegible]

Clubs, of which Mrs. C. B. Yardley, of East Orange, who was mainly instrumental in bringing these clubs together, was made President. The Presidents of the club since its formation have been: Mrs. Henrietta W. Johnson, 1872 4; Mrs. Louisa Lord Riley, 1874 76; Mrs. Lydia Laurelia Ropes, 1876 84; Mrs. Caroline A. Atwater, 1884-85; Mrs. Katharine H. Browning, 1885 86; Mrs. Julia Kroch, 1886 88; Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, 1888–90; Mrs. Adaline Emerson Thompson, 1890 92; Mrs. Mary Coggeshall Seward, 1892–94. The present officers of the club are: President, Mrs. J. C. Cushing; First Vice-President, Mrs. William H. Bradshaw; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Albert O. Field; Treasurer, Mrs. Frederick Doremus; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Louisa Hus; Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. O. Stanley.

ORANGE CLUB. The organization of this club was the beginning of club life among the business men of the Oranges. This club started the ball rolling and five others are now in successful operation. The Orange Club was started among the New York business men residing in the vicinity of Brick Church. It was the outgrowth of the Eclectic Dramatic Club, which, during its existence, was a prosperous and influential social element. The club was incorporated on March 28, 1885, by the following-named gentlemen: Rob't P. Hayes, James Y. Simpson, Walter T. Stephenson, Henry H. Snow, Douglas H. Schneider, G. E. Zippell, R. D. Merrell, F. B. Holmes and James Chittick. The object as specified was "for social, intellectual and recreative purposes." The first officers were: R. P. Hayes, President; J. Y. Simpson, Vice-President; W. T. Stephenson, Secretary; H. H. Snow, Treasurer; G. E. Zippel, Chairman House Committee. The club first occupied rooms in Appleton's building, opposite Brick Church station, but its rapidly-increasing membership necessitated more commodious quarters and the club leased the premises No. 20 Prospect Street, East Orange. This was fitted up for temporary use and in 1887 the property was purchased by the club. The house was enlarged and fitted up with all the usual conveniences for club life and the grounds arranged for out-door games, etc. Notwithstanding the fact that several other clubs have since been organized in various parts of the Oranges, this club has continued to hold its own and still has a strong membership, principally in East Orange. The present value of the property owned by the club is about $30,000. The present officers are: Richard N. Dyer, President; D. A. Vanhorne, Vice-President; Henry A. Potter, Secretary; C. H. Ely, Treasurer; J. P. Schiller, Chairman House Committee. The following named persons have served as President of the club since its organization: T. Y. Simpson, M. D., 1885; Staats S. Morris, 1886; John L. Blake, 1887–8–9; C. A. Sterling, 1890; G. I. Herbert, 1891; A. J. Woodworth, 1892–3; Richard N. Dyer, 1894–5–6.

ORANGE CLUB, EAST ORANGE.

ORANGE ATHLETIC CLUB. This club was started as a local organization for the benefit of the young men of the Oranges. It has passed its first decade, has achieved a national reputation in its several contests with college and other clubs throughout the country, and has made for itself a name which affords just cause to its members and to the State of New Jersey for congratulation. It has

taken its place among the leading clubs in the country. From the beginning it has had the hearty support of the leading citizens of the Oranges, who feel proud of its achievements. In the character of its membership it will compare favorably with that of any athletic club in the country and it has grown in popularity from year to year. It stands in the front rank in Essex County in the matter of athletic sports. Among its members are some of the best wheelmen, the best amateur baseball, tennis and football players in the country. The project was started in the early part of 1885 by the young men of the Oranges, who soon enlisted the aid and coöperation of all classes. On April 4, 1885, about two hundred of the best-known citizens of the Oranges assembled in Music Hall to consider the feasibility of forming an athletic club. Plans were presented, the various details discussed and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions. This committee met with great success and other meetings were held, the business men subscribing liberally to the enterprise. The club was regularly organized in February, 1886, with the following well-known gentlemen as incorporators and directors: President, Robert W. Hawksworth; Vice-President, J. Montgomery Hare; Secretary, H. B. Thomas;

ORANGE ATHLETIC CLUB.

Directors, R. W. Hawksworth, J. Montgomery Hare, Everett Frazar, Henry A. Potter, John Pettit, J. B. Tilford, A. P. Boller, J. G. Morgan, G. P. Kingsley, A. D. Palmer, William A. Brewer, Jr., T. B. Cuis and H. B. Starbuck.

A lot on Halsted Street was purchased and a club-house erected, at a cost of about $13,000. A tennis building was erected in the fall of 1887, at a cost of $10,000. The club-house was formally opened in January, 1888. An important feature of the club, which has done much to popularize it is the admission of ladies to membership. Article VII of House Rules says that "the gymnasium shall be devoted exclusively to the use of ladies daily between the hours of 9.30 a. m. and 3 p. m., excepting Saturdays and holidays. Lady members shall have the privilege of the club-house every day until 3 p. m., excepting on Mondays and Thursdays, when they shall have the privileges of the club (excepting the gymnasium) after 3 p. m. until midnight."

The club-house is situated on the corner of Halsted Street and Railroad Avenue and is surrounded by a spacious and well-kept lawn. A wide piazza extends along a portion of the front of the main build-

ing. The main doors open into a small lobby on one side of which is the office. The tennis building is an important feature of the club-house. It is in the rear of the main building and communicates with it by means of a wide entrance. It is entirely covered so that it can be used in all kinds of weather. It contains two full-sized tennis courts. This building is also used for balls, receptions, concerts and other entertainments, and the club-house has constantly been the resort of a large part of the beauty, fashion intelligence and wealth of the Oranges and neighboring places. The gymnastic classes have annually given one or more successful and entertaining exhibitions, and the girls' and children's classes have been constantly advancing in minor gymnastics and in calisthenics suitable to their strength and abilities. The club is the owner of large and well-arranged grounds near the Grove Street station. These grounds contain running tracks and spaces for football and other out-door games.

The management and conduct of the games at the oval by the committees in charge have been so careful and judicious that the entire resident population has come to regard the club grounds as one of its cherished local institutions. Ladies flock to the club games without escort, and parents gladly permit their children to visit the grounds unattended, confident of respectful care and treatment, and of the absence of the rowdy element which too frequently resorts to athletic games. As a result of these precautions and as a consequence of the policy of management indicated, the audiences at the oval have been unrivalled as to numbers and character during the past four years, and in these particulars without a parallel in the history of any of its sister organizations. So well known has this feature become that all the other crack athletic clubs are eager to secure dates for games with its teams long in advance of the events, and the leading college teams of the country look forward with pleasure to their annual visits to Orange. The club is a strictly temperance athletic organization and has constantly sought to afford the best facilities for the instruction and entertainment of its members and friends. It has, year after year, brought a succession of champion athletes to its grounds, in exhibitions as various in character as they have been absorbing in interest. It has, through its junior membership features, brought in a large contingent of the youth of the Oranges, and has excercised a wholesome educational and restraining influence upon them in several directions. Its aims have always been high in whatever it has undertaken, until by its achievements and influence it has become a large and leading element of life in the Oranges, and a power in furtherance of clean and wholesome living and a moral force in the community second only to the body of religious organizations there located.

Only three men have filled the office of President since the organization of the club. R. W. Hawkesworth, the first President, continued in office for five years and was succeeded by J. Q. Barstow, who held the position for two years, and Mr. Dillon, the present incumbent, was elected in 1894. The present officers of the club are: William B. Dillon, President; William M. Franklin, Vice-President; Frederic G. Mason, Treasurer; A. D. Palmer, Secretary. The Board of Directors are: William B. Dillon, A. D. Palmer, E. V. Z. Lane, Arthur Varian, F. G. Mason, Joseph D. Picksley, Dr. T. N. Gray, E. P. Alling, Dr. T. S. P. Fitch, Franklin Webster, Daniel Pritchard, R. M. Colie.

ESSEX COUNTY COUNTRY CLUB. This club, which was organized less than ten years ago with a membership of fifty-seven, has now on its list nearly three hundred resident members, besides a number of non-resident members. Owing to the extreme liberality of its management and the attractiveness of its surroundings, this club has become one of the most popular resorts in the country and is in many respects equal to the famous Tuxedo, in Orange County, N. Y. Its aim and purpose, as set forth in Article II, Section 1 of the constitution, is "for the encouragement of athletic exercises and sports and the maintenance of a club-house for reading-rooms and social meetings." Persons living in any part of New Jersey are eligible to regular membership, and non-residents from any part of the globe may enjoy the full privileges of membership, except that of attending or participating in its business meetings. The clergy of the county of every denomination are entitled to full membership without cost.

The club was organized in the spring of 1887 and was incorporated under a general act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to incorporate Societies or Clubs for social, intellectual and recreative

purposes," approved March 27, 1878, and amended February 20, 1886. The following-named persons were the incorporators: Henry A. Page, D. Robinson, Jr., W. Emlen Roosevelt, John Burke, Edward Kelly, T. H. Powers Farr, H. S. Herbert, W. D. Baldwin, John Kean, Jr., Henry Parish, Jr., S. Van Rensselaer, H. T. Hitch, Edward P. Slevin, C. F. Watson, R. J. Cross, C. A. Munn, G. I. Herbert, J. R. Pitcher, J. H. H. Brintnall, A. H. Scribner, Ogden Brower, John H. Ballantine, George H. Halsey, Frederick Frelinghuysen, E. C. Woodruff, C. Weidenfield, Julian H. Kean, B. H. Campbell, J. N. Van Ness, Robert Ballantine, Franklin Murphy, Frederick S. Fish, A. P. Whitehead, F. M. Wheeler, Robert Sedgwick, Eugene Kelly, R. Fry, C. Pfizer, Jr., C. H. Lee, Dr. William Pierson, E. D. Page, C. E. Souther, E. G. Burgess, D. P. Cruikshank, William Clark, Jasper R. Rand, Samuel S. Dennis, E. P. Thebaud, W. Campbell Clark, Bleeker Van Wagenen, E. A. Bradley, R. G. Park, Seeley Benedict, Frank Arnold, John C. Wilmerding, H. G. H. Tarr. The officers named in the certificate of incorporation were: Henry A. Page, President; Aaron Pennington Whitehead, Vice-President; W. Emlen Roosevelt, Treasurer; Robert Sedgwick, Secretary.

This club was substantially an outgrowth of the Essex County Hunt, organized in 1876, which comprised a number of Orange residents, among whom were Charles H. Heckscher, Henry N. Munn, Edward P. Thebaud, Frank E. Martin, Douglas Robinson, Jr., the Messrs. Hudnut, and Charles H. Lee. The Essex County Hunt, in 1877, imported a pack of beagle hounds and inaugurated "drag" hunting. In 1880 the kennels were moved to Tory Corners, midway between Montclair and Orange, and Henry N. Munn, of Orange, succeeded F. Merriam Wheeler, of Montclair, as master of the hounds. The kennels were newly stocked with a draft of very fine fox hounds, purchased from the sons of Sir Hugh Allen, of Montreal, and live foxes were substituted for the "drag." Charles H. Heckscher became master of the hounds in 1883 and was succeeded by Edward P. Thebaud, who continued to carry on the hunting in a most successful manner until the club was absorbed by the Essex CountyCountryClub.

COUNTRY CLUB-HOUSE, HUTTON PARK.

During Mr. Thebaud's term of office—1884 to 1887—the kennels were located in the Verona Valley. At the autumn meets there were frequently present from 500 to 600 invited guests from different parts of the country and from New York City. Among the active members of the club at this time was Gen. George B. McClellan; and both he and his wife (the daughter of Gen. Marcy) were usually on the Reception Committee.

In the early part of 1887 arrangements were made by members of the Essex County Hunt and

others to secure a lease of a portion of the property in Hutton Park, including the old Mansion House for a club-house. A meeting of the subscribers (to a special fund) was held on May 23, 1887, at the old Mansion House in Hutton Park and the formal organization of the Essex County Country Club was completed by the election of the following officers: President, Henry A. Page, of Montrose; Vice-President, A. Pennington Whitehead, Newark; Secretary, Robert Sedgwick, New York; Treasurer, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Elizabeth; Governors, W. D. Baldwin, Montclair; W. C. Clark, Newark; Richard J. Cross, New York; T. H. Powers Farr, Montrose; Frederick Frelinghuysen, Newark; H. S. Herbert, New York; Eugene Kelly, South Orange; Henry A. Page, Montrose; Douglass Robinson, Jr., Orange; W. Emlen Roosevelt, Elizabeth; Robert Sedgwick, New York; E. P. Thebaud, Orange; J. N. Van Ness, Newark; F. M. Wheeler, Montclair; A. Pennington Whitehead, Newark. The certificate of incorporation was executed two days following, as previously mentioned. On January 17, 1889, the Hutton Park property was sold at auction and twenty-four acres, including the old Mansion House and outbuildings, was purchased by the Country Club. Bonds to the amount of $65,000 bearing five per cent. interest were issued, which were readily taken by the members. This amount, however, proved insufficient for the various additions and improvements, the total amount expended being about $75,000. The building was enlarged by additions both in front and rear, and many changes made in the interior, the billiard and other new rooms being finished in hard wood. Every conceivable arrangement for the comfort and convenience of the members and their guests has been made, and this is now one of the most complete and best equipped club-houses in the country.

On the extensive grounds ample arrangements have been made for the various sports and amusements of the members of the club and their friends. These include a toboggan slide for the winter, and for the open months, lawn tennis, golf, polo, etc. At the entrance to the grounds is a massive stone gateway that leads to the club-house. The driveway as you enter is flanked on either side by a pretty little lake upon which a flock of swans are to be seen sailing over the surface. In one of these lakes is a miniature fountain. The driveway winds several times through the trees and crosses a beautiful ravine, through which tumbles a pretty little mountain brook, which frequently forms small cascades as it rushes over the rocks. In this ravine is a little thatched summer house which encloses what was once the famous Chalybeate Spring. Just on the top of the knoll is another thatch-covered summer house, where one may enjoy the unobstructed breezes in any direction. Beneath this is a deep cellar which was formerly an ice house, which always contained an abundant supply of ice for the use of the guests. A leading feature of the club at the present time is the famous sport of golf which has become the most popular game throughout the country. A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, May, 1896, gives the following description of the grounds, etc: "The Essex County Country Club, of Orange, N. J., which adopted golf in its list of sports a year or two ago, is having a new course laid out on a large and carefully arranged plan. A part of the ground now used in Hutton Park will be included in the new links, but the design is entirely changed and a large additional tract of land will be included. Alexander Finlay, the club's professional, has men constantly at work upon the course. He expects that it will be finished soon, but several hard rains are needed before it will be ready for use.

ENTRANCE TO COUNTRY CLUB GROUNDS.

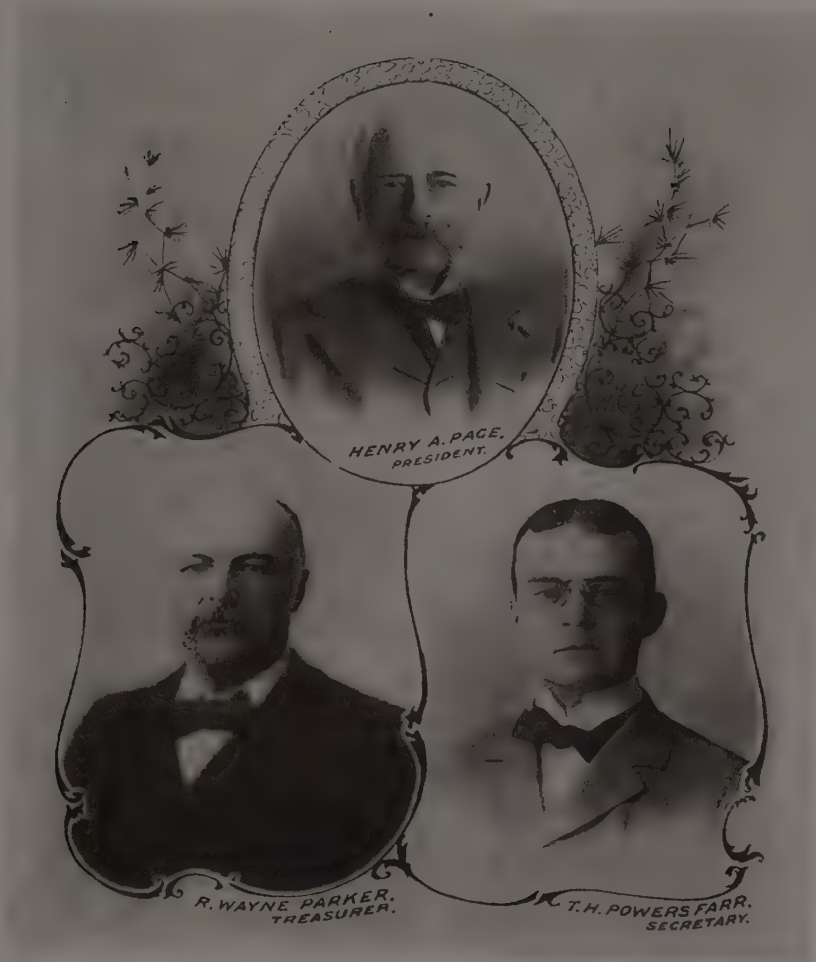
"The first tee is near the club stables. From it the hole is invisible, being placed just over the edge of a little knoll. The line of play is narrow and straight, a deep ravine on the left hand and an old toboggan slide on the right forming hazards to punish crooked drives. Rough country must be crossed to reach the second hole, which is near the Mount Pleasant Road. The third comes back again in the direction of the club-house, the green, which is unusually large, being placed in an old garden, near a small stone house. The fourth hole will be extremely long and difficult. The line runs through the woods and there is at one place a ravine, over which Finlay has thrown a bridge, so that the good driver may follow his ball. The unlucky novice will not need this bridge, for he will be down in the depths of the ravine searching for lost balls. From the fourth until the ninth or home hole is reached the ground covered is about the same as that now in use. The last hole is short, but a broad, deep chasm to be crossed makes it formidable enough. At various places on the links there are bunkers of a kind not commonly seen. They are composed of stumps of trees with the roots still clinging to them, packed so closely together as to be sure traps for a ball that hits them.

"The Essex County members are playing now for the June Cup, given for the best scratch score handed in this month. Contestants may enter as often as they please. The record is now held by T. H. Powers Farr, with a score of 84; C. H. Lee holds the next best score, having made the course in 88; Among the other players who are trying for the cup are: Thomas Wyman Porter, Richard Colgate, William Runkel, Austin Colgate, Manton B. Metcalf, B. T. Kissam, S. M. Colgate and William Bloodgood."

LAKE AND FOUNTAIN IN FRONT OF THE COUNTRY CLUB-HOUSE, HUTTON PARK.

The Polo club connected with the Country Club enjoys exceptional facilities for the practice of this favorite sport, and some of the most expert riders and best horsemen in the country are found among its members; several of these are also members of the Essex Troop. To those who prefer in-door amusement to out-door sports, the club-house affords ample accommodations. It has one of the finest ball rooms in the country and it is no uncommon thing to see two hundred to three hundred persons gathered here on Saturday evening enjoying this favorite pastime. It reminds one of long ago when the elite from every part of the country were gathered at this famous hostlery enjoying the minuet, the Virginia reel and all the well-known dances of the period. Truly, history repeats itself while the world moves on. Many famous people of old have met in this old mansion and there are those living to-day who insist that Lafayette spent the day and part of a night there during his second visit to this country in 1824, and that he danced the minuet with some of the fair ladies of Orange. To those who accept the statement it adds one more to the many delightful reminiscences connected with this old place.

One can enjoy here all the advantages of a first-class hotel, either a *table d'hote* dinner or a "pay



OFFICERS OF COUNTRY CLUB.

your money and take your choice" meal. The rooms are large, well-ventilated and supplied with every modern convenience. The membership is select, the members are sociable; while card playing is a favorite amusement, gambling is strictly prohibited. For riding members the dues are fixed at eighty-five dollars, and for other members sixty dollars a year. The officers and Board of Governors are composed of leading business and professional men of the highest character. Officers: President, Henry A. Page; Vice-President, Frederick Frelinghuysen; Secretary, T. H. Powers Farr; Treasurer, R. Wayne Parker. Board of Governors: Frederick Frelinghuysen, Henry A. Page, John Marshall, R. Wayne Parker, Dr. William Pierson, L. V. Booraem, John C. Wilmerding, John P. Rafferty, Oscar Willigerod, J. E. Fleming, Dr. Leslie D. Ward, G. I. Herbert, T. H. Powers Farr, Stephen J. Meeker, Frank Q. Barstow.

PERSONNEL OF THE CLUB. While a large number of the members have participated in the various means of entertainment provided by the club, there are a few who have been especially active in the management of its affairs and are worthy of special mention. Henry A. Page, the President of the club, is too well known in the Oranges to require any extended notice. The fact that he was one of the organizers of the club and that he has been its President from the beginning is the best evidence of his fitness for the position and of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-members. Mr. Page has been prominent in all the social affairs of the Oranges for the past twenty-five or thirty years. His own home is one of the most beautiful and picturesque along the slope of the mountain. He was associated with John G. Vose in the laying out and improving of that part of South Orange known as Montrose. They built the depot at Montrose station and made other improvements at their own expense. In order to save the principal thoroughfares and beautiful avenues between South Orange and Orange from invasion by railroad corporations, he constructed, at his own expense, the present trolley road from South Orange to Orange through private and mostly unimproved property. Naturally of a retiring disposition, declining all public honors, he is nevertheless one of the most public-spirited citizens in South Orange and a liberal contributor to public improvements. His contribution of $1,000 to the Free Library is only one of the many evidences of his large-hearted liberality.

Frederick Frelinghuysen, Vice-President, was one of the incorporators of the club and has been an active participant in its affairs from the beginning and has been continuously a member of its Board of Governors. He is chairman of the Committee on Real Estate, his experience in this line being of great service to the club in its real estate transactions. Mr. Frelinghuysen belongs to one of the best known families in the State. His father, Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, was Secretary of State under President Arthur, and the family has been conspicuous in public affairs for more than a century. Mr. Frelinghuysen is a graduate of Rutgers College and a practising lawyer in Newark. He is President of the Howard Savings Bank, of Newark, President of the Essex Club, Secretary of the Sinking Fund Commission, etc. His interest in the affairs of the Country Club is quite equal to that of any resident member or officer.

T. H. Powers Farr, Secretary of the club, has been one of its most active members from the beginning. He was a prominent member of the Essex County Hunt. He was captain of the polo team of the Country Club for some years, but owing to an injury received while riding he was obliged to give it up. Since then he has given his attention to the golf club, which he organized and of which he is the mainstay. He is an enthusiastic sportsman and is chairman of the Out-door Sports Committee, and all the out-door sports are under his supervision.

R. Wayne Parker, Treasurer, is a resident of Hutton Park and has been a member of the club for the past three years. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, especially fond of riding and is an officer of the Essex County Troop. He is a son of the Hon. Cortlandt Parker, and stands at the head of his profession as a lawyer. He represented his Congressional district in the last Congress.

THE RIDING AND DRIVING CLUB, OF ORANGE. This organization grew out of a class formed for ring riding, which had been in existence for two previous seasons and held their rides at the old Riding Academy in North Clinton Street. The members of this riding class found so much interest manifested

in horseback riding that they determined to form a permanent organization, and on June 8, 1892, the articles of incorporation of the Riding Club, of Orange, were duly filed and the corporation was formed under the general corporation act of the State of New Jersey. The incorporators were: Louis A. Chandler, William J. Berg, Henry G. Atwater, Charles Hathaway, William F. Oatman, James B. Dill, William M. Franklin, Edward P. Alling, Robert W. Hawkesworth, Appleton D. Palmer, Floyd B. Wilson, Richard N. Dyer, William A. Brewer, Jr., Louis O. Hedden, Henry A. Page, James Bingham, Franklin M. Ring, Charles R. Hedden and Frank H. LaPierre.

On June 1, 1895, the name of the club was changed to the Riding and Driving Club, of Orange. Among the gentlemen most active in its organization were: Charles Hathaway, James B. Dill, William M. Franklin, William C. Horn, Edward P. Alling, Charles R. Hedden, Edward M. Colie, Henry G. Atwater, Frank H. LaPierre, Henry A. Page, Charles A. Sterling and Sylvester Judd, all of whom were charter members. The first officers elected were: Charles Hathaway, President; Edward P. Alling, Treasurer, and Henry G. Atwater, Secretary. Mr. Hathaway has remained its President ever since, having been elected every year. The objects, as set forth in the articles of incorporation, are: "To conduct within said township and State an organization for social and recreative purposes, and to associate together persons interested in the use and management of horses, especially riding and driving, and to facilitate and encourage the practice thereof. And for that purpose to erect and maintain suitable buildings, including club-house, an enclosed riding ring, stables and such other accessories as may be desired or required where the use and management of horses can be taught and the training thereof be practised. The management of the property and affairs of this club, except as otherwise provided in these by laws, shall be vested in a Board of Directors, consisting of fifteen active members, who shall be elected by the active members of the club."

Immediately upon its organization the club rented the Riding Academy in Clinton Street and continued there for two years. In the summer of 1892, a lot was purchased on Halsted Street, with an L running through to Prospect Place, and in February, 1895, the present buildings were completed. The lot has a frontage of 100 feet on Halsted Street, running back about 200 feet, together with an L 30 feet wide running through to Prospect Place, which is used as an entrance and exit for horses and carriages, and another L 100 feet wide extending to within 100 feet of Main Street, which is used as a stable. The riding ring is one of the largest in the country having a clear space of 92 x 120 feet. The stable has accommodations for sixty-five horses and there is ample space for storing carriages and for supplies of all kinds. The present membership of the club in 110 and has been rapidly growing since the club entered into possession of its own building.

In December, 1895, the club held a horse show lasting four days which was very largely attended, and in which were exhibited horses not only from Orange and vicinity, but from all parts of the country, many of the prize winners of the New York horse show having been brought there for exhibition. In April, 1896, the club held an amateur circus, at which there were exhibitions of riding by the members and the usual accessories of an old-fashioned country circus. During the winter season, from November to May, a music ride is held every Thursday evening, at which there is class riding and also exhibitions of fancy riding, games on horseback and jumping. The club owns its grounds and building as well as a large number of horses for the use of members. The approximate value of the club's property in its land, building and equipments is $50,000. The officers and directors of the club are: President, Charles Hathaway; Vice-President, William C. Horn; Treasurer, H. G. Atwater; Secretary, Theodore Wilson. Executive Committee: E. M. Colie, James G. Marshall, C. B. Gregory, H. G. Atwater, William C. Horn. Finance Committee: Charles A. Sterling, E. M. Colie, W. C. Horn. Ring and Stable Committee: Charles B. Gregory, E. M. Colie, James G. Marshall. House Committee: J. L. Seward, J. C. Cassidy, Charles B. Gregory. Membership Committee: H. A. Mandeville, J. L. Seward, Theodore Wilson, James G. Marshall, Charles A. Sterling.

ORANGE WHIST CLUB. The favorite game of whist has of late years become more popular than ever. Clubs have been organized in various parts of the country which have not only led to friendly contests but to the organization of a National Congress. The Orange Whist Club was organized October 2, 1894, by Messrs. S. T. Varian, T. E. Otis, G. W. Wallis, G. E. Zippel, E. C. Herring, H. A. Hottenroth, J. W. Hatt, L. P. Moller, H. Eldridge and L. C. Freeman. The first officers, who still continue, were: S. T. Varian, President; T. E. Otis, Vice-President; E. C. Herring, Secretary; G. E. Zippel, Treasurer; G. W. Wallis, Chairman Card Committee. The club now has a membership of fifty, and is said to have the strongest whist team in New Jersey.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE BUILDERS OF ORANGE.

GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

THERE are doubtless many individuals who, during the past half century, have contributed materially to the growth of Orange and ought to be noticed in a work of this character, but the difficulty of obtaining data regarding those who have passed away or who have moved to other localities, and the unwillingness or inability of many of those of the present generation to supply the necessary information, necessitates the omission of much interesting personal and family history. The names and record of many who have been conspicuous as Builders of Orange will be found in their proper place among the descendants of the Founders.

THE LIGHTHIPE FAMILY.

The Lighthipes stand first in chronological order as Builders of the Oranges, their connection with Orange beginning two years after it was set off from Newark as a separate township. From that time to the present they have been constantly identified with the growth and prosperity of the township, town and city of Orange, in all of which Charles A. Lighthipe, the present representative, has borne a conspicuous part.

JOHN LIGHTHIPE, the ancestor of the family, came from Brunswick, Germany, about the beginning of the Revolution and immediately joined the Continental Army, serving faithfully until the close of the war. He then settled at Pompton Plains, N. J., and drew a pension until his death. He was a man of means and considerable influence in the community. He married Mary Duffy, whose parents were natives of Scotland.

CHARLES LIGHTHIPE, a son of the ancestor, was born at Pompton, N. J. He removed to Orange in 1808 and was one of the leading manufacturers of that period. He built what is still known as the Lighthipe homestead on Main Street, near Jefferson, and had his factory on the same property. He was a man of strict integrity and honesty, and highly respected. He married Maria S. Condit, born April 25, 1789, daughter of Capt. Moses and Hannah (Smith) Condit. His father was a private in the Revolutionary War, and took part in the battle of Monmouth. He was also a Captain of Militia in the War of 1812. He was a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church from 1805 until his death, in 1838. He was a brother of Dr. John Condit, a distinguished officer of the Revolution and for thirty years Representative and Senator in Congress.

CHARLES ALEXANDER LIGHTHIPE, youngest son of Charles and Maria (Condit) Lighthipe, was born in Orange, at the homestead of his father, on Main Street, near Jefferson, October 11, 1824, and attended the little village school which was then located opposite St. Mark's Church, and the old Orange Academy on Main Street. He served his time at hat making and afterwards became the leading manufacturer in the business under the firm name of C. A. Lighthipe & Co. He carried on a successful manufacturing business for nearly twenty years, and was known from one end of the country to the other. He was one of the first to adopt the use of machinery which resulted in a large increase of his business. In 1865 he became interested in the hat-forming business, introducing the newly-invented hat-forming machine which produced a better grade of work with much less labor. He sold out his hat

CHARLES A. LIGHTHIPE.

business in 1863 and became interested in the patent forming business, preparing the material used by the hat manufacturers. He purchased a large factory property at Milburn where he carried on the business successfully for many years, until the expiration of the patents, when, owing to the strong competition, it was no longer remunerative.

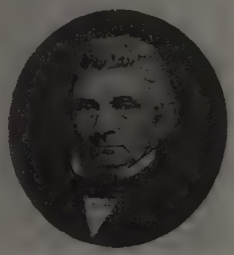
Mr. Lighthipe was one of the pioneers in the development of Orange and West Orange. He cut through and laid out Central Avenue from Centre Street to Valley Road. He was associated with Mr. Everett in the opening of North Jefferson Street, and was also instrumental in laying out Bell Street and a part of Essex Avenue. He and Mr. Everett opened Lincoln Avenue from Main Street to Highland Avenue, and named it in honor of President Lincoln. He owned, altogether, between seventy-five and one hundred acres. In connection with Mr. Haskell, he opened Park Avenue from the Orange line to Valley road, in West Orange. He spent large sums of money in the improvement and development of this property. He also opened New England Terrace. Mr. Lighthipe was elected President of the Orange Bank on January 8, 1862, as the successor of Dr. Babbit, and continued in that position for twenty-three years, resigning January 13, 1885. His adminstration of its affairs was wise and judicious and during this period the bank grew from a small country bank to one of the strongest financial institutions in the State of New Jersey. It was during Mr. Lighthipe's administration that the bank was changed from a State to a National bank. When he assumed charge of its affairs in 1862 the stock was below par; when he resigned the stock was worth 175, and paid 10 per cent. per annum dividends. In 1864–5 he represented his native town in the State Legislature. He was an active director of the Morris & Essex Railroad Company until that road was leased to the D. L. & W. R. R. Co.

Every business enterprise with which Mr. Lighthipe has been connected has proved successful. For more than thirty years he has been a director in the American Insurance Co., of Newark, one of the most successful insurance companies in the State of New Jersey. He has also been a director in the Citizens' Gas Company almost from the date of its organization. In 1888 Mr. Lighthipe assisted in organizing the United States Industrial Insurance Company, of Newark, of which he is Vice-President and Treasurer. This, the second life insurance company in New Jersey operated on the industrial plan, bids fair to rival its older competitors. Mr. Lighthipe brought to bear a successful business experience of nearly half a century and has devoted all his energies to the development of this wise and beneficent plan of life insurance which enables the industrial classes to participate in its benefits. Mr. Lighthipe has been too much engrossed in business affairs to participate in the public affairs of his native township, but has worked faithfully in the interests of good government and contributed liberally to public improvements of every kind. He is a man of broad and liberal ideas and of generous impulses. In religious matters his interests have been with St. Mark's Episcopal Church, of which he has been for many years a warden and of which his sainted mother was one of the earliest members. Mr. Lighthipe married Sarah, daughter of Caleb Smith, son of Samuel, son of David, son of James Smith, the ancestor, who married the daughter of Deacon Azariah Crane, the founder of Cranetown, now Montclair. The issue of this marriage is Charles Francis, Arthur Nichols, Herbert, Ernest, Florence and Sarah M.

CHARLES FRANCIS, the eldest son of Mr. Lighthipe, was born in Orange, May 25, 1853; graduated at Harvard College, in 1875; read law in the office of Blake & Freeman, at Orange; attended Columbia College Law School; was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1878, and as counsellor in 1881; is a practicing lawyer in Orange.

DANIEL BABBIT, M. D. Dr. Babbit was born at Mendon, Morris County, N. J., August 3, 1788. He graduated at Princeton College and began the practice of medicine in Orange in 1810. He was a successful practitioner for over thirty years, and one of the most public-spirited citizens of his day. Shortly before his death he remarked to Dr. Pierson that when he came to Orange there was not a shade tree in the town. Moved by this deficiency he procured from Mendon, his native place (about 1814), a number of buttonwood trees which he set out himself in front of his residence, on the west corner

of Essex and Main Streets, also in front and around the First Presbyterian Church and other places. He distributed a number of trees among those who were willing to plant them. To this public-spirited act must be traced the practice of setting out shade trees which has made the streets of Orange such an ornament to the place. He encouraged public enterprises of every character, and was earnest in his efforts to promote the building of railroads in the State and in securing railroad communication between Orange and New York. He was long a director of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company. He assisted in organizing the Orange Bank and succeeded Stephen D. Day as its President.



DANIEL BABBIT, M. D.

Dr. Babbit was elected councilman of the town of Orange from the Second Ward at the first election after the incorporation. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders and was chairman of the Auditing Committee. He was one of the trustees of the Orange Academy and was interested in everything tending to promote the cause of education. He was one of the early members of Union Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M., and served as W.·. M.·. from 1819 to 1824, and was prominent in Masonic affairs throughout the State. He remained loyal to the Order during the anti-Masonic excitement and when work was resumed by the Order in 1846 he was among the first to resume his labors in the Lodge. He was installed as Grand Master of Masons of the State of New Jersey, at Jersey City, February 9, 1856, and held the position for one year, and continued active in the interests of the fraternity up to the time of his death. Although his early religious education was received under the fostering care of the Presbyterian Church, he became identified with St. Mark's Episcopal Church, of Orange, soon after its organization, and was vestryman and warden for a number of years and represented the parish at the Convention of the Diocese. Dr. Babbit was twice married. His first wife was Nancy, daughter of Noah Matthews, of Orange. The issue of this marriage was Noah Matthews, William Matthews, Daniel Clinton, Phebe Louise, who married W. H. Vermilyea. He married, secondly, Charlotte Stryker, by whom he had one child, Charlotte Elizabeth.

THE STETSON FAMILY.

The Stetsons have been prominently connected with the hat industry of Orange for more than half a century. Of the early history of this branch of the family little is known, except that Stephen Stetson, the first of the name in Orange, came from Connecticut, where all the descendants of the immigrant ancestor have been settled for more than two hundred years. Stephen Stetson, of Orange, was probably a grandson of Stephen, born 1762, son of William (2), born 1738, son of William (1), born 1700, son of Robert (2), born 1653, son of Robert Stetson, born in Scotland 1612, settled in Scituate, Mass., in 1634. He was cornet of the first Horse Company raised in Plymouth, Mass., 1658–9, and was known as "Cornet Robert." In 1661 he was chosen a member of the Council of War and held that position for more than twenty years. The Stephen Stetson referred to above came to Orange in the thirties and established a hat manufactory on the east branch of the Rahway River, where the present "No Name" hat manufactory is now located. He did a successful business for many years and established a reputation for the superior quality of his goods. By his marriage with Susan Batterson, of Westport, Conn., he had twelve children. Four of his sons continued in the same line of business.

HENRY T. STETSON, the eldest son of Stephen and Susan Stetson, was born May 4, 1817. He learned the hatter's trade with exceptional thoroughness and early engaged in business on his own account and as partner with his brother, Napoleon Stetson. As a business man he was one of the brightest, most energetic and successful of his period. In the early fifties his name stood first on the list of the hat manufacturers of Orange, and he employed a larger force of workmen than any of his competitors. He was cut off in the very prime of life, August 8, 1853, while coming from New York on the then New Jersey—now Pennsylvania—Railroad. While crossing the bridge over the Hackensack River the locomotive whistle was blown to warn some laborers near the track. The passengers on the

train became frightened, and Mr. Stetson attempted to throw himself from the window but struck his head against the beams of the structure enclosing the bridge and was instantly killed. Mr. Stetson was best known in Orange for his business capacity, fine social qualities and his goodness of heart. He exemplified the motto borne on the arms of his early English ancestors, *Virtus Nobilitat Omnia*—virtue ennobles all things. He is remembered by many of the present day for his energy and activity in the promotion of all enterprises into which he embarked. The many organizations which have since made Orange famous as a philanthropic community had no existence in his day. Had there been any such, however, he would have been first and foremost to engage in them. He loved his fellow-men and sympathized with them in their misfortunes, and was ever ready to lend a helping hand at whatever cost or personal sacrifice. His many virtues are still cherished in loving remembrance by those who knew him. He married Susan Campbell, and had three children, only one of whom, Horace, is now living.

NAPOLEON STETSON, second son of Stephen Stetson, succeeded to the business of H. T. & N. Stetson until the financial depression of 1873. His impaired health for some years past has prevented him from engaging in business of any kind. He has resided for many years at his old homestead in the Valley, spending his winters in Florida. He was for many years an active member of Union Lodge, F. & A. M., having been "entered," "passed" and "raised" in that Lodge in 1846, and is at the present time the oldest living member. He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Leonard, by whom he had seven children, of whom Ella, Emma, Clara Louise and Kate Loraine are respectively married to John N. Lindsley, D. Axford Vanhorne, George Strawbridge, of Philadelphia, and Philip F. Timpson. Harry Stetson, the only son, is President of the No Name Hat Manufacturing Company, and is now a member of the Orange Common Council.

JOHN B. STETSON, the founder of the great Philadelphia house, which has earned a world-wide reputation for producing the highest grade of goods, is the third son of Stephen, and was born and educated in Orange, N. J., and learned the trade of his father. His efforts in behalf of his workmen have given him a national reputation and placed him among the great philanthropists of the present age.

CHARLES W. STETSON, the fourth son of Stephen, was at one time a partner of John B. Stetson, in the business of hat manufacturing, but for several years, on account of his bad health, he has been compelled to live upon a farm and has resided in one of the suburbs of Philadelphia.

HORACE STETSON, second son of Henry T. and Susan Stetson, was born in Orange, April 7, 1848. He was but five years of age when he was left an orphan. From the time he began his professional career he has been wholly dependent on his own resources. His early education was acquired at private schools, his preparatory course, in 1861–2, being at what was then known as Mt. Washington Institute, on Washington Square, New York City. He graduated from Columbia College in 1866, and read law in the office of John L. Blake, Esq., of Orange. He entered Columbia College Law School in 1867, graduating in 1869, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey the same year. He was elected City Clerk in May, 1871, and held that position continuously for more than twenty-three years, under several administrations opposed to him politically, until June 1, 1894, when he resigned. He was one of the most popular officers who ever held a similar position in Essex County, and lawyers and laymen alike who were brought into close relations with him cherish with grateful remembrance his courteous treatment, his kindly manner, his cheerful disposition and readiness to assist them in the work connected with his office. In 1873 Mr. Stetson was made Assistant Treasurer of the Half Dime Savings Bank and in 1883 became its Treasurer. At the beginning of his connection with the affairs of the bank, the number of depositors was about 800 and the amount of deposits $75,000; there are now 5,000 depositors and nearly $800,000 on deposit, with a clear surplus of over $110,000. Mr. Stetson has been connected with the Board of Education as its Secretary for nearly a quarter of a century, having been appointed to that position in 1873. He is a Past Master of Corinthian Lodge, No 57, F. & A. M., in which he was made a M. M., and is also a member of Orange Chapter, R. A. M. In 1876 Mr. Stetson married

Eva J. Adams, daughter of Emery H. Adams, a descendant of Henry Adams, of Braintree, Mass., the progenitor of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams, and other distinguished members of the Adams family. Two daughters and three sons are the issue of this marriage.

HENRY STETSON, sixth child of Napoleon and Mary (Leonard) Stetson, was born at the homestead on Tompkins Street, January 12, 1857. After receiving a fair education at the public schools of his native town he entered the hat manufactory known at present as the No Name Hat Manufacturing Company, and in the course of a few years mastered the mechanical details of the business, and when the No Name Company was organized in 1882, with John B. Stetson as President, he became a stockholder and actively interested in the success of the business and when the company was reorganized in 1893 he was made President. It is one of the leading houses in the country and goods made by it are known from Maine to California. Mr. Stetson has exhibited great capacity and executive force in bringing the business to its present condition. He possesses many of the qualities that distinguished his grandfather and will no doubt make his mark in the world. The goods made by his company have attained such a wide reputation that the strong competition has but little effect on the business. The customers stand by Mr. Stetson knowing that they can always rely on his statements regarding the quality of goods. Mr. Stetson has recently become quite prominent in public affairs. He adheres to the Jeffersonian school of Democracy as did his father and grandfather. He has represented his ward—the third—in the Orange Common Council for the past three years and has received the nomination for a second term. He is the third representative of his family in Union Lodge, F. & A. M., both his father and grandfather having preceded him. Mr. Stetson was a member of the Orange Board of Trade up to the time of its dissolution. In 1882 he married Cornelia, daughter of James Wilson, of Orange, son of Moses J., a direct descendant of John Wilson, one of the Elizabethtown Associates. They have one child, Stephen Leonard, born in 1887.

HENRY STETSON.

THE KINGSLEY FAMILY.

The first representative of the legal profession in Orange.

One of the inducements held out by the early settlers of Newark to encourage immigration was that there were no lawyers in the new settlement and it was many years before the legal profession received due recognition—not, in fact, until the land troubles brought many of the inhabitants to the verge of ruin. The Mountain Society trusted to their good dominie to draw up all their legal documents and to defend them against the unjust claims of the Lords Proprietors. The first representative of the legal profession in Orange and the first settler in this locality from the State of Vermont, was Philip Kingsley, who was evidently attracted by the great real estate boom that grew out of the discovery of the Chalybeate Springs and which at that time drew people from all parts of the country. Although a native of Vermont, Mr. Kingsley represented the old Massachusetts family of this name.

John Kingsley, the emigrant ancestor, was born at Hampshire, England, and was one of the original purchasers of Taunton, Mass. He removed thence to Dorchester, in 1635 and became one of the founders of that town. The children of John Kingsley were: Eldad, born 1638, *Enos*, Edward, Renewall.

Enos Kingsley, son of John Kingsley, was born in Dorchester, Mass., about 1640, and settled in Northampton, Mass. He married, June 15, 1662, Sarah, daughter of Edmund Haynes, of Springfield, and had issue, Ann; Samuel, born 1675; Remember, born 1677, died soon; Hannah, born 1681.

Peleg Kingsley, a descendant of Enos in the fifth or sixth generation, was born in Northampton, Mass., September 3, 1767, and removed thence to Brattleboro, Vt., about the beginning of the present century. He married Anna Mason, born November 7, 1772, died July 19, 1842. They had sons *Philip*, George Pliny and other children.

Philip Kingsley, probably a grandson of Samuel (2), was born March 28, 1799, in Brattleboro, Vt., his father having removed to that place from Northampton, Mass. In the History of Brattleboro, he and his brother Pliny are mentioned among the collegiate graduates of that place. He came to New Jersey as a young man and taught school at Caldwell. He studied law in the office of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of Newark, and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar as an attorney in the spring of 1828, and settled in Orange the same year, where he began practice. He was not only the *first*, but for many years the only lawyer in the place. There was considerable manufacturing in Orange at this time, and real estate had already received quite an impetus. Mr. Kingsley soon acquired a lucrative practice. He was a man of kindly and generous disposition, and although it was against his own interests he always discouraged litigation. He was friendly to all, generous to the poor, never taking advantage of a debtor. Said one who had known him intimately for years, "I think he was the best man I ever knew." He was highly respected for his legal abilities and strict integrity. On May 24, 1852, a meeting of the Bar of Essex County was held at the Court House in Newark, and the following resolutions adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we have heard with regret of the death of our friend and brother, Philip Kingsley, Esq.

"That in his death we are called upon to lament the loss of a member of the Essex Bar who was ever distinguished by courtesy toward his fellows in the profession and by liberality toward all those with whom he came in contact.

"That by his appreciation of business and fidelity to the interests of his client, he has set us an example worthy of imitation.

"That we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

"That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of the county and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased friend, and that the chairman be requested to apply to the Essex County Courts at their next term for leave to spread them upon their records."

Similar action was taken by Union Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M., of Orange, of which Mr. Kingsley was long a worthy member and served as Worshipful Master from 1846 to 1849. The resolutions stated that society had "lost an honest, upright and useful man; the poor, a generous and confiding friend, and the Lodge a worthy and beloved member," and that "the remembrance of his many virtues exercised both as a man and as a mason, shall be sacredly cherished in our hearts until, like him, we shall all have passed 'to that bourne from whence no traveller returns.'" Mr. Kingsley married Romana A., daughter of John Morris Lindsley (see Lindsley family), and by her had three children a daughter who died young, *George Pliny* and Philip.

GEORGE PLINY KINGSLEY, eldest son of Philip and Romana A. (Lindsley) Kingsley, was born in Orange, May 12, 1842, at the homestead on Day Street, where the present High School is now located. His preparatory course of study was received at the Newark Academy and he was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1863, and later at Columbia College Law School. He read law in the office of John L. Blake, Esq., in Orange, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1866,

and as counsellor in 1875, and has continued in active practice for more than thirty years. During this period he has been at times connected with various business and other enterprises. He has been treasurer of the Orange Savings Bank, previous to which he was secretary; his connection with this institution dating from 1865. He was a leading spirit in the founding of the Memorial Hospital, of Orange, and has continued his interest in this work. While identified with the Republican party, he has never had any ambition for public office. He was one of the early members of the New England Society, of Orange, having joined it within a few months after its organization. He was for some time a member of the Board of Education and is still interested in its affairs. He has been connected with the Rosedale Cemetery as treasurer since 1875. As a lawyer he is careful, painstaking, reliable and thorough. He holds at the present time (1896) the position of City Counsel. He is of a quiet, unassuming disposition and inherits many of the traits for which his honored father was distinguished. Mr. Kingsley married Abby H. Mason, daughter of Timothy B. Mason, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE BLAKE FAMILY.

Among the first of the New York accessions to the old township of Orange after 1840 was Rev. John L. Blake, D. D., who came here in 1842 and purchased the John Fleming property, on the west side of Centre Street, about three-quarters of a mile north of South Orange Avenue. The tract consisted of thirty-two acres, upon which he built a modest dwelling-house, removing to and occupying the same in 1846. It was then and for some time thereafter, one of the twelve dwellings on Centre Street between the present Henry Street and Jeptha Baldwin's home on South Orange Avenue. He was preceded in the township by Andrew P. Pillot, Charles A. Heckscher and Matthias O. Halsted, of the New York party. No one was quicker than he to anticipate the growth and development of the district, and in the spring of 1857 he opened Tremont Avenue through his property, between Centre Street and the present Berkeley Avenue, in connection with the work of James R. Gilmore westward to the present Ridgewood Road. Tremont Avenue was then the only "cross road"—from Centre Street to Scotland Street—in the whole territory lying south of Main Street. This was the beginning of the improvements in that particular section of the township.

REV. JOHN LAURIS BLAKE, D. D., was of the fifth generation in lineal descent from Jasper Blake and Deborah, his wife, of Hampton, N. H. The early history of Jasper is unknown, but it is said that he went to Hampton before 1649 and that he was married soon after his arrival His wife was sister of two famous men—Philemon and Timothy Dalton, the last named being the first "teacher" of the church in that place. The line of descent of John L. Blake is through Timothy, died 1718; Israel, born 1683, settled in Nottingham, N. H.; Joseph, born 1711, and Jonathan, born 1754. Jonathan, the father of John Lauris, settled in the town of Northwood, N. H., and married Mary Dow, one of the descendants of Henry Dow, who came to New Hampshire about 1645.

John Lauris Blake was born in Northwood, N. H., December 21, 1788. His baptismal name was simply John, but after he became a student he adopted the middle name of Lauris. When a boy he alternately worked on his father's farm and attended the district school. Showing a taste for mechanics at twelve years of age, he was apprenticed to a cabinet maker and afterwards labored as a journeyman in Salem, Mass. While there he joined the Tabernacle Church and resolved to enter the ministry. He entered Philips' Exeter Academy, where he remained two years and afterward taught school for several months at Bedford, Mass. He entered the sophomore class of Brown University, at Providence, R. I., from which he was graduated in 1812. After his graduation and until 1814 he studied theology, and was also employed as the master of the Westminster School, in Providence. He was licensed to preach by the Rhode Island Association of Congregational Ministers in 1813, but becoming interested in the Episcopal Church he was ordained deacon by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, in 1815. His honesty and consistency were so well understood by his former associates in the ministry that he did not lose the friendship of a single one of them because of his changed relations. He began a mission in Pawtucket, near Providence, in May, 1815; organized St. Paul's parish and upon the day of his consecration, in

1816, was made rector. He remained there until 1820, when he returned to New Hampshire and took charge of the churches in Concord and Hopkinton. He also established in Concord a school for young ladies. In this enterprise he was eminently successful. He continued his religious work at the same time. He removed his school to Boston in 1822, remaining at its head until 1830 and making for it a high reputation. From 1824 till 1832, when, because of ill-health, he was compelled to give up preaching, he was rector of St. Matthew's Church, in Boston, and subsequently he devoted himself entirely to literary work. He was editor of the *Literary Advertiser* and the *Gospel Advocate* and was an active member of the Boston school committee for several years; he also contributed largely to the secular press. His most important publication at this time was his "General Biographical Dictionary," on which he spent five years of arduous labor. He wrote or compiled about fifty volumes, mostly text books, embracing treatises on astronomy, chemistry, natural philosophy, botany, geography and history. His first work was a Text Book of Geography and Chronology (1814). His "Biographical Dictionary" was published in New York in 1835, and just before his death he published a revised edition of the same under the title of "Universal Biographical Dictionary" (Philadelphia, 1857).

During his long residence in Orange and up to the day of his death, he continued his religious work and was one of the most active supporters of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, frequently officiating in the absence of the rector. Mr. Blake died July 6, 1857, at the age of 69. His first marriage was June 25, 1814, to Louisa Gray Richmond, of Providence, R. I. She died January 3, 1816, a few days after the birth of her only child, Henry Kirke, who was lost at sea July 4, 1834. He was married again on December 6, 1816, to Mary Howe, youngest daughter of Samson and Huldah (Davis) Howe, of Killingly, Conn. His children were Alexander Viets, born 1818; Louisa Richmond, born 1822, married George F. Tyler, of Philadelphia; John Lauris, born March 25, 1831. Bishop George W. Doane, of New Jersey, who knew him well, said of him: "He was not a common man. He was born in love with learning. Authorship was his occupation. His was a shrewd, sagacious, practical mind. There was no nonsense in it, no ambiguity, no superfluity. He was a good man; he was a true friend; he was a philosopher in the best sense of the word; he was a real churchman; he was a pious Christian. His memory is blessed."

THE EVERITT FAMILY.

ISAAC J. EVERITT. At the time of his death Mr. Everitt was one of the oldest and most prosperous merchants of Orange. He was the third child of John D. and Roxanna (Decker) Everitt, was born at Montague, Sussex County, N. J., December 5, 1825, died in Orange in November, 1875. He was a descendant in the fourth generation of Jacob Everitt, who came to this country in 1755 and settled in Hunterdon County, N. J. When he was seven years old his parents removed to Sandiston, Sussex County, where he began life as a clerk in his father's store. Three years later he bought out Mr. Day's interest in the business and became junior member of the new firm of Bailey & Everitt. Mr. Everitt always took a great interest in town affairs. It was principally through his influence that the first telegraph line was brought to Orange, the office being originally in the old store and afterward in Library building. He was one of the original republicans in Orange, and an ardent supporter of the government during the war. When Orange was incorporated Mr. Everitt was active in securing the passage of the charter. He was for some years a director of the Orange Savings Bank and a director of the Republic Trust company, of Newark, and was also a director of the Orange National Bank, but withdrew at the time of the change in its administration. He was also treasurer of the Rosedale Cemetery Company until his death. He was for many years the appraiser for all insurance companies desirous of effecting loans on property in this vicinity, and his was accepted as the standard valuation on Orange property.

Mr. Everitt was one of the most active members of the Joint Water Committee, and it was owing to his individual efforts that the experiments were made which resulted in a plentiful supply of water for Orange. At the time when the work upon the streets was being done in an imperfect manner and that part of the city's expense was costing thousands of dollars for which there did not appear to be

adequate results, Mr. Everitt volunteered to take the office of Street Commissioner at one-third the salary which was then paid, to administer the department satisfactorily and to give his personal attention to the work. He was appointed by the Common Council and served one year. During his first term some eight or ten thousand dollars was saved to the city, and the streets were kept in better condition than ever before, Mr. Everitt receiving as his salary $350. He was reappointed in the spring of 1875 and was serving his second term at the time of his death. He was said to be the most efficient Street Commissioner that Orange ever had. Mr. Everitt married Martha B. daughter of James Britton Armstrong, of Montague, Sussex County, N. J. They had issue, *Edward Allen*, Mary Louisa, John Davis, Robert Armstrong, Frances Armstrong, Willis Britton.

EDWARD ALLEN EVERITT, eldest child of Isaac J. and Martha Britton (Armstrong) Everitt, was born on Day, near William Street, April 19, 1854. He attended the best private schools and completed his education at the High School, of Orange. He entered the firm of Bailey & Everitt (his father's firm) as clerk, continuing in that capacity until his father's death. A new copartnership was then formed, Mr. George W. Kynor, a former clerk, entering the new firm, which was changed to that of Bailey, Everitt & Co., and notwithstanding the changes by death, the busines is still carried on under that name. Mr. Everitt became his father's successor as manager of the Orange Savings Bank. He was one of the founders and the first Vice-President of the Second National Bank. Mr. Everitt married Ellen J. Fields, daughter of James B. Fields, a native of Paterson, N. J., son of Peter, a native of Rockland, County, N. Y., son of James.

STEPHEN WICKES, M. D. As a physcian Dr. Wickes was long and favorably known throughout the Oranges; as a local historian, and as historian of the medical profession of the State of New Jersey, he rendered the most important service of any man of his period. Stephen Wickes, son of Van Wyck and Eliza (Herriman) Wickes, and a descendant of Thomas Wickes, grantee, in 1666, of Huntington, L. I., was born in Jamaica, L. I., March 17, 1813. He was graduated at Union College in 1831. In the fall of 1832 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1834 received his degree of M. D. He began the practice of his profession in New York City and after a short period removed to Troy, N. Y., where he continued practice for some fifteen years, a portion of the time with Dr. Thomas W. Blatchford, his old preceptor. While a resident of Troy, Dr. Wickes was ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, President of the Rensselaer Tract Society and a trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He removed to Orange in 1852 where he resided until his death He had a successful practice in Orange, but was better known as a writer on medical and sanitary subjects. He was for twenty-five years chairman of the New Jersey State Medical Society, and in 1884 was its President. He was a member of the American Medical Association, of the National Sanitary Association, of the New Jersey Sanitary Association and an honorary member of the New York State Medical Society, etc. In 1879 he published his "History of Medicine in New Jersey and of its Medical Men from the Settlement of the Province to A. D. 1800," and in 1884 a

STEPHEN WICKES, M. D.

work entitled "Sepulture; Its History, Methods and Sanitary Requisites." He spent many years of laborious research in collecting material for the history of the Mountain Society, which, with other interesting historical data, was published after his death by the New England Society, under the name of "Wickes' History of the Oranges." It is one of the most valuable contributions to the history of this locality, especially of the Mountain Society and First Presbyterian Church, ever published, and is recognized as a standard authority on local history. Dr. Wickes was an active and prominent member of the New Jersey Historical Society and took a deep interest in the work of this society. It was his work, however, in connection with the First Presbyterian Church, of Orange, that absorbed more of his time and attention than anything else. Long a ruling elder in this church, he worked incessantly to advance the cause of religion and led, himself, a most exemplary Christian life.

THE PATTON FAMILY.

Ludlow Patton, the representative of the Patton family in the Oranges, was one of the first of the New York business men to locate permanently in that part of Orange township known as South Orange and Orange Valley. He visited the "water cure" establishment in 1851–2 and was so well pleased with the location and surroundings that he purchased twenty-six and one-half acres, being a part of what in the early times was known as the Zenas Freeman farm. It was located on the side of the mountain, partly in South Orange and partly in what was then Orange, now West Orange. He built a $10,000 dwelling and a $3,000 barn, a large sum in those days. He reclaimed, trimmed, adorned and put in superb condition these acres. A beautiful fountain—the only one then in the Oranges—sent up continuously its jet of spray in the midst of a lawn dotted with the rarest and most graceful trees and shrubbery. It was at that time one of the finest residences in any part of the Oranges. He gave it the name of "Dawnwood." These improvements drew the attention of others to this locality and gave an impetus to the movement which had just begun in the sale of suburban property. The price paid by him at the time was only $96 an acre. It is probably worth as much as that per running foot at the present time.

The name of Paton is written in old deeds Patton, and the family, originally from the south of England, is of considerable antiquity. An old parchment deed in the possession of an English family of the name states that "in the six-and-twentieth year of Henry VI, William Patten *alias* Waynflete (from a town in Lancashire where he was born) was son and heir of Richard Patten and eldest brother of John, Dean of Chichester." For his learning he was first consecrated Bishop of Winchester, then for his wisdom made Lord Chancellor of England, and was the sole founder of the Magdalen College, in Oxford.

Col. Robert Patton, the grandfather of Ludlow Patton, of Orange, was born in Westport, Ireland, in 1755, and died in New York City, January 3, 1814. He was brought to this country when he was seven years of age and resided in Philadelphia. In October, 1776, he enlisted as private in the Revolutionary Army, was taken prisoner by the British and confined for some time in New York City. After his liberation he rose to the rank of major and served under Washington and Lafayette; he was later promoted to a colonelcy. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. In 1789 he was appointed by President Washington, postmaster of Philadelphia, that office then being the most important in the country. He discharged the duties continuously for nearly twenty years when he resigned and went to New York City. He was intimate with President Madison and the latter offered him the postmaster-generalship, but Patton refused the appointment on the ground that he was unwilling to remove his family from a free to a slave community. One of his chief characteristics was his strict integrity. When he was made postmaster he refused to appoint any of his sons to a clerkship and on his resignation he strictly enjoined them not to apply to be his successor, saying that the office had been long enough in his family and should now go to another. When war was declared in 1812 and a government loan, which every one prophesied would prove a failure, was placed on the market, he went at an early hour on the first day and subscribed $60,000, asserting that if his country should be

ruined his property would then be valueless. Col. Patton married Cornelia, daughter of Robert and Jemima (Shepard) Bridges. The latter was a son of Edward Bridges and Cornelia Culpepper, and through this line Mrs. Patton was connected with Lord Thomas Coalpepper, second colonial Governor of Virginia. Through the same line the descent is also traced from Oliver Cromwell. Col. Patton was a descendant of the noble family of Chandoss. By his marriage with Miss Bridges, Col. Patton had eight children, among whom was William Patton.

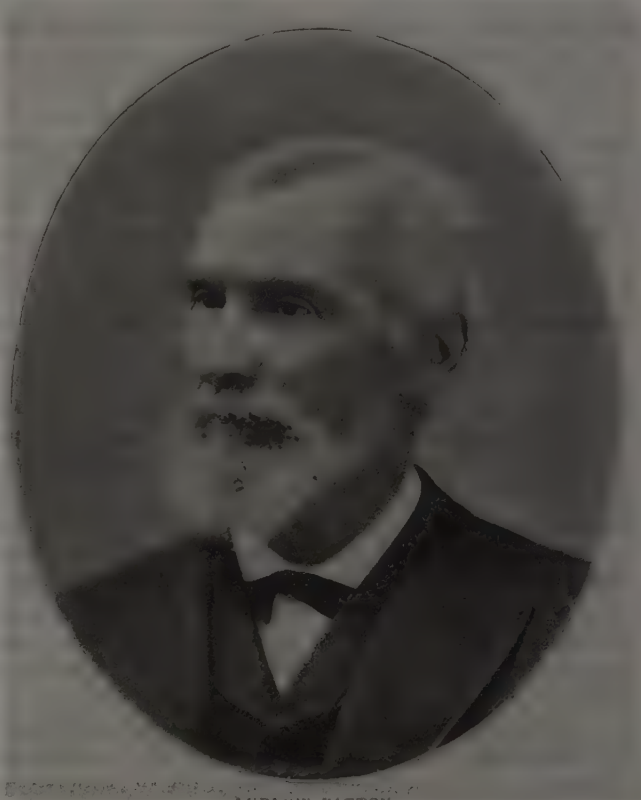
Rev. William Patton, D. D., son of Col. Robert and Cornelia (Bridges) Patton, was born in Philadelphia, August 23, 1798. He was graduated at the Middlebury (Vt.) College, in 1818, and at Princeton (N. J.) Theological Seminary, two years later. He began his labors as city missionary in New York and organized the Broome Street Presbyterian, known as the Central Presbyterian Church, which he started with four members and which, under his pastorate, grew to be one of the largest and most influential churches in New York. He was ordained as pastor by the New York Presbytery in 1822. He solicited and personally contributed the money for building the church edifice. The Madison Avenue Presbyterian (Dr. Parkhurst's) Church, and the Fifty-seventh Street Presbyterian Church are the outgrowth of the Broome Street Church. He was one of the organizers of the American Home Missionary Society, in 1826, and assisted in organizing the Third Presbytery of New York in 1831. He resigned his charge of the Broome Street Church in 1834 to accept the secretaryship of the American Education Society. In 1836 he received the honorary degree of D. D. from the University of the City of New York, in the founding of which he took an active part. He severed his connection with the American Education Society in 1837 and on October 11 of that year was installed as pastor of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church. He was the founder of the World's Evangelical Alliance, which he did in a letter to Rev. John Angel James, of Birmingham, England, on March 23, 1843. He attended the convention in August, 1846, that organized the Alliance. He was the founder of the New York Union Theological Seminary and first proposed its establishment, and raised $50,000 of the $75,000 first contributed for its support. He acted for many years as one of its directors, contributing liberally to its funds, and serving without pay as Professor Extraordinary of Homiletics, Pastoral Theology and kindred studies. He made fourteen visits to Europe between 1825 and 1879. He was an earnest opponent of slavery and was for forty years a member of the Executive Committee of the American Home Missionary Society. His views on the subject of temperance were equally radical. In the pulpit he was characterized by his strong grasp upon his subject, his simplicity, directness and freshness.

Dr. Patton was a man of great individuality and power. Anecdotes are abundant to-day of his strength as a preacher and his rare gift of humor and geniality in conversation. He had a commanding presence and an original way of enforcing the truth which gave his sermons a staying quality. He remained with the Spring Street Church until October 29, 1847, and then accepted the pastorate of the Hammond Street Congregational Church, which had been gathered and organized by his personal friends. He remained until 1852 and then retired from pastoral work. He removed soon afterward to New Haven, Conn., where he devoted his time to literary and occasional ministerial work. Besides editing President Jonathan Edwards' work on revivals, and Charles G. Fenney's "Lectures on Revivals" (London, 1839), and "The Village Testament" (New York, 1835), and assisting in editing "The Christian Psalmist" (1836), he published "The Laws of Fermentation and the Wines of the Ancients" (1871), "The Judgement of Jerusalem Predicted in Scriptures, Fulfilled in History" (London, 1879), "Jesus of Nazareth" (1878), and "Bible Principles and Bible Characters" (Hartford, 1879), besides writing many pamphlets on various subjects. In 1833 he took an English commentary called the Cottage Bible and so recast, changed, enlarged and improved it as to make it substantially a new work, and issued it in two royal octavo volumes. Over 170,000 copies of this most useful family commentary have been sold in this country.

Rev. William Patton, D. D., died in New Haven, September 9, 1879. His wife, Mary Weston, born in Waltham, Mass., March 6, 1793, was the daughter of Zachariah Weston, born in Lincoln, Mass., March 8, 1751, a descendant of John Weston, of Salem, Mass., born 1631, died 1723. Dr. Patton was

largely indebted for his success in his great life work to the prudent counsels and hearty sympathy of his admirable wife, whom he married soon after reaching his majority and to whom his accomplished son, Rev. William Patton, D. D., President of Howard University, Washington City, owes no little of his eminence as a man and a minister. A brother of Dr. Patton was the late Robert B. Patton, Professor of Greek in the New York University. The children of Rev. William Patton and Mary (Weston) Patton were William Henry, William Weston, Cornelia Magoffin, Mary, *Ludlow*, Elenor Chandler, John Magoffin, Catharine Tace, John Angell James and Emily.

LUDLOW PATTON, fifth child and third son of Rev. William and Mary (Weston) Patton, was born in New York City, August 3, 1825. He was reared in that city and kept in training for the gospel ministry, receiving the usual primary and academic course of education, together with considerable theological indoctrination and experience. At fourteen years of age a good Presbyterian elder in his father's church (Tredwell Ketcham) offered him a position in his banking and stock brokerage office, at 55 Wall Street, which he promptly accepted. The young man forsook the University grammar school, bidding good-bye to Greek, Latin and Theology, and on February 1, 1840, entered with enthusiasm on his business career. Salaries were small in those days, but having economical habits the youth always made two ends meet, and as his salary grew year by year he began to acquire some capital, which he kept advantageously turning over, so that before he became of age he was financially well-to-do. Faithful, honest and industrious as a boy he was duly promoted, and on February 1, 1851, was taken into partnership with his employer, under the firm name of T. Ketcham & Co., receiving an interest of one-eighth in the business. On being elected, five months afterwards, to the New York Stock Exchange, his interest in the business was increased to one-quarter. On May 1, 1856, Mr. Patton established the firm of Ludlow Patton & Co., and carried on an extensive and successful business for seventeen years. In addition to his regular business he was successfully interested in the building of three railroads and in the mining of quicksilver and bituminous coal. For a long series of years he was a director in seven corporations, such as railroad, life insurance, quicksilver and coal companies He was a director for eleven years in the Howard University, Washington, D. C., of which his brother, Rev. William W. Patton, D. D., L.L. D., was President.



LUDLOW PATTON.

On April 1, 1873, thinking there were other things to do in life than the making of money, he withdrew from business with an ample fortune. Mr. Patton ascribes his financial success to the fact that he did a *commission* business looking well after fat margins, and to the lending of his capital on good, *marketable* securities at remunerative rates. His membership in the Stock Exchange cost him four hundred dollars. When he had no further use for the same he sold it for $32,000. On February 28, 1849, Mr. Patton married Miss Abby Hutchinson, daughter of Jesse and Mary Hutchinson, of Milford, New Hampshire. She was one of the celebrated Hutchinson Family of singers that achieved a world-wide reputation in their day, and concerning whom N. P. Willis made a capital *bon mot* on the occasion of their dèbut in

New York City: "It is a nest of brothers with a sister in it." Abby Hutchinson was one of the brightest, loveliest and most talented women of her day and Llewellyn Park owes much of its beauty and attractiveness to her thoughtful suggestions.

There was a charm about Mrs. Patton that was irresistable. The anti-slavery conventions were often disturbed by mobs, but the uproar would be hushed as by magic when Abby's voice would ring out the "Slave's Appeal," and in the hush that followed, Garrison and Wendell Phillips would get a hearing. The presence and charm of Abby held the pro-slavery audience of that day in check. Her marvellous voice, captivating manners and a certain undefinable, magnetic power had the effect of subduing the most unruly spirits. In personal appearance Mrs. Patton was of medium size, with a bright, intelligent face, large, dark, speaking eyes, with teeth like pearls, an exquisite complexion and a radiant smile. She was, surely, one of the sweetest creatures that ever grew up in the sunshine and love of a happy home. Had Wordsworth known her he would have immortalized her as he has done her who "dwelt among the untrodden ways." She was simplicity itself and totally unspoiled by the admiration and applause which her touching singing everywhere called forth. Her grace of manner was natural and unstudied. She had a quiet self-possession which, instead of repelling, had the effect of attracting those who conversed with her. Her moral qualities were equally beautiful and winning. No one could converse with her without feeling oneself to be in the presence of an artless, pure and simple nature, which no applause or success could divest of its original freshness. In music, poetry and art Mrs. Patton possessed gifts of the highest order. She "sung, making melody in her heart," and carried joy and gladness wherever she went. She composed a great deal of music, both vocal and instrumental, but her modesty restrained her from publishing much. Her best known published music was "Kind Words Can Never Die," and Alfred Tennyson's "Ring Out, Wild Bells." In 1891 Mrs. Patton privately printed for her friends a little volume called "A Handful of Pebbles," containing a few poems interspersed with brief paragraphs setting forth the essence of her happy philosophy. Many of these "pebbles," both in prose and verse, are gems of wise and happy expression. A copy of this book is to be found in the Orange Free Library. Mrs. Patton founded, in 1863, in Library Hall, the first kindergarten school of Orange. Over this she placed her niece, Miss Victoria Hutchinson, who successfully carried it on until her death the following year. Mrs. Patton was one of the original members of the famous Woman's Club "Sorosis," and for several years took an active part in its affairs. She was much interested in the advancement of women and labored, also, in the cause of temperance and prison reform.

MRS. ABBY (HUTCHINSON) PATTON.

Mrs. Patton was favored with the personal friendship and esteem of many prominent men and women—poets, singers, actors and writers—living during her time. In England she was the guest of such writers and thinkers as Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickens, William and Mary Howitt, Harriet Martineau, Douglas Jerrold, Mrs. Tom Hood, Alexander Ireland, Hartley Coleridge, Hon. Mrs. Norton, Richard Cobden, M. P., John Bright, M. P., George Thompson, M. P., Mr. Hogarth, the historian of music, Eliza Cook,

Daniel O'Connell, Father Matthew, Charles Mackay, Mark Lemon, the editor of *Punch*, and other noted literary people. The last public performance of Mrs. Patton was on September 10, 1892, when she sang, along with her husband and her brother John, at the funeral of her life long friend, John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet. They sang "Close his Eyes, His Work is Done," the words of which were written by Mrs. Patton on the spur of that moment. They came with heads silvered by age, but with voices still full of the old harmony, to sing at the grave of their friend. It was a fitting and beautiful tribute to the memory of the noble departed poet. Only a few days before Mrs. Patton's sudden illness and death, she composed in her sleep at night the words and music of a song prophetic of her departure. She awoke suddenly and sang the refrain:

"I live to-day, I live to-day,
The hours are passing fast away."

To the day of her death, which occurred November 24, 1892, by apoplexy, her face beamed with purity and benevolence and her voice lost none of its sweetness. She also retained that winning vivacity of manner which characterized her earlier days. Her soul never grew old. Her eyes were as sparkling and the expression as sweet as they were always remembered to have been. Her hand was ever outstretched to help those who were in need and her words of courage and sympathy came from a heart overflowing with kindness. She had many warm friends in the Oranges and the memory of kind acts and sweet, loving disposition will be cherished by those who knew and loved her. The union of Ludlow and Abby, as they were familiarly called, seemed to their friends an ideal one through all the forty-four years of their married life. At her request and desire Mr. Patton, later on, married her niece, Marion Loveridge, of Orange, in whom has descended, to a large degree, the musical talent of her aunt.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Patton sold his beautiful residence on the mountainside. It remained as a monument to his memory for some years as one of the pioneers of the new movement, but was finally destroyed by fire as was, also, the outbuildings. Mr. Patton never made any other investments in real estate, but was influential in bringing others to Orange and in encouraging public improvements of every kind. Soon after his retirement from business in 1873 Mr. Patton, in company with his wife, started on a traveling tour which lasted about ten years. During that time they visited nearly every portion of their own country, including the whole Pacific coast, from San Diego to Sitka, Alaska; also every country in Europe except Lapland and Portugal, making, also, an extended tour of the whole north coast of Africa and up the river Nile to and above the first cataract, to the island of Philæ. They also visited Palestine, Syria and Asia Minor.

Mr. Patton was a voluminous newspaper correspondent, occasionally over his own signature, but generally under the *nom de plume* of Visitor, Traveler, Brother Jonathan and Nottap Woldul, which latter is his name spelled backward. He commenced his newspaper articles in the Orange *Journal*, and in the years of 1857 to 1862 will be found many of his letters. He wrote for the Milford, N. H., *Enterprise* one hundred and twelve letters of travel. For several years, while in active business, he wrote the New York financial letters for one of the prominent Chicago newspapers. Mrs. Patton also wrote many letters of travel for the Portland, Me., *Transcript*.

Mr. Patton is musical, having a rich tenor voice, and a player on several musical instruments, using them as accompaniments to some of his songs. He sings with an enthusiasm that is infectious. For several years he was in the habit of attending the Stock Brokers' annual dinners, at Delmonico's, surprising and delighting his fellow-brokers by the singing of his original songs, bringing into them many hits at the speculations and speculators of the day. He sang duetts with his wife, both in private sociables and in public, for charitable causes. He wrote songs for especial occasions, but, considering his wife a true poet and musician, he usually left that feature to her good taste and judgment. Both were singers, both writers of ability, both ever ready to use their gifts, either mental or pecuniary, to calls for charity. Mr. Patton is a spiritually minded man. At the early age of twelve years he united with the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, New York City, of which his father was the pastor. With

his growth in years came much reading and study concerning religious matters. With the growth in art, learning, invention and science, he thought that religion should grow too, and not be confined to the creeds and dogmas of ancient days. He believed in progress and was much imbued with modern thought and requirements. In 1853 he withdrew from the Presbyterian church and has since then been in sympathy with the advanced religious thinkers of the times. At present, when in Orange, he attends the Unitarian church, of which Rev. Edward Hale is pastor, and contributes to its support, for he says: "I believe in very little creed and in a large amount of practical do good religion." Mr. Patton believes that the body is but the house in which the spirit lives for a few brief years to work out the purpose of its Creator, and that death is a recognition that the purposes have been attained, and the spirit leaving its tenement of clay enters in upon a fuller comprehension of life's purposes; that creeds, rituals and forms of belief count for nothing, but that life, effort and endeavor are the all-important factors in the scheme of existence. Here is the sowing, there in the great Beyond, the reaping; here the endeavor, there the result; here the laying of the foundation, there the glorious upbuilding of the temple. Mr. Patton has reached his three score years and ten, and is still in excellent health and spirits, ever ready with a kind and cheerful word to all with whom he comes in contact. His old love of travel still clings to him and he is quite apt, suddenly, to take his wife and go off to countries and localities by him yet unvisited.

THE ROPES FAMILY.

David N. Ropes, one of the earliest pioneers of the "new movement," was preëminently a Builder of the Oranges, and his operations did more for the development of Orange than those of any other individual, adding hundreds of thousands of dollars to the value of property lying north of Main and west of Day Streets. Mr. Ropes comes of English and Huguenot stock dating back several generations. According to Burke's "Landed Gentry," the original spelling of the name was Roope. The pedigree of Roope was entered in the College of Arms, October 11, 1600, with the following *Arms.*—Argent, a lion, rampant, per fesse, gules and vert, between seven pheons, azure. *Crest.*—A cock pheasant, combed and wattled gules. *Motto.*—Nulla rosa sine spinnis.

George Ropes, the American ancestor of the family, came to this country with his wife, Mary, and settled in Salem, 1637. He joined the church at Salem, March 15, 1642; he died 1670. He had children, *John* and George.

John Ropes, son of George, was baptized July 4, 1647. He married, March 25, 1669, Lydia Wells, and had *Samuel*, born 1686, and other children.

Samuel Ropes, son of John and Lydia (Wells) Ropes, was born January 24, 1686–7; died October 12, 1761. He married Lydia, daughter of Joseph Neal, and had, among other children, *Benjamin*, born 1721.

Benjamin Ropes, son of Samuel and Lydia (Neal) Ropes, was born March 22, 1721; he died April 20, 1790. He married Ruth, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Pickering) Hardy, and had, among other children, *Timothy*, born 1773.

Timothy Ropes, son of Benjamin and Ruth (Hardy) Ropes, was born in Salem, April 9, 1773; died February 17, 1848. He was a cooper and then a master mariner. He, with his brother Hardy, bought of the rest of the heirs their share of the homestead property for $2,000, and later Timothy bought his brother Hardy's share for $1,333, thus becoming sole possessor. He married Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Holmes) Delhonde, born September 15, 1775. This Thomas Delhonde was a prominent physician of Boston, son of Dr. John Delhonde, a native of France, and a Protestant, who was obliged to leave that country owing to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He settled in Boston. Among the children born to Timothy and Sarah (Delhonde) Ropes was *David Nichols.*

DAVID NICHOLS ROPES, son of Timothy and Sarah (Delhonde) Ropes, was born in Salem, Mass., December 5, 1814. He was the youngest but one of a family of nine children. He was educated in his native town, principally at the academy and High School. His business experience began at the

age of sixteen, when he opened a small crockery store in his native town in connection with his brother. With no other business training, he went with his brother two years later to Portland, Me., and started the first manufactory of table cutlery in the United States, in 1832, the factory being located in Saccarappa, Me. He and his brother George were the inventors and patentees of American table knives. They carried on a successful business for a number of years, until they were burned out. He subsequently removed to Meriden, Conn., and became associated with Julius Pratt, the noted abolitionist, under the firm name of Pratt, Ropes, Webb & Co. This became known later as the Meriden Cutlery Co., and the goods manufactured by this company attained a world-wide reputation. In 1855 Mr. Ropes removed to New York City and assumed control of the company's interests at this end. About 1862 he acquired an interest in the India Rubber Comb Company, became, later, its Vice-President, and was one of the stockholders. For the first few months after he began business in New York, Mr. Ropes made his home in Newark. He moved to Orange in October, 1855, and in the spring of 1856 he purchased a house and lot. He enlarged and improved the house on the corner of High and White Streets, and later purchased considerable adjoining property and continued to reside there until 1888. He purchased large tracts of land on Park Avenue, Washington and Day Streets, Valley Road and other localities. He extended High Street through to Park Avenue and opened other streets through his property in all directions. He improved the property, which he divided into building lots and erected thereon a number of attractive houses. He was a man of remarkably fine taste and he made improvements with a lavish hand, confidently believing that the steady growth of the city would bring a rich return. The amount he expended in grading his property exceeded $100,000. The Watchung Railroad ran through his property from south-west to north-east. This railroad was mainly constructed through the efforts and the financial support of Mr. Ropes. The charter of the road was originally obtained for a horse railroad, but by a supplement the word "horse" was subsequently struck out and the construction of a steam road was begun as a branch of the Montclair Railroad. When the latter became bankrupt Mr. Ropes assumed practically the entire responsibility of completing the unfinished Watchung branch. With remarkable energy he pushed the work forward, but at an immense pecuniary sacrifice to himself. It was only when it became a feeder for the Erie that it showed any signs of life. He was obliged to purchase large tracts of property in order to secure a right of way for the road, and these pieces of property, added to his purchases in the Second Ward, made his real estate holdings very large. Mr. Ropes laid out all his property on a most liberal scale, cutting through streets, grading, curbing and often flagging them, then deeding them to the city. He made many sales of lots and could have disposed of nearly all his property successfully but for the fact that he held on too long and incorporated too many restrictions in his deeds. He bought during the high values of 1860 and 1870, and in order to carry on his enormous operations he was compelled to carry heavy mortgages on a large portion of it. The panic of 1873 caught him with immense tracts of real estate upon his hands and he was unable to carry them. One after another of the tracts were sold under foreclosure and a large part of Mr. Ropes' fortune was swept away. He struggled bravely on, saved a little property from the general wreck and continued in business in New York. In 1887 he withdrew from active business in New York and opened a real estate office in Orange, devoting his time principally to the disposal of the property which he still owned. In 1877 the city of Orange, with a view of obtaining a supply of water for public use, caused six driven wells to be opened north of Park Avenue and near the West Orange line, on the property of Mr. Ropes. An inexhaustible supply of pure water was obtained which was subsequently analyzed by Prof. Leeds, of Stevens Institute of Technology, who pronounced it equal to the best spring water and free from all impurities. Mr. Ropes submitted the matter to the West Orange Township Committee on October 12, 1887, with a view to their adoption of this valuable water supply. The proposition, however, was not accepted.

Politically, Mr. Ropes was a strong abolitionist and during his residence in Portland, Me., his home was known as one of the hiding-places for fugitive slaves, escaping by the so-called "underground railroad." He was one of the originators of the Republican party in Orange in 1856, and took a prominent

part in the Lincoln campaign. He was active in procuring the incorporation of the city of Orange and strongly opposed the cutting off of East and West Orange from the city. He was elected Mayor of Orange in 1864 and re-elected in 1865, and subsequently represented the Second Ward in the Council from 1866 to 1872 inclusive. During his term as Mayor and councilman he distinguished himself by his devotion to the interests of the city. He was one of the original members and founders of the New England Society, of Orange, and served as President, Vice-President and as one of its Counsellors. Mr. Ropes was a man of strong religious nature, but his religion was one of life and deed rather than speech. He was early a member of the New Church Society (Swedenborgian), but on coming to Orange he attended the Orange Valley Congregational Church, until the New Society was organized. He was a warm friend of education and was one of the three trustees appointed under the short-lived "Central" school district in April, 1862, when the attempt was made to consolidate all of the schools of the Ashland, Central and St. Mark's Districts into one. It was his efforts to increase the efficiency of the schools within his jurisdiction that led subsequently to the separation from Orange and the erection of West Orange township. Mr. Ropes was known as the friend of the poor. He was liberal and gave freely to many deserving objects. He had a generous heart, a fine presence and a pleasing address that always attracted those with whom he came in contact. Mr. Ropes was married October 6, 1846, to Lydia L. Bisbee, daughter of Rev. John and Mercy (Ruggles) Bisbee, who became one of the first woman physicians of the new school in the United States. Mr. Bisbee was a direct descendant both of Capt. Miles Standish and John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. Six children were the issue of this marriage—Charles Franklin, Clara, John Bisbee (deceased), Albert Barrett, Edith (deceased), and Arthur Dudley. Clara married Prof. C. J. Prescott, a descendant of James Prescott, of Hampton Falls, 1643, who came from Lincolnshire, England.

THE STICKLER FAMILY.

The fine, large mansion on Centre Street known as the Stickler homestead is associated with the early history of the Builders of the Oranges. The Mansard or French roof house, forty years ago, was the prevailing style of architecture, and this was one of the first of the kind erected in the Oranges; and while hundreds of villas and cottages, comprising every variety of architectural design, have been erected since that time, there is not a house in Orange that combines more of the real comforts of a home than this. The rooms are large and conveniently arranged, the first story being finished in black walnut, while the walls, ceilings, furniture, etc., all harmonize in color and design, giving a rich, substantial appearance to the whole interior. The same taste and good judgment is displayed in the arrangement of the second and third stories. The grounds are tastefully laid out and not overcrowded with flowers and shrubs as is too often the case with suburban homes. The fine, large trees, all of which were planted under Mr. Stickler's directions, while affording ample shade, do not entirely obscure the rays of the sun, but admit sufficient light and warmth to give cheerfulness to the surroundings and prevent the dampness from penetrating the outer walls. To these early precautionary measures is due the extreme healthfulness of the location.

The history of the Stickler family begins with the period of the Revolution, when John Stickler (the grandfather of Joseph W., the present representative of the family), a native of Alsace, Switzerland, came over with the gallant band of patriots composing Count Rochambeau's army, and remained in the service of the Continental Army from the beginning to the close of the war, sharing its hardships and privations and living to witness the final consummation of the great struggle for liberty and independence. Young Stickler was attached to a regiment of dragoons who rendered important service. Every one of this noble band of volunteers earned the patent of true nobility. Some remained to enjoy the liberties they had so dearly purchased, while others returned to their homes to plant the seeds of liberty in a foreign soil. Among the former was John Stickler, who settled in New York City, and married. Two sons were born to him Joseph and John. Joseph, the elder, married Nancy Hubbard, a native of Riverhead, L. I. She was a woman of rare beauty and noted for her many excellent qualities

JOSEPH W. STICKLER.

of heart and mind which have been transmitted to her posterity. Her grandfather married Mary Tuthill, daughter of Nathaniel Tuthill, whose widow was said to be the richest widow on Long Island. Nathaniel Tuthill Hubbard, the uncle of Nancy Hubbard, was one of the oldest and most prominent New York merchants, said to be the largest provision merchant in the country and, perhaps, in the world. His income at one time exceeded $50,000 a year. Like Joseph, in Egypt, he cared for his father with the most tender solicitude and made liberal provision for his brothers and sisters. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the New York Produce Exchange, having been a member for nearly sixty years. He was also the oldest living member of the Chamber of Commerce. At the request of several members of the Produce Exchange, Mr. Hubbard sat for his bust in plaster, which was reproduced in marble and presented to him. Before his death he presented it to the Produce Exchange, where it still occupies a conspicuous position. Among the associates and friends of Mr. Hubbard were Robert Lennox, Peter Cooper, Philip Hone and other leading merchants of New York.

Isaac Hubbard, the first of the name who settled in Suffolk, was born January 14, 1695. He was the son of Isaac (1), of Hatfield, Mass. He married Bethia Goldsmith, and had issue, Richard Stears, William, Isaac, John and Thomas.

Richard Stears Hubbard, eldest child of Isaac and Bethia (Goldsmith) Hubbard, was born in 1724. He was a most worthy member of the church. His children were Richard Stears, Daniel and Benjamin.

Richard Stears Hubbard, Jr., son of Richard Stears Hubbard (1), was born in 1721. He removed with his family to New York City in 1798, and was for many years—up to the time of his death a deacon in the Rutgers Street Presbyterian Church, then one of the oldest in the city. He was the father of Nathaniel T. Hubbard, before mentioned, and the grandfather of Mrs. Nancy (Hubbard) Stickler. His brother, Daniel, an honest, bold man, was captured on an American privateer during the Revolution and confined on one of the New York prison ships, where he escaped death by almost a miracle. He afterwards commanded a ship plying between New York and the East Indies.

Among other children, Joseph Stickler had a son, Joseph, who, through careful management and good investments, acquired valuable property near the present Stock Exchange, which fell to his two children, John Hubbard and Joseph Whipple. The death of the former having occurred soon after that of his father.

JOSEPH WHIPPLE STICKLER, the subject of this sketch, became sole heir to his father's property. For many years his father was a helpless invalid and the management of the estate, as well as the care of the father, devolved on him, and these duties absorbed the whole of his time until his father's death. After the death of his father he removed with his mother to Hoboken, which was then a beautiful suburb of New York, the daily resort of her leading citizens during the hot summer months. Through the tender care of the son the mother lived to the ripe old age of ninety-seven. During his residence in Hoboken Mr. Stickler became much interested in the public affairs of the town, and was for some time President of a branch of one of the large English fire insurance companies. It was while living in Hoboken that Mr. Stickler met and married Miss Charlotte Snell, youngest daughter of Capt. John Snell, of Athens, Bradford County, Pa., who was one of the first white children born in Bradford County, this having occurred about the time of the Wyoming massacre. His father, Major Abraham Snell, emigrated from France and settled in Athens a few years previous to the birth of this child, the country at that time being almost a wilderness, inhabited by Indians with only a few white settlers. Major Snell was largely instrumental in effecting a treaty with the Indians which resulted in their final departure from their happy hunting grounds, leaving the whites in full possession of the beautiful mountainous valley, watered by the Susquehanna and Chemung rivers, and is at the present time one of the most picturesque spots in the State of Pennsylvania, with a large and constantly increasing population.

The mother of Mrs. Stickler was Nancy Nichols, whose father, Nichols, was one of the early settlers of Cooperstown, N. Y., and a descendant of Sergeant Francis Nichols, who came from England in 1639 and was one of the original proprietors of the old town of Stratford, Conn. He also owned lands at Southold, L. I. He was said to be nearly related and by some supposed to be a brother of

Col. Richard Nicholls, the first English Governor of New York State. The issue of the marriage of Joseph W. Stickler and Charlotte Snell was three children—a son, Joseph W. Stickler, M. D., and two daughters, the youngest of whom, a bright, promising young lady, died while pursuing her studies preparatory to entering college. The elder still resides with her parents.

Mr. Stickler was among the earliest of the new settlers known as the "Builders of the Oranges." He purchased, in 1857, a tract of four and one-half acres on Centre Street, extending along the line of Central Avenue. On this he erected his present homestead, which, some years later, he enlarged and improved to its present condition. He also bought one and one-half acres in addition to his former purchase. With an abiding faith in the future of Orange he began the erection of a number of elegant residences costing from $6,000 to $8,000 each, believing that homes of this character would induce men of means and influence to settle in the locality. He erected seven houses on Central Avenue and three on Centre Street, including his own homestead. At the present valuation of property these represent over $100,000 in improvements, which have enhanced the value of surrounding property in a proportionate ratio. Unlike many capitalists who bought and sold for speculative purposes and left the township poorer because of their operations, Mr. Stickler's investments have all been for permanent improvements, adding from year to year the taxable valuation of property. He is one of the few men to whom the people of Orange are indebted for its constantly increasing prosperity. In public improvements he has often been in advance of his neighbors. He laid the first piece of macadam road, at his own expense, ever laid on Centre Street, which stimulated further improvements of this character and resulted in the adoption of this perfect system of road making for all our streets and thoroughfares and also of those of adjoining townships.

Mr. Stickler's public spirit and enterprise have been manifested in many ways, and with a liberal hand he has contributed to almost every public improvement in the city of Orange during his residence of nearly forty years. His generous contributions, amounting to thousands of dollars, to the Young Men's Christian Association building and to the various charitable associations for which Orange is noted, are matters of public record, and while Mr. Stickler has invariably followed the scriptural command to "let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth," the recipients of his benevolence, in their annual reports, have made known that which he would gladly have concealed. In his benevolent contributions Mr. Stickler has always been influenced by the highest and purest motives and a sincere desire to benefit his fellow-men. He has been for many years an active member of the First Presbyterian Church and was President of the Board of Trustees for several years. While the snows of many winters have whitened his locks and furrowed his cheeks, he is still hale and hearty and in the enjoyment of perfect health. Mr. Stickler gave the ground on which the Orange Memorial Hospital now stands and made a contribution of $1,000 to start a building fund. He also erected a dispensary with all modern appliances and facilities for clinical and laboratory work, and presented it to the managers of the hospital. He also built a wing to the Orange Orphan Home as a memorial to his daughter Louise, and also placed in the same institution a costly tablet bearing the inscription, "Suffer little children," etc.

JOSEPH WILLIAM STICKLER, M. S., M. D., only son of Joseph Whipple and Charlotte (Snell) Stickler, was born at Hoboken, N. J., June 26, 1854. Hoboken at that time was one of the most noted and fashionable suburbs of New York. Dr. Stickler has had no connection with it, however, since he was four years of age, he having removed with his parents to Orange in 1858. As a boy he was studious and fond of books, and his parents were able to gratify his tastes to the fullest extent. He was sent to the best private schools and was for a time under the instruction of Rev. F. A. Adams, one of the best teachers in the State. He completed his preparatory course at the Orange High School, and then started out with a fixed purpose in view, viz., to achieve success in the profession he had chosen. He entered the University of the City of New York in the class of '76 and graduated with the highest honors, receiving from that institution the degree of B. S., and later, that of M. S. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, and after a thorough course of study, availing himself of

J. W. STICKLER, M. D.

every opportunity of attending medical lectures, he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1879. Few men have ever left college better equipped for their chosen profession than Dr. Stickler, and his ability to stand the severe test of examination, in which so few applicants succeed, that secured him the appointment of assistant to the house physician in the Presbyterian Hospital. He became assistant surgeon soon after and served as surgeon for eighteen months. He thus enjoyed rare opportunities for obtaining a practical knowledge of surgery, a branch of the profession for which he had an especial fondness, and for which he was gifted by nature. Six months' practice in the Lying-in Asylum gave him a practical knowledge of obstetrics. He then took a course of pathology and for one year lectured on comparative surgery and skin diseases at the College of Comparative Medicine, in New York. While pursuing his medical studies he took a pleasure trip to Europe, where he made the acquaintance of, and was cordially recieved by many of the leading physicians and surgeons, and offered every opportunity for observing the methods of practice in both public and private institutions.

Dr. Stickler returned to the home of his childhood in 1881 and although there were some forty practitioners in the field he did not hesitate to enter the race, depending entirely on his own merits, and while he was kindly received by his professional brethren, he received no assistance whatever. The old adage that "a prophet hath no honor in his own country" did not apply in his case, for his old schoolmates and the friends of his childhood were willing to test his skill as a physician and surgeon and he soon worked himself into a lucrative practice, after numerous successful achievements in medicine and surgery, and for many years has stood in the front rank of his profession, recognized alike by his professional brethren of this city, of the county and of the State, as well as in the national councils. Operations which have attracted special attention and added greatly to his reputation as a surgeon and physician are the successful performance of several ovariotomies, a number of laparotomies, etc., and he has divided the trachea its entire length to remove a foreign body from the left bronchus. Other important surgical operations have served to demonstrate the fact that had he made surgery a specialty instead of devoting himself to a general practice he would have achieved great success. While studying the methods of others, his originality of thought, boldness of conception and inventive genius have been developed every step of the way. Before completing his collegiate course of medical studies, Dr. Stickler had already begun investigations relating to the cause and prevention of scarlet fever, and has pursued the subject with unremitting devotion for the past fifteen years, the result of his discoveries having attracted widespread attention in the medical world. He had noted particularly the transmission of human scarlatina to the lower animals, and was firmly impressed with the idea that a virus could thus be obtained that could be used as a preventive agent. What particularly attracted his attention to this matter was, that during the early days of February, 1884, a remarkable outbreak of sore throat occurred in Dover, England, which was due to the drinking of milk obtained from cows affected with foot and mouth disease. Dr. Stickler went to England in 1886 and made a thorough investigation of the matter, and he noted the fact that members of certain families who had previously had scarlet fever escaped the throat epidemic, while all the other members of the same families contracted the disease, all alike having partaken freely of milk infected with the contagion of foot and mouth disease. As the result of his observations at this time and subsequent investigations, Dr. Stickler became fully convinced of his preconceived theory of the use of animal virus as a preventive agent of this dread disease, and a complete report of this was published in the *Medical Record*, December 10, 1887, reprinted in pamphlet form, entitled "Foot and Mouth Disease as it Affects Man and Animals, and Its Relation to Human Scarlatina as a Prophylactic." An additional paper on this subject was reprinted from the "Journal of the American Medical Association," August 16, 1890, entitled "Further Observations upon Foot and Mouth Disease in its Relation to Human Scarlatina as a Prophylactic." These and other papers read before medical societies have excited the attention of medical men in this country and in Europe, and it is believed that this theory will yet be fully established.

In his local practice Dr. Stickler has devoted special attention to diseases of the lungs, and many of his patients have been greatly benefited by his course of treatment. He has made strenuous efforts to

secure legislative action that, it is hoped, will result in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis from this State, and thereby lead other States to adopt similar measures. Recognizing the importance of this, the New Jersey State Medical Society took suitable action, and Dr. Stickler was appointed chairman of a Committee on Tuberculosis. During his frequent visits to the Adirondacks, Dr. Stickler became impressed with its climatic conditions and its advantages as a health resort. As the result he wrote "Adirondacks as a Health Resort," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, in 1886. Dr. Stickler has been a constant contributor to the medical and other journals for many years past. To the people of Orange, however, Dr. Stickler is known and appreciated for the great good he has accomplished professionally and otherwise. Without doubt, some of the most important cures have been effected through the happy faculty he has of ministering to a mind diseased A man of warm, sympathetic nature, tender-hearted and of a cheerful disposition, he carries sunshine into the sick room, encourages the patient and awakens hope, at the same time administering such remedies as will best help nature in her work of recovery. No one can help being impressed with his sincerity, truthfulness and entire frankness. He is incapable of duplicity, and at once inspires confidence in all with whom he meets. As a Christian gentleman Dr. Stickler is as well known as in his professional capacity. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church and was for many years an active worker in the Sunday School, continuing until the pressure of his professional duties necessitated his withdrawal. As an artist is wedded to his art, so Dr. Stickler is wedded to his profession. Dr. Stickler may truly be said to be the poor man's friend. Not only has he rendered gratuitous professional service for years, but has contributed liberally to the needs of the poor and in many ways has sought to elevate their condition.

Dr. Stickler's connection with the medical societies include about all the State, county and city, as well as those of other States. He is a member of the New York Pathological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Essex County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, in Newark, Vice-President of the Orange Mountain Medical Society, Pathologist to the Orange Board of Health. He has long been an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Orange, and served two years as its President. He is a member of the Library Association, of Orange, a director of the Second National Bank, and is connected with the social and other organizations.

EDWIN C. BURT. As a resident of the Oranges for more than thirty years, Mr. Burt was known as one of its most enterprising and progressive citizens. He was a native of Sandersfield, Mass., where he was born in 1818. He came to New York in the forties where he established the extensive shoe business which still bears his name. He was first associated with his father and afterwards with his brothers. He was a resident of Brooklyn for some years where he assisted in organizing the Strong Place Baptist Church, of which he was a deacon. Mr. Burt came to Orange about 1856 and purchased a lot in Llewellyn Park, where he built one of the first two houses in the park and resided there for a number of years. He subsequently sold this property and purchased the place on Main Street, above Ridge Street, where his widow now resides. He was one of the main pillars of the North Baptist Church, of which he was for many years a deacon and trustee. He was a director in the Music Hall Association and a prominent member of the New England Society. He was universally respected for his uprightness and was loved by his intimates for his noble and genial traits of character. He died in Orange May 22, 1884. Mr. Burt was twice married. His first wife was Jane Loomis, of Suffield, Conn. The issue of this marriage was six children, viz.: William E., deceased; Emily L., married Luther M. Curtis; Park L., deceased; Frank B.; Charles N.; Edwin, died young; Georgiana W. Mr. Burt married, second, Mary B., daughter of Daniel Wilson.

SAMUEL COLGATE.

THE COLGATE FAMILY.

Counting the latest of those who have arrived at the age of manhood, there are only four generations of Colgates in this country, and yet there is no name more prominently identified with the religious history of the country, especially of the Baptist denomination, than this. Robert Colgate, the progenitor of the American family of this name, was descended from a line of ancestors who had been in Kent County, England, for one hundred years. He was in strong sympathy with the democracy of France and his name headed a list of several persons who were to be arrested by the government. He was a warm friend and an old schoolmate of William Pitt, "the Great Commoner," and through the latter's efforts he was enabled to escape. Pitt sent a private messenger from London to warn him of his peril and advised him to emigrate to a country whose politics were more congenial to his own, and Pitt assured him that he would delay arrest upon his pledge to leave the kingdom within two weeks. The messenger bore back the promise to London that in two weeks the liberty-loving citizen would embark, and in March, 1795, he took his departure for "the land of the free and the home of the brave." He purchased a farm for his large family, where they lived several years.

His son William, born in the parish of Hollingbourne, County of Kent, January 25, 1783, came with his parents to this country when he was twelve years of age. He founded the house of Colgate & Co., which is now the oldest and one of the largest manufacturers of soaps and perfumes in this country. He was for many years connected with the Oliver Street Baptist Church, New York, and was afterwards prominent in the organization and building up of the Baptist Tabernacle, in Mulberry Street. He inaugurated the movement which led to the organization of the first Baptist society in New York, known as the "Young Men's Bible Society, of New York," the object of which was "to translate the Bible or assist in causing it to be translated into other languages." In 1816, when the American Bible Society was formed, Mr. Colgate became a director, and up to the last hours of his life he devoted his best thoughts and energies to the work of ministerial education, especially at Hamilton University. Its first appeal met from him a ready response. He secured collections from his own and other churches of the metropolis. His increasing contributions led to increasing interest in his annual visits to Hamilton to share the responsibility of the board of administration. He was married in 1811, to Mary Gilbert, a lady of English descent. Miss Gilbert possessed rare endowments of mind and heart and a superior education. They raised a large family, of whom Samuel and James B. have both been conspicuous in furthering the interests of the Baptist church and in promoting the cause of education.

SAMUEL COLGATE, son of William and Mary (Gilbert) Colgate, was born on John Street, New York City, March 22, 1822. He enjoyed the best educational advantages afforded by the private schools of the city. He succeeded to the business established by his father, which, through his efforts, has largely increased. Mr. Colgate began his religious work in the Oliver Street Baptist Church, and was associated with his father in this and other religious work. He came to Orange in 1857 and the following year purchased nine acres on Centre, near Harrison Street, and subsequently twenty acres additional, it being a part of the Zenas Baldwin farm. He built there his first residence. Soon after he came to Orange Mr. Colgate, with a few others, began the organization of a Baptist Society, and in connection therewith a Sunday School, of which he was made Superintendent, and as soon as the church was publicly recognized he was elected one of its deacons. He has held both positions uninterruptedly for a period of nearly forty years. Mr. Colgate has been identified with various Baptist organizations for more than fifty years. Most of this time he has been a member of the Board of Managers of the Baptist Missionary Union. He was for twenty-five years a member of the Finance Committee of the American Tract Society, and has been a member of the Baptist Home Mission Society, of which he was three years President. He was one of the founders of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and as President has been active in promoting its objects. As a member of the New York Baptist Education Society of the State of New York, whose aim is to assist young men in

preparing for the ministry, he has done much to promote its objects. Madison University--recently changed to Colgate University in recognition of the princely gift of his brother, James B.—has been the special object of his attention for many years past.

He has long been engaged in the collection and classification of historical data from all parts of the world, both ancient and modern, bearing on the history of the Baptist denomination and the growth and development of the Baptist church. This collection, now numbering over 40,000 pamphlets, includes many rare and valuable works in the French, English and German languages; also annual reports and statistics from every State in the Union. These are conveniently arranged and indexed so that any information connected with the history of the Baptist Church can be readily obtained. When completed, this will form the most valuable collection of historical data connected with the Baptist denomination ever brought together. This collection has involved a large amount of labor and money, but it has been entirely a work of love. All the books, papers and documents connected with this work will be placed in the fire-proof building at Colgate University and will thus become accessible to all those who wish to examine the history and work of Baptists, etc. Mr. Colgate married Elizabeth A., daughter of Richard C. Morse, a descendant of Jedediah Morse, one of the original settlers of Dedham, Mass., whose descendants for generations have exemplified the teachings of their Puritan ancestors. Mrs Colgate was well known to the people of Orange for her life-long labor of love in behalf of the poor and unfortunate. A record of her work with the Orphan's Home, of Orange, will be found in connection with the history of that institution.

THE FRAZAR FAMILY.

This name is familiar to Orange residents through the efforts of Everett Frazar to provide a suitable place for public entertainments as well as having himself frequently entertained with his exceedingly interesting lectures on Japan and kindred subjects. It is noteworthy that in every age the Frazars have been leaders of men and successful in whatever direction their inclinations led them.

The name Fraser or Frazier is derived from the French word *fraise*, signifying a strawberry, hence the well-known heraldic object is explained. The first Fraser of note is Gilbert de Fraser, who flourished some time after the year 1100, during the reign of Alexander I. Their original designation occurs in the roll of the Battle Abbey, and establishes their advent under the standard of the Conqueror. From East Lothian, their earliest resting-place in Scotland, the Frazers diverged into Tweeddale in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and subsequently into the shires of Inverness and Aberdeen. Oliver Fraser Lovett, the chief of the clan, built and gave his name to Oliver Castle which continued in after times their principal feudal hold.

Capt. Thomas Frazar, the founder of the American branch of the family, was born in Scotland about 1720, came to this country as a young man and settled in Duxbury, Mass. On the records his name is spelled Frasher, but on his gravestone it is Frazier. His descendants adopted the Scotch spelling of the name. He married Rebecca Alden, November 27, 1760, who died July 21, 1818, aged 88. She was the daughter of Capt. Samuel Alden, son of David, son of Hon. John Alden, who, as the proxy of Capt. Miles Standish, proposed to Priscilla Mullins, and the "Why don't you ask for yourself, John?" led to the substitution of the proxy, and she became Priscilla Alden, the ancestress of Everett Frazar. "Warm in her friendship and of a generous heart, the tears of the poor are her eulogy." The children of Capt. Thomas and Rebecca (Alden) Frazar, were: *Samuel*, born 1766, and Rebecca, born 1769, who left $500 to the Pilgrim Society.

Capt. Samuel Frazar, only son of Capt. Thomas and Rebecca (Alden) Frazar, was born in Duxbury, Mass., in 1766. His father, who warmly espoused the cause of the patriots in the Revolution, changed the name to *Frazar*, originally Frazier. Capt. Samuel Frazar was a prominent ship builder and ship owner from 1800 down to 1830. He married Abigail Drew, born 1766. Their children were: Thomas, born 1793; John, born 1794; Betsey Drew, Abigail, Samuel, *George*, Amherst Alden, Reuben Alden, Sarah, Thomas, Mercy, Lucy and Rebecca.

George Frazar, sixth child of Capt. Samuel and Abigail (Drew) Frazar, was born at Duxbury, Mass., in 1801, died at Watertown, Mass., in 1887. He was also a ship builder. He went to Hong Kong, China, in 1842 returning in 1849. He married Ann Little, of Pembroke, Mass., a descendant, probably, of Thomas Little, a lawyer, who came from Devonshire, England, and settled in Plymouth, 1630; married Anne, daughter of Richard Warren, who came to America in the Mayflower. Their children were Everett, Helen and Temperance.

EVERETT FRAZAR, son of George and Ann (Little) Frazar, was born at Duxbury, Mass., October 4, 1834. After a thorough preliminary course of study he completed his education at the Chauncey Hall School, of Boston, graduating in 1851. He began his mercantile career with the house of Enoch Train & Co., of Boston, proprietors of the Boston and Liverpool line of packets. In 1858 he went to Shanghai, China, and established the firm of Frazar & Co., with branches at Nagasaki, Japan, in 1860, and at Hong Kong, in 1875. The members of the firm consisted of Mr. Frazar, Mr. John Lindsley and Mr. W. Shepard Wetmore. The firm has done an immense business for many years with China, Japan and other countries, and is well known in nearly every part of the world. They were appointed agents for the Boston Board of Marine Underwriters, the Atlantic Marine Insurance Company, and the National Board of Marine Underwriters. As the representatives of American firms they have introduced a number of important industries and of late years have been actively engaged in the introduction of electric lighting into China and Japan. In 1886 Mr. Frazar negotiated with the Canadian Pacific Railway for the opening of the new Pacific route with China and Japan under the management of his firm, which project aided materially in the development of the Oriental trade with Canada and the United States via Vancouver, B. C. On his last trip to Japan and China, in 1883, he had as a fellow-passenger Gen. Lucius H. Foote, the first appointed U. S. Minister to Korea, and through his recommendation, seconded by the warm approval of His Excellency Prince Min Tong, I. K., who became, five years later, Korean Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Frazar was appointed Consul-General for Korea in the United States, the Exequatur being issued by President Arthur, April 3, 1884. In September, 1888, Mr. Frazar received from His Majesty special marks of appreciation and recognition for services rendered to Korea, accompanied by gold and jade decorations and conveying by special decree the honorary title of Ka Sun Tai Poo, or Korean nobleman of the second rank. On the 13th and 17th of January, 1888, His Excellency Pakchung-yang, the new Korean Minister, and suite were presented to Secretary Bayard and President Cleveland by Mr. Frazar and the Foreign Secretary, Dr. H. N. Allen. Since 1872 Mr. Frazar has been the resident partner in New York of Frazar & Co. He established his residence in Orange in 1878 and since that time has been actively engaged in promoting the social and intellectual development of the Oranges. It was largely through his efforts that Music Hall, which has added so much to the pleasure of the citizens of Orange and vicinity, became an accomplished fact. He was chairman of the Construction and Finance Committees, and soon after the completion of the building was elected President of

EVERETT FRAZAR.

Music Hall Association. The New England Society, of which Mr. Frazar is one of the most active members, has a fine suite of rooms in the building. Mr. Frazar was elected President of the Society in 1880 and again in 1881. By special request of the Society Mr. Frazar prepared and read a comprehensive and exhaustive paper in Music Hall to a large and appreciative audience, on November 15, 1883, on "Korea and her relations to China, Japan and the United States." This was subsequently published and widely circulated.

The Historical and Geographical section of the New England Society was formed in 1880, holding nine monthly meetings in each year. Mr. Frazar was President of this section for five years, and during this time fifty lectures, papers or essays on various topics were read or delivered before the members, receiving the most hearty appreciation and aiding materially in the intellectual development of the community. In 1890 Mr. Frazar, with other New Jersey and New York gentlemen, established the New Jersey Postal Telegraph Company, with a capital of $50,000, having offices in Newark, Orange, Long Branch, Asbury Park and various other places in New Jersey, communicating with every part of the United States and Canada, as well as foreign countries, in connection with the Postal Telegraph Cable Company. Mr. Frazar was President of the New Jersey Postal Telegraph Company from its formation until June, 1894, when by mutual agreement it was transferred and absorbed into the Postal Telegraph Cable Company.

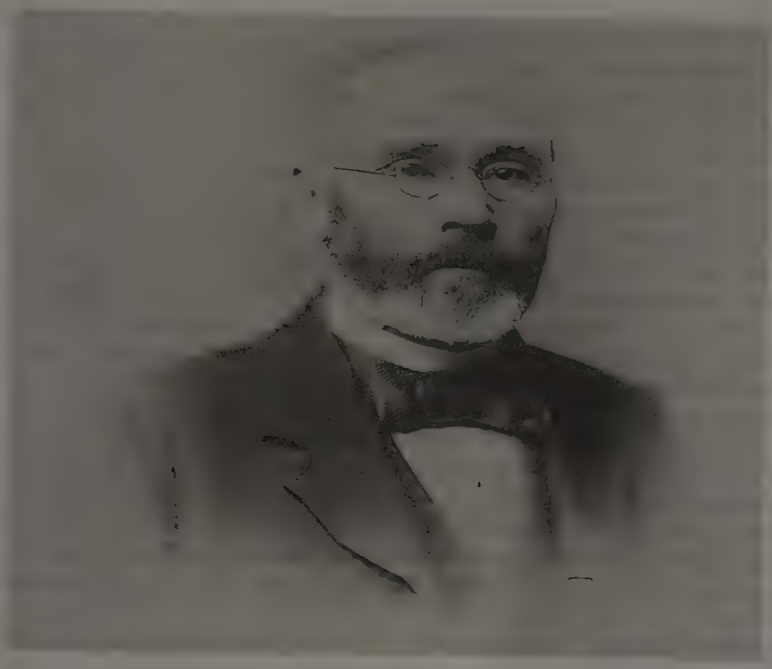
Mr. Frazar has held many offices of trust and honor in his adopted city. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and President of its Board of Trustees. He is President of the Music Hall Association, chairman of the Public Welfare Committee, Councillor of the New England Society, of Orange, senior director of the Harvey Steel Co., of Newark, manufacturers of the Harveyized steel armor plates for the United States and foreign governments. Mr. Frazar married, in 1866, Annie H., daughter of Joseph C. Lindsley, born 1813, son of Benjamin and Mary Camp, son of Joseph and Abby Foster (Gibbs) Lindsley, born in Boston, resided in Dorchester, Mass. The children of Everett and Annie H. (Lindsley) Frazar, are Everett W., Mabel Lindsley and Abby Little.

THE SPOTTISWOODE FAMILY.

GEORGE SPOTTISWOODE is the only representative of this family who can claim the honor of being classed among the Builders of the Oranges. His record as a Builder covers a wider range and extends over a longer period than most of those now living within the present boundaries of the city of Orange, and while it may be said of him that he has fulfilled the injuction of the famous Bard of Avon, "Put money in thy purse," he has certainly helped hundreds of others to do the same thing, and the well-paved streets and other improvements bear witness to his enterprise and public spirit. The name of Spottiswoode or Spottswood is a familiar one both in this country and in Europe. Spottswood Court House, in Virginia, and Spottswood, N. J., are both named in honor of worthy representatives of this family. Of its origin, Burke, in his "Landed Gentry," says: "The surname of Spottiswoode was assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Spottiswoode, in the parish of Gordon, County Berwick, as soon as surnames became hereditary in Scotland. They are frequently mentioned in donations to the monasteries of Melross and Kelso, upwards of five centuries ago. The immediate ancestor of the family was Robert de Spottiswood, Lord of Spottiswood, who was born in the reign of King Alexander III, and died in that of Robert Bruce. The family adhered to the fortunes of Kings James II, III and IV; and William Spottiswood, a descendant of Robert, fell at the Battle of Flodden, in 1513, with King James IV."

John Spottiswood, Archbishop of St. Andrews and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, inherited the barony of Spottiswood in 1620. A brother of his was given the Bishopric of Cloghee, in Ireland, and from him the Irish branch of the family is descended. Robert Spottiswood, a direct descendant of Robert de Spottiswood, Lord of Spottiswood, was appointed Governor of Virginia in 1710.

In the county of Tipperary, Ireland, where George Spottiswoode was born, the 2d of November, 1832, the hatting industry was carried on by several families the same as it was many years ago in



GEORGE SPOTTISWOODE.

Orange, and the father of George was a skilled workman in this line. The young man acquired some knowledge of the business from constant association with his father and brothers. He was sent to an excellent school in the parish, where he made good use of his opportunities. Thus equipped he left his home at the beginning of the fifties to make his fortune in America. He landed in Orange in 1851 and soon after became an apprentice in Stetson's hat factory. He continued to work at his trade until the breaking out of the war, when he opened a small place for the sale of newspapers and periodicals. Prompt, honest, energetic and always reliable, he made many friends among his patrons and laid the foundation for his subsequent success. Always on the alert, he was quick to grasp any new opportunities for improving his prospects. In 1866 the Morris and Essex Railroad established direct connection with the coal fields and were enabled to deliver coal at their own depot in Orange. Mr. Spottiswoode had accumulated sufficient capital to make a beginning. He started in the coal business in a moderate way and did a good business from the start. His trade continued to increase from year to year, and his sales have more than doubled those of the first year. He handled both the Lehigh and Scranton coal until 1876 when the D. L. & W. R. R. refused to supply him with the Scranton and raised the rates on the Lehigh coal so that he was compelled to seek other sources of supply. He then made arrangements with the Watchung branch of the Erie Railroad Co. to deliver him the Lehigh coal. He bought a piece of property on the corner of Washington and Day Streets, near the terminus of that road, and erected a large and commodious building. During the first four months he received from the Erie Railroad Co., by this road, some four thousand tons, and his receipts from the same source amounted the next year to ten thousand tons. The amount of freight paid this company was an important item and helped it through a serious crisis. The D. L. & W. Company soon found it to their interest to resume their former relations with Mr. Spottiswoode and place him on an equal footing with others, and since then he has kept both yards running.

Mr. Spottiswoode continued business in his own name until 1881, when he took his cousin, Thos. M. Cusack, into partnership with him and the firm name was changed to Spottiswoode & Co. The lumber business was added to it in the spring of 1887, which has since constantly increased. About 1872 Mr. Spottiswoode, in connection with Daniel Brennan, Jr., organized the Telford Pavement Company with the latter as President and himself as Secretary and Treasurer. With the same push and energy which has characterized all his other operations Mr. Spottiswoode began laying this pavement in the Oranges and soon after extended his operations to other points. He opened quarries and erected stone crushers and other machinery in Passaic County at the Great Notch, on the canal at Acquackanock, at South Orange and at Plainfield. He had frequently in his employ as high as 500 men and his semi-monthly pay roll amounted to $10,000. Between fifty and one hundred miles of road was laid in these different places, and this improvement alone has doubtless added more to the wealth and prosperity of the Oranges than any enterprise ever before or since attempted. The company wound up its affairs in 1876 and the entire plant reverted to Mr. Spottiswoode, who subsequently sold out the other places, retaining only the property at West Orange, and the business in this locality is still conducted by Mr. Spottiswoode on a paying basis. The entire business under the management of Mr. Spottiswoode will probably exceed a quarter of a million dollars annually. The benefit which others have derived from his operations can hardly be estimated.

With all his business cares and responsibilities, Mr. Spottiswoode has found time to devote to the public interests of his adopted city. He has been a public officer for more than thirty years, beginning as collector of taxes for the Third Ward. Before the Board of Education was organized he served for some years as a trustee of the Girard School District and worked incessantly and persistently for better school facilities and the means for higher education for the masses. Under the new regime as a member of the Board of Education, he advocated liberal appropriations and was always in touch with the most progressive of his associates. He was a member of the Common Council when the very best men, without regard to party affiliations, were selected. He served under the administrations of Mayors Ensign, Ferry and Austin. He was one of the early advocates and hardest workers in behalf of an

improved water supply and sewerage system for the city, and when the general plans were finally adopted he was made a member of the Citizens' Committee and devoted much time to carry forward these important projects. With no ambition for the honors attached to public office, Mr. Spottiswoode has never hesitated to accept a position where he could advance the interests of the whole community, and this has often been done at great personal sacrifice. He helped to organize the Half-Dime Savings Bank and is now its Vice-President. He has long been a director of the Orange Bank. He has always taken a deep interest in Union Lodge, F. & A. M., where he was first inducted into the mysteries of speculative Masonry, and has been treasurer of the Corporate Board of this Lodge since 1868 He was one of the principal movers of the enterprise for the erection of the Masonic building. His religious connections have been and are still with the Orange Valley Congregational Church.

Mr. Spottiswoode's success in life is due to his early habits of economy, his untiring industry, his high sense of honor, and his strict regard for the rights of others. Blessed with a strong, robust constitution and a supply of vital energy which age has not impaired, he is still able to attend to all the details of his extensive business and to discharge all other duties which are daily pressed upon him. Mr. Spottiswoode married Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Pheneas and Sally (Pierson) Jones, a descendant of one of the old families of Hanover, N. J. His first wife died in 1875, and in 1882 he married Sarah J., her sister. Their mother, Sally Pierson, was a daughter of Joseph Pierson, a direct descendant of Thomas Pierson, Sr, brother of Rev. Abraham, and one of the original settlers of Newark. Mr. Spottiswoode's children were all by his first wife. Out of eight, only three are living. These are Sara C., a successful homeopathic physician in Orange, Emma Elizabeth, and George, the youngest, who is associated with him in business.

HAYWARD A. HARVEY. As the inventor of the Harvey process for hardening steel plates, the reputation of Mr. Harvey was world-wide. To the people of Orange, with whom he was identified for more than thirty years, he was known as a quiet, modest, unassuming citizen. Mr. Harvey was a native of Jamestown, N. Y., born January 17, 1824. His line of descent from William Harvey, the ancestor, was through Thomas, William, Jonathan, Rufus and Thomas William Harvey, his father. The latter was the inventor of the gimlet-pointed screw and other useful devices, and from him the son doubtless inherited his inventive genius. Young Harvey was first employed as draftsman of the New York Screw Company, and later had charge of a wire mill. In 1852 he entered the employ of the Harvey Steel and Iron Works Company, of which his father was the President. In 1854 he and his father formed the Wangum Steel Company, of Connecticut. The death of his father in the latter part of 1854 left him to continue his experiments alone. In 1865 Mr. Harvey founded the Continental Screw Company, of Jersey City, and later devised machinery for making screws, washers, bolts, spiral springs, wire nails, etc. Some time in the eighties he began a series of experiments for hardening or carbonizing steel on the surface and the raising of a low to a high grade of steel, which he patented in 1888. It was this process which gave him a world-wide reputation in connection with armor plates. The first armor plate was made in 1890 and proved a wonderful success, since which time the process has been gradually improved and perfected, and these plates have stood the severest tests, excelling in point of resistance those of any other plates ever made. The process has not only been adopted by the U. S. Government, but by all the armor plate makers of Europe. The process is gradually supplanting all other methods in the manufacture of steel and has completely revolutionized this industry. All of Mr. Harvey's inventions are covered by letters patent, which amount to between one hundred and one hundred and fifty. In 1889 Mr. Harvey organized the Harvey Steel Company, of which he was President and one of the largest stockholders.

Mr. Harvey was interested in the public affairs of Orange. He served two terms in the Common Council 1873 and 1879. He served on the Board of Commissioners which devised the present water system, and was a member of the Advisory Board of Citizens which preceded the Sewerage Advisory Committee. He was Vice-President of the American Washer and Manufacturing Company, of Newark.

He was for some time a member of the Brick Presbyterian Church, of East Orange, and afterwards united with the Trinity Congregational Church. He was an accomplished musician and for years was precentor of the church. Mr. Harvey married, first, Matilda Winant; she died in 1856, leaving one son, Dr. Thomas W. Harvey. He married, second, Emily A. Halsey. By this marriage he had one son, Hayward A., who is connected with the Harvey Steel Company.

THOMAS W. HARVEY, M. D., was born in New York September 10, 1853, graduated at Princeton College in 1875, studied medicine with Dr. William Pierson and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1878. He has been for some years associated in practice with Dr. Pierson, his former preceptor. He is a member of the Essex County Medical Society and Orange Mountain Medical Society. He married Catharine Green, of New York, and has two children.

THE CARTER FAMILY.

Line of Aaron Carter, of Orange, N. J

Aaron Carter was among the first of the new comers who settled in that part of Orange known as Tremont Avenue. His ancestor was one of the founders of Elizabeth contemporaneous with the settlement of Newark. The coat of arms of the English branch of the family indicates the origin of the name. They bore *Arms.*—Argent a chevron between three cartwheels vert. *Crest.*—On a mount vert, a greyhound sejant argent sustaining a shield of the last charged with a cartwheel vert.

Nicholas Carter, the ancestor of the New Jersey branch of the family, settled in Stamford, Conn., before 1652. He removed that year to Newtown, L. I., and was among the purchasers of that place from the natives April 12, 1656. His allotment there was twenty acres. He is repeatedly mentioned in the Newtown Records among the leading men of the town until 1665, when he removed to Elizabethtown, where he was among the most prominent of the Associates. He acquired large tracts of land and was evidently a man of considerable means. His "Home Lott" of twenty acres of upland at Watson's Point, adjacent to Edward Case, he sold in 1675 to Bingham Wade for £30, payable in pipe staves. He sold most of his lands May 18, 1681, to Samuel Wilson, and died shortly after. Samuel, who was probably his eldest son, was one of the Elizabethtown Associates. Nicholas, born in 1658, was no doubt the youngest. Elizabeth, the daughter of Nicholas, Sr., married John Ratcliff, August 6, 1681. Not one of the name appears on the headstones in the Elizabethtown Cemetery. Either Nicholas or Samuel are supposed to have removed to Morris County, as the Carters are mentioned among the early settlers of the township of Whippanong, constituted in 1700. The church at Bottle Hill, now Madison, was organized in 1749 and the records state that Luke Carter, son of Benjamin Carter, declared that if the congregation would not complete the meeting-house he would. Capt. Benjamin Carter and Jeremiah Carter, of the township of Chatham, were both prominent in the War of the Revolution. Six other Carters served in the war from Morris County, among these, Aaron, the grandfather of the present Aaron Carter, Jr.

Aaron Carter, who lived at Union Hill, Morris County, was born about 1730 and was probably a grandson of Benjamin, the first of the name mentioned in connection with Morris County. He married Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Caleb Davis (who married Ruth, daughter of Joseph Bruen), son of Caleb, of Jonathan, of Thomas, born 1660, son of Stephen Davis, who was of Hartford, 1646, freeman of Connecticut, 1648, had for second wife widow of John Ward, Jr. The children of Aaron and Elizabeth (Davis) Carter were Lewis, *Caleb*, Hannah, Sarah, Mary or Polly, married Samuel Condit, who kept a hotel in Chatham.

Caleb Carter, second child of Aaron and Elizabeth (Davis) Carter, was born at Union Hill, Morris County, in 1782. He went to Newark about 1800 and learned the business of carriage painting, and was one of the pioneers in the carriage manufacturing business. He did an extensive trade with the South. On the muster roll of Capt. Baldwin's company in 1802 appears the name of Caleb Carter. Mr. Carter was identified with the Whig party and was something of a politician. He was appointed a magistrate

of Newark by Governor W. S. Pennington. Mr. Carter married Phoebe Johnson, daughter of Jotham Johnson, son of David (who married Eunice Crane, great-granddaughter of Robert Treat, the first Governor of Connecticut under the charter; was Governor for thirty years), son of Nathaniel (married Sarah Ogden), son of Eliphalet, Esq., born 1658, son of Thomas Johnson, one of the committee of eleven who represented the towns of Milford, Guilford and Branford in arranging for the settlement of "our Town upon Passaick River, in the Province of New Jersey." Thomas Johnson was one of the signers of the Fundamental Agreement. The Town Records of Newark state that "the Town agreed that Mr. Thomas Johnson shall have Eight shillings for his Son's beating the drum this Year and Repairing the remainder of the Year." The town "Agreed with him and Thomas Luddington to raise the Meeting-house for five Pounds." Thomas Johnson was the son of Robert, who came to New Haven from Hull, England. The children of Caleb and Phoebe (Johnson) Carter were Elizabeth, Harriet, Mary, James, Horace, *Aaron*, Catharine, Almira, Anna, Phoebe.

AARON CARTER, sixth child and youngest son of Caleb and Phoebe (Johnson) Carter, was born in Newark, January 17, 1817. He attended one of the best schools in the State—that of Fairchild's boarding school, at Mendham, the board and tuition being at that time one hundred dollars a year. He returned home and entered the service of Taylor & Baldwin, manufacturing jewelers, of whom it was said they were "entitled to the credit of first winning extended fame for Newark handiwork in the jewelry business. Mr. Carter, in his connection with the several succeeding firms, fully maintained the reputation established by his old employers. Three years after attaining his majority Mr. Carter formed a copartnership with a nephew of Governor W. S. Pennington and a Mr. Doremus under the firm name of Pennington, Carter & Doremus; later it became Carter & Doremus, and after the withdrawal of Mr. Doremus, Mr. Carter carried on the business alone for some years under the name of Aaron Carter, Jr. It was during this period that he met with his greatest success, and established the reputation that has made this the leading house in the jewelry trade. Other changes in the firm were made, but Mr. Carter was the leading spirit and continued through the several changes as senior member. It was afterwards Carter, Beaman & Parsons, then Carter & Parsons, Carter, Parsons & Hale, Carter, Hale & Co., Carter, Howkins & Dodd, Carter, Howkins & Sloane, Carter, Sloane & Co., and Carter, Hastings & Howe. Mr. Carter is probably the oldest representative of the jewelry industry in Newark, which began nearly a century ago, his own employer, Taylor, being second in the line of succession from Epaphras Hinsdale, who founded the business in 1801. There are few industries which have contributed more to the commercial prosperity of Newark than this, and not one of all the old-time manufacturers has preserved a cleaner record for honor, uprightness and business probity than Mr. Carter, a name unsullied by a single act which could ever reflect adversely on him or his associates. Through the various financial reverses of half a century Mr. Carter has maintained the credit of his firm, and never failed to meet his business obligations. He has educated others up to the high standard of business honor which has always characterized his firm in their dealings.

Mr. Carter's influence has been equally felt in the religious interests of his native city as well as elsewhere. He was originally a member of the old First Presbyterian Church, of Newark, and helped to organize the South Park Church, of which he was one of its first elders, continuing in office until 1856. After his second marriage, that year, he moved to New York City, united with and became an elder in Dr. Adams' church, which was the leading Presbyterian church in New York City. In 1864 he came to Orange and purchased his present residence of eight acres, including the homestead. He enlarged and modernized the house and made many improvements both within and without. The house is Gothic in style and stands in the centre of the large plot which is entirely enclosed by an evergreen hedge. There are sufficient trees to afford ample shade without in any way obscuring the sunlight. It possesses all the requirements of a beautiful country seat, and there is an air of restfulness and comfort in the surroundings that is in striking contrast to some of the more modern places.

The Valley Congregational Church being the most convenient to his residence, Mr. Carter united with it and for many years concentrated his religious efforts in the work of this church. He was a

AARON CARTER.

trustee and deacon and labored for its temporal as well as its spiritual advancement. In 1890 he withdrew with many others and helped to organize the Hillside Presbyterian Church, which has become one of the most prosperous and strongest churches in the Oranges. Mr. Carter is very pronounced in political views, and after the disruption of the old Whig party he united with the Republicans and for many years has been one of its most zealous supporters. In 18- - he received the republican nomination for the Legislature, but the district being one of the democratic strongholds he was defeated. He received, however, the undivided support of his own party. Mr. Carter has other large interests in addition to his extensive manufacturing business which absorbs much of his time. He acquired, some years ago, stock in the Bombay (India) Tramway and is chairman of its Board of Trustees. He has been a director in the Newark City Bank since its organization. He is also a director in the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of New York, and of the *Jewelers' Circular*, a publication issued in the interests of the jewelry trade. He is a trustee, and much interested in the New Jersey Industrial School for Girls, at Trenton. Mr. Carter married, first, Elizabeth C. Tuttle, daughter of William Tuttle, and a granddaughter of Nathaniel Camp. There was one surviving child by this marriage, viz., William Tuttle, who is associated with his father in the jewelry business. Mr. Carter married, second, Sarah S. Trow, daughter of John F. Trow, the founder of Trow's New York Directory. Mrs. Carter's mother, Catharine Swift, was the daughter of Gen. Nathaniel Swift, the first graduate of West Point Military Academy. The children of the second marriage are John Franklin, Ernest Trow and Herbert Swift.

Rev. John Franklin, the eldest son, is a graduate of Yale and is rector of St. Mark's Church, Fall River, Mass.

Ernest Trow graduated at Princeton and began the study of law, but failing health compelled him to abandon the law and having a natural taste for music he took a course under learned German professors and is now a resident of Berlin.

Herbert Swift, M. D, recently graduated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons and received the first appointment at the Presbyterian Hospital.

CHARLES M. DECKER, who has filled the position of President of the Orange Bank since October, 1893, is a leading merchant and represents the most progressive element in the community, having for more than a quarter of a century conducted a business which has increased from a few thousand to over half a million dollars annually, and has thus given ample proof of his ability as a financier. Under his administration the affairs of the bank have been successfully managed to the entire satisfaction of his associates and all interested in its prosperity, and Mr. Decker has retained the public confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. His career has been eminently a useful one, and yet without other ambition than such as attaches to the faithful performance of those duties which have been from time to time assigned to him in the community in which his lot has been cast. Mr. Decker comes of Holland and New England stock, a mixture which indicates thrift, industry, energy and perseverance. His father was a successful business man and stood high in the community where he lived.

The History of Chemung County, New York State, contains the following record relating to the grandmother and grandfather of Mr. Decker: "The first white child born in the town of Ashland, of which there is any record, was Eunice Kelsey, her birthday having been on March 16, 1789, her father being Abner Kelsey. Eunice grew to womanhood and married Jacob Decker. She became the mother of six children, three sons and three daughters." The above record is correct with the exception of the number of children, which should be six sons and two daughters.

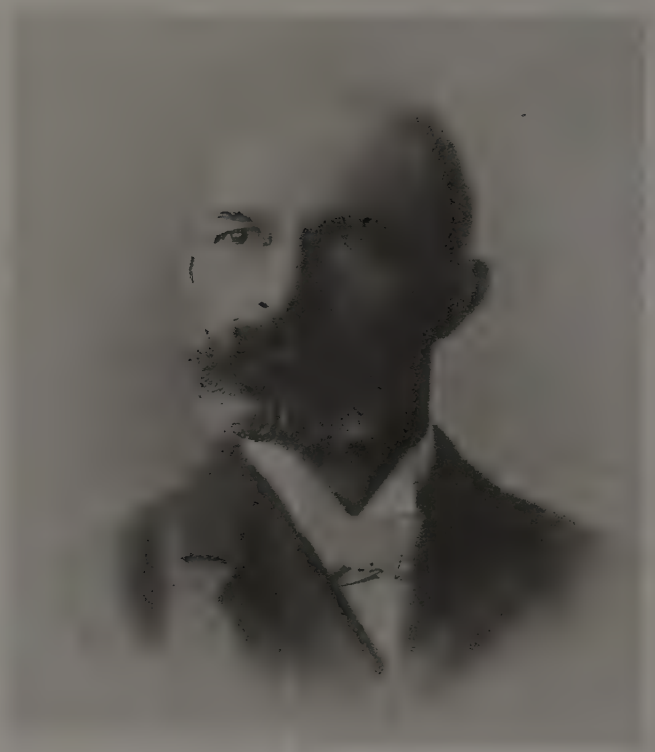
Jacob Decker, above referred to, was a native of Orange County, N. Y., and removed thence to Chemung County. The name of Johannis Decker is mentioned among the settlers of the town of Montgomery, Orange County, between 1768 and 1778. He was probably a son or grandson of Abraham Decker, who came from Holland and settled in Copake, N. Y., in 1757. Among the children of Jacob and Eunice (Kelsey) Decker was Harrison Decker, born about 1821, at Wellesburgh, Chemung County, N. Y. He married Harriet, daughter of Charles Tubbs, a descendant of William Tubbs, of Duxbury,

Mass., who was admitted a freeman of Plymouth colony in 1637. He volunteered to go on an expedition against the Pequot Indians in June of the same year. He was a member of the famous Capt. Miles Standish's military company.

Charles M. Decker, son of Harrison and Harriet (Tubbs) Decker, was born in Wellesburgh, Chemung County, N. Y., November —, 1850. His educational opportunities were limited to the public schools of his native town. As a boy he was self-reliant and ambitious. At the age of fourteen he made his first trip to New York in search of employment. After spending a short time in the city he concluded to visit an old friend of his father's—Stephen D. Herman, then residing and doing business in Orange. He was kindly received and through the influence of Mr. Herman he obtained a situation with Benjamin F. Cairnes in the grocery business. After remaining with him about a year he entered the employ of Mr. Herman, continuing with him and his successors until 1869. In 1870 he went to New York and started in the butter business and the following year returned to Orange and bought out his old employer, Mr. Cairnes; he had then just attained his majority. Instead of following the old business methods of his predecessors he inaugurated an entire new system. He saw that in order to secure the trade of suburban residents, many of whom continued to patronize New York houses, he must shape his course accordingly. He stocked his place with the finest goods in the market, established the delivery system, sold on "short credit" and gradually brought the trade to a home market. After his lease expired he moved into the new building on the opposite side of Main Street, in East Orange, where he was provided with ample facilities for his growing trade. He purchased strictly for cash and thus secured an advantage that enabled him to distance all competitors. His trade gradually extended through all the Oranges and into the towns and villages on the outskirts of the county. Beginning with a trade of $10,000 to $12,000 a year in 1871–2, it reached half a million in 1893. The securing of this large amount of trade, a portion of which was formerly divided among New York houses, has added materially to the wealth and prosperity of the Oranges.

In 1889 Mr. Decker opened a branch house in Orange, in the building of S. & C. A. Lindsley, on Main Street, and the following year he bought the Sharp property at 222 and 224 Main Street on which he erected one of the finest and most substantial buildings to be found in any part of Essex County, an ornament to the city of Orange for which his fellow-citizens have reason to be proud. The front of the building is of Indiana stone, rubled. It is four stories high, 50 x 100 feet, extending from Main Street to Railroad Avenue. The total cost, including the land, was about $65,000. This, together with the new bank building, has added much to the appearance of Orange as a business centre. Mr. Decker has made other investments in real estate which he has developed and improved, thus adding materially to the wealth of the city. While he has always done his duty as a citizen in promoting good government, Mr. Decker has never taken any active part in the political affairs of the city or county, his business interests demanding his whole attention. As to the personal traits of Mr. Decker, no words of eulogy are required. It is sufficient to state that he enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens and that his word is as good as his bond. Every transaction of his life will bear the closest scrutiny. As "nothing succeeds like success," his business record speaks for itself. Mr. Decker has not only made a record for himself as a Builder, but is identified by marriage with the Founders of the Oranges through two of the oldest families in East Orange—the Peck and the Jones families. His wife is a daughter of Alfred and Margaret E. (Peck) Jones, two of the earliest settlers of the locality formerly known as "Pecktown." Mr. Decker has had nine children, viz.: Margaret, Harrison, Charles M., Jr., deceased, Addie L., Arthur, May, Richard F., Katharyn, Laraus.

JAMES BELL. In a two-fold sense, James Bell is one of the oldest Builders of the Oranges. First, in a material sense, as a mechanical builder he has erected a number of buildings, both public and private, having begun operations in the early fifties; second, in a spiritual sense, he has been instrumental in the building up of the religious interests in the Oranges. Mr. Bell was born in the city of Perth, Scotland, July 27, 1825. He was sent to what was known as a trade school, maintained by



CHARLES M. DECKER.

business men or tradesmen for a thorough instruction in the rudimentary branches for their own children. Particular attention was given to his religious education by a devoted Christian mother. He was left a fatherless orphan at the age of five years and ten years later he lost his mother. He lived with his aunt for a time, who belonged to the Independents or Congregationalists, and from her he imbibed many of his ideas of church polity which influenced his later life. After the death of his mother the little property was sold and James, with his six brothers and one sister, came to this country and settled for a time at Little Falls, above Paterson, N. J. His sister subsequently returned to Scotland, and he, with four of his brothers, came to Orange in 1843. He and another brother both learned the mason's and stone cutting trades, and after serving their time formed a copartnership with another brother to carry on the business. There were only three other builders in all the Oranges at that time, and yet there was not work enough to keep him and his brother employed. They therefore went to Newark, where they secured some large contracts and carried on a successful business for some time. Among other buildings which they constructed was the High Street Presbyterian Church. About this time – 1850—he and his brother removed to Newark and leased a quarry in Belleville in order to procure material for their building operations. Previous to this his eldest brother withdrew from the firm. They continued for two or three years when James Bell, having secured a large contract with the Illinois Central Railroad Co., concluded to go West. He did a fairly good business with the company, but sickness in his family compelled him to return East, and about 1855 or '56 he settled permanently in Orange where for many years he carried on an extensive business in the building line. To facilitate his building operations he first leased two quarries and afterwards purchased one on the mountain from which he took large quantities of brown or red sandstone. He supplied other builders in addition to what he used himself. He built the Central Presbyterian Church, the first story of St. John's R. C. Church, on High Street, put up the spire of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, in West Orange, and built both the first and afterwards the second church edifice for the Valley Congregational Church. He has made additions and alterations to many of the other churches in the Oranges. He continued in the building line until 1874 and then started in the coal business in connection with the sale of masons' materials, he being the first to establish the latter business in Orange. After more than forty years of active business life he retired in 1890. Soon after he settled in Orange, Mr. Bell purchased the property on the corner of Forest and Valley Streets, where the Church of the Holy Communion now stands. This he sold later and bought the property where he now resides, on Scotland Street, fronting the D. L. & W. R. R. This was the old Quimby homestead. He made extensive additions and alterations to the house, but retained among other interesting relics of the past, the old hand-carved colonial mantel.

JAMES BELL.

Soon after returning to Orange, Mr. Bell united with the old First Presbyterian Church and remained in communion with it for a few years. When the movement was begun to organize a new interest in the valley, he entered with zeal and earnestness into the work, and became one of the leading

spirits, and when it had grown to such an extent as to justify the organization of a church he was earnestly in favor of adopting the Congregational polity, and from that time to the present he has been one of the main pillars of the Valley Congregational Church. He was elected a member of the first Board of Trustees, and when it was decided to erect a church edifice his knowledge and experience was of great value to his associates, and when, in later years, the church grew in numbers and strength, it became necessary to erect a more commodious place of worship, the chief management of the affair was left to him, and he constructed a building of such solidity and strength that it will remain for ages to come as a monument to his memory, and is emblematic of his own strength and solidity of character. In the construction of the spiritual edifice Mr. Bell has been no less conspicuous. As the years have advanced his own religious views have broadened and deepened, and from his own experience he has been able to strengthen the weak and encourage the despondent, and as stone after stone was laid, cemented together with brotherly love and kindness, he contributed materially to this end, his own cheerful, happy disposition tending to promote harmony, and was like oil on the troubled waters. He was a trustee before the church was organized, and served as deacon for twenty-two years.

In early life M. Bell became impressed with the beauties of symbolic or speculative Masonry and became one of the earliest members of Union Lodge, F. & A. M., of Orange, after its reorganization. Later he became a member of Orange Chapter, R. A. M. He is still a Mason in good standing though non-affiliated. Mr. Bell married Ellen Strother, daughter of George Strother, of Belleville, N. J. He has three living children, viz.: Isabella, who married Charles Dexheimer; Emma, who resides with him at the present time, and Allister, a recent graduate of the Newark Academy.

JOHN OXENBRIDGE HEALD, third child of Daniel A. and Sarah Elizabeth (Washburn) Heald, [see Heald family, West Orange] was born at Ludlow, Vt., October 18, 1850. He was prepared for college at Philips' Exeter Academy and was graduated at Yale in 1873. He studied law with Judge Edward Patterson, of New York City, and spent one year at Columbia College Law School, was admitted to the bar in October, 1876, and began practice immediately after. He formed a law copartnership with George Richards in 1879, which still continues. In addition to his general law practice he has been especially identified with insurance litigation and has been successful in the trial of many important cases in the New York courts, involving important tax legislation both in New York and other States. As a lawyer he is careful, thorough, painstaking, reliable and honest.

Since early childhood Mr. Heald has given much attention to the culture of his voice and the study of music. He was a member of the Yale Glee Club while in college and since his graduation has been connected with some of the best known musical organizations in the country. He has been for more than twenty years a member of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, of New York City, the leading male chorus in the country. He was one of the founders of the Orange Mendelssohn Union, the most prominent of its kind in the State of New Jersey, and has been for ten years its President. He was President of the New England Society, of Orange, in 1892–3–4; he was President of the Yale Alumni Association, of Essex County, N. J., for four years, and eight years chairman of the Executive Committee. He organized the Orange Distilled Water Ice Company and was its first and is still President of the company. He is a member of the Advisory Board of the Sewer Committee, of Orange, and has been active in promoting public improvements. He is a trustee of the Trinity Congregational Church, of East Orange. Mr. Heald married, September 3, 1885, Miss Elizabeth Manning, daughter of Joseph E. Manning, of Fitchburg, Mass. Their children are Ruth Washburn and Daniel Addison.

THE KIDDER FAMILY.

There is not an organized body of men in the Oranges who enjoy greater opportunities for doing good and promoting the welfare of the whole community than those connected with the New England Society. Mr. Camillus G. Kidder availed himself of the privilege to which he was justly entitled by reason of his New England ancestry, soon after he decided to make his home in Orange, and he has had no occasion to regret it. He has made for himself a name and place in this community.

James Kidder was the ancestor of most if not of all the families of that name in America, but the family is traced through the English records to the thirteenth century. James, the patriarch of the American family of this name, was born at East Grinstead, in Sussex, England, in 1626, and was the son of James Kidder, of Mansfield. He was located at Cambridge, Mass., before 1650, where he married, about 1649, Anna Moore, daughter of Elder Francis Moore. In 1675, during King Philip's war, he was in the public service and kept guard over the small tribe of Indians at Wameset, now a part of Lowell, and was soon after appointed to the command of a garrison-house. He died April 16, 1676, in the midst of the war. He had twelve children, of whom *John* was the fourth.

John Kidder, fourth child of James and Anna (Moore) Kidder, was born in Cambridge, in 1655 6, died in Chelmsford, Mass. He owned five hundred acres of land on the west side of Concord River, in Chelmsford, where he resided. He married Lydia, daughter of Abraham Parker, and had issue twelve children, of whom *Thomas* was the third.

Thomas Kidder, third child of John and Lydia (Parker) Kidder, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., October 30, 1690. He married Joanna Keyes, December 31, 1716, and had five children, of whom *Reuben* was the third.

Reuben Kidder, known as "Colonel Kidder," third child of Thomas and Joanna (Keyes) Kidder, was born in Chelmsford, now Westford, in 1723. He was a surveyor by occupation, and after the close of the French and Indian War of 1748 he purchased of some of the Ipswich grantees their dormant rights and became the principal founder of the town of New Ipswich. He turned his attention to the culture of fruit on a very extensive scale and had one of the largest and most valuable orchards in New England. He erected the first mill in this region. About 1770 Gov. Wentworth made him Colonel of a regiment of militia. At the commencement of the Revolution he held two offces under the King and many of his friends were among the royal party. Declining to act under the authority of a Committee of Safety of the Provincial Congress, he was superseded in his military command by an act passed in 1775. He died September 20, 1793. He married Susanna Burge, March 21, 1754, and had twelve children, of whom *Reuben* was the sixth.

Reuben Kidder (2), sixth child of Col. Reuben and Susannah (Burge) Kidder, was born in New Ipswich, April 3, 1768. After taking his degree of A. B., class of 1791, Dartmouth College, he qualified himself for the profession of law, and established himself at Waterville, Me., in the spring of 1795, the first lawyer who adventured so far north into what was then almost a wilderness. He moved to New Harmony, Ind., in 1816, where he died the year following. He married Lois Crosby and had four children, of whom *Camillus* was the third.

Camillus Kidder, third child of Reuben (2) and Lois (Crosby) Kidder, was born at Waterville, Me., June 27, 1805, died in Boston, January 16, 1883. He went to Bangor, Me., when a young man and engaged in business there, and moved to Baltimore, Md., in 1842. He was a staunch Unionist during the Civil War and his business was greatly injured in consequence, and his personal safety threatened. Mr. Kidder married, October 16, 1834, Sarah Thompson Herrick, daughter of General Jedediah and Mehitable (Thompson) Herrick, of Hampden, Me. [The Herrick family are supposed to derive descent from Eric the Forester, and therefore from the ancient King of Sweden]. Gen. Jedediah Herrick was captain and major in the War of 1812, and distinguished himself in action at the time of the burning of the corvette "John Adams." He was the first High Sheriff of Penobscot County, Me., and was Major-General of the Tenth Division, Massachusetts Militia (Maine then being a part of Massachusetts). He was the son of Joseph (born 1746), and Elizabeth (Preston) Herrick, son of Major Israel Herrick, who served nineteen campaigns in the French and Indian War and left it a brevet-major; he also fought at Bunker Hill, in the Revolution, and resigned his commission as major when the army left Cambridge. He was the son of Benjamin, born 1700, son of Joseph (2), born 1667, son of Joseph (1), of Cherry Hill, Salem, Mass.; baptized 1645; known as "Governor," having commanded a military post or district. He was the son of Henry Herrick, the ancestor, born 1604, who settled in Salem, Mass., son of Sir William Herrick, of Beau Manor, County of Leicester, England. The children of Camillus and Sarah Thompson

(Herrick) Kidder, were: Elizabeth, married John Truslow, of New York City; Jerome Henry, who served during the War of the Revolution, and subsequently became surgeon in the U. S. Navy, and *Camillus George*.

CAMILLUS GEORGE KIDDER, youngest child of Camillus and Sarah Thompson (Herrick) Kidder, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1850. He prepared for college at Philips' Academy, Exeter, N. H., and graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1872. He was a good scholar, and took high rank in his class. After graduation he taught private pupils for about a year, and read law. In the spring of 1873 he visited the Vienna Exposition, and in the following autumn entered Harvard Law School where he received the degree of L.L. B., *cum laude*. He then became managing clerk in the law office of Emott, Burnett & Hammond, New York City. He was admitted to the New York bar in January, 1877, and became junior partner of the firm. In 1879 the firm name was changed to Emott, Hammond & Kidder. Upon the death of his late senior partner, James Emott, he started in the practice of law upon his own account. In 1891 he formed a copartnership with John S. Melcher, under the firm name of Kidder & Melcher, and this firm now enjoys a successful practice.

Mr. Kidder has been a resident of Orange since 1882 and has made many warm friends. Public spirited and progressive, he has not only advocated, but has been active in promoting public improvements. He has served as a member of the Board of School Commissioners for Orange, where his advice and counsel were deemed useful. He is a working member of All Saints' Episcopal Church and has been a member of its vestry. He has served the New England Society of Orange, as Secretary and in other capacities. He was one of the original stockholders of the Orange Athletic Club and is a member of the South Orange Field Club. He organized the Essex County Electric Company, since absorbed by the Newark Electric Light and Power Company, and was for many years a director and the counsel of the former corporation. He is a member of various literary and other societies in New York and elsewhere, among which are the New England Society, of New York, New York Historical and Genealogical Society, New York Reform Club, Harvard, Church and University Clubs, of New York, Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association, New York Civil Service Reform Association, Philips' Exeter Academy Association and the Bunker Hill Association, of Boston, Mass. Mr. Kidder married, December 3, 1881, Matilda Cushman Faber, daughter of Gustavus William and Angelica Cushman Faber, of New York. Their children are Jerome Faber, Lois Faber and George Herrick Faber.

THE L'HOMMEDIEU FAMILY.

"Fairhome," the home of the L'Hommedieus, is one of the attractive features of the locality known as Mountain Station, a little north of the South Orange line. The place abounds in trees, shrubs, flowers, in great variety, covering three acres of ground and formerly known as the Hamlin Place. It occupies an elevated position and the view is unsurpassed. Around and about the place there is every indication of luxury and refinement, comprising all that constitutes a model home. Mr. L'Hommedieu has in his possession one of the most interesting relics ever brought to this country, viz., the Bible which belonged to his ancestor, Benjamin L'Hommedieu. It was printed in England in 1680 and contains the following inscription written by its original owner: "The first *temps* that I came to this country I lande at Rod Island the first february, 1686." The name indicates the character of the family, which signifies "the man of God." This was one of the numerous Huguenot families who were driven from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

This Benjamin was the son of John and Patience (Throckmorton) L'Hommedieu, born in 1618, died in Newport, R. I., 1708. Benjamin was born in Rochelle, France, in 1665, and, as the inscription in his Bible shows, came to this country in "february, 1686." He removed later to Southold, L. I., where he had special privileges granted him by the Governor of the Province of New York and opened a store for trade in the new village. He married Patience, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Sylvester, of

Roxbury, England, who then owned Sylvester's now known as Shelter—Island. Benjamin was a thriving, prosperous merchant in his day. His children were Benjamin, Jr., Hosea, Sylvester, *Peter*, and two daughters, Patience and Susan. Benjamin, Sr., died January 4, 1748 9.

Peter L'Hommedieu, fourth child of Benjamin and Patience (Sylvester) L'Hommedieu, was born at Southold, L. I., August 19, 1699. He married — - and had, among other children, a son, *Constant*.

Constant L'Hommedieu, son of Peter, was born February 5, 1730. He married Deborah Young and had a son, *Nathaniel*.

Nathaniel L'Hommedieu, son of Constant and Deborah (Young) L'Hommedieu, was born August 19, 1762. He married Ann Burcham. He followed the sea for many years as master of a vessel and later engaged in the shipping business and was recognized as one of the leading merchants in the city. He was always known as Capt. Nathaniel. He had, among other children, a son, *Nathaniel Constant*.

Nathaniel Constant L'Hommedieu, son of Capt. Nathaniel and Ann (Burcham) L'Hommedieu, was born in New York City, March 4, 1810. He married Jane Maria Hepburn, and had two children, Ward Burcham and *Sylvester Young*.

SYLVESTER YOUNG L'HOMMEDIEU, son of Nathaniel Constant and Jane Maria (Hepburn) L'Hommedieu, was born in New York City. He lived for a number of years with his parents in Brooklyn, and was educated at the Polytechnic Institute. His earliest business experience was acquired in the silk house of E. H. Arnold with whom he remained for ten years, and at the time of his separation occupied an important position with this house. In —— he started in the rubber business under the firm name of S. Y. L'Hommedieu & Co., representing different manufacturing firms of rubber goods. He built up a successful trade which has constantly increased from year to year. The firm was changed to the S. Y. L'Hommedieu Co., in 1886 and a stock company was formed. Mr. L'Hommedieu's connection with Orange began in 1874, when he took up his residence at Mountainside Station. Later he purchased the Hamlin place on Montrose Avenue, on which he made many improvements, both interior and exterior. Both he and his wife have been for many years prominent in social affairs in the Oranges. He was for some years a member of the Orange Athletic Club and is at present a member of the Essex County Country Club. While a resident of Brooklyn Mr. L'Hommedieu became impressed with the beauties of symbolic or speculative Masonry and was made a member of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. & A. M. In capitular Masonry he was advanced and exalted in Constellation Chapter, R. A. M., of Brooklyn.

SYLVESTER YOUNG L'HOMMEDIEU.

Mr. L'Hommedieu married Abby Caroline Baldwin, daughter of Isaac Preston Baldwin, of Orange, born 1821, son of Isaac, born 1791, son of Caleb, born 1757, son of Ezekiel, born 1719, son of John, born 1683, son of Jonathan, born 1649, son of Joseph, the Newark ancestor. The children of this marriage are Frank Arnold, Sylvester Y., Natalie Constant and Augusta Bean.

GEORGE BAYLES, M. D., was born in the city of New York, August 7, 1836. He was prepared for college at private schools, graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1856, and later from the Medical Department of Columbia College. He was surgeon on a packet ship of the Blackball Line and immediately after the breaking out of the war was appointed assistant surgeon of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, and was transferred to the First Regiment, N. Y. Heavy Artillery, which later became the Fourth Regiment, of which he was appointed surgeon with rank of Major. Later he became assistant surgeon U. S. A. and served until the close of the war. On his return he located at Irvington-on-the-Hudson and served for some years as local sanitary inspector in the late Metropolitan Board of Health. In 1867 he became a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He settled in Orange in 1879 where he has since continued in active practice. He has been for eight years on the staff of the Orange Memorial Hospital and is connected with the various medical societies.

THE HITCH FAMILY.

The name of Hitch, although rather an unusual one, is familiar to the people of the Oranges through Mr. Henry F. Hitch's connection with the New England Society as its President, and also through other organizations with which he has been identified during his residence of a quarter of a century. This is a family of considerable antiquity, having its origin in Worcestershire and Berkshire, England. According to the standard works on heraldry the family bore *Arms.*—Quarterly; first and fourth, or a bend vair, between two cotises, indented sable; second and third per fesse, or and sable three estoiles counterchanged. *Crest.*—An antelope's head, erased, sable tufted, armed, and manned or, vulned through the neck with a bird-bolt or, feathered argent, holding the end in his mouth. *Motto.*—Avi numerantur avorum. The American ancestor of the Hitch family settled in Maryland in the early part of the seventeenth century. Samuel, the fourth in descent from the ancestor, with his brother and cousin, removed to Fairhaven, Mass., and that part of the town where he resided became known as Hitchville.

Capt. Joshua Hitch, son of Samuel, was born in Fairhaven, Mass. He was a well-known sea captain and a brave and fearless officer. During the War of 1812–15 he commanded the privateer Governor Gerry. She was schooner-built and thoroughly equipped for business. After landing a cargo of silks and other valuable goods in some French port, she came out July 29, 1813, and ran directly into a fleet of British men-of-war. She was given chase and only surrendered after she had carried away all her spars. Capt. Hitch carried the first American flag to Rio Grande, Brazil. He married Mary Wilkey and had a son, *Henry Hiram.*

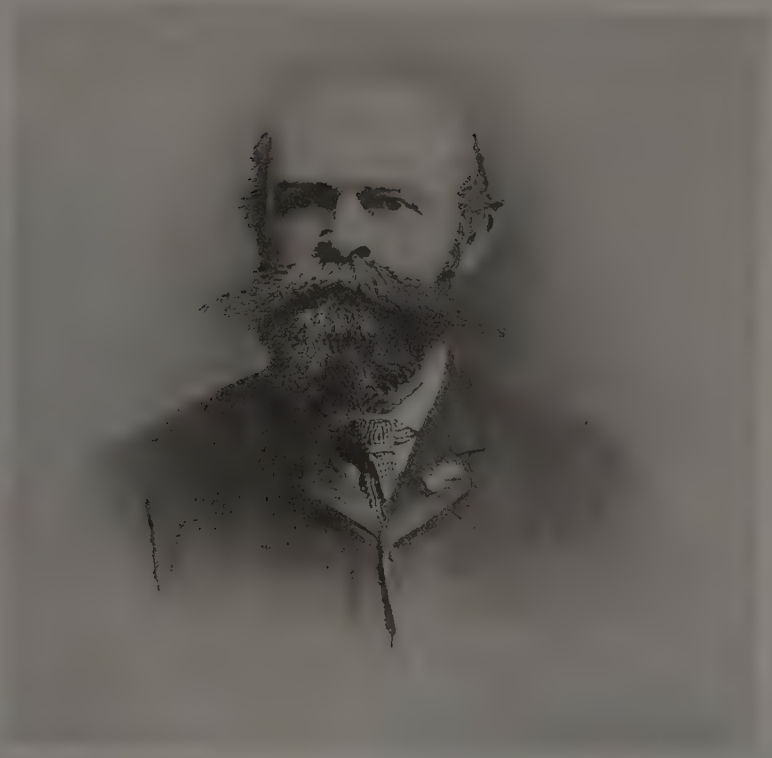
Henry Hiram Hitch, son of Capt. Joshua and Mary (Wilkey) Hitch, was born in Fairhaven, Mass., in 1805. He went out to Pernambuco, Brazil, when a young man, where he was engaged as clerk in a commission house. He was living there at the time Lord Cochran bombarded and captured the city, in 1824. He subsequently sailed as supercargo of a vessel and rose to the position of captain. In 1835 he formed a copartnership with his brother-in-law, Henry Forster, and established a large trade between Pernambuco and the United States. He was well and favorably known in the shipping trade. He died at his home in Brazil in 1847. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jireh Swift, of New Bedford, Mass., a direct descendant of William Swift, who came from Bocking, County Suffolk, England. He was in Watertown, Mass., 1634, and removed thence to Sandwich in 1644. His widow, Joan ——, made her will October 12, 1662, and named son *William* and others.

William (2), son of William (1), was a representative at the General Court at Sandwich, 1673–4–7–8. By his wife, Ruth, he had eleven children, one of whom, *Jireh*, the eighth, was born 1665.

Jireh (1), son of William Swift, was born in 1665, married Abigail Gibbs, and had a son, *Jireh* (2).

Jireh Swift (2), son of Jireh (1), was born November 23, 1709, married Deborah Hathaway and had, among other children, a son, *Jireh* (3).

Jireh Swift (3), son of Jireh (2) and Deborah (Hathaway) Swift, was born in 1740. He served with the Massachusetts Militia in the War of the Revolution as corporal in Capt. Abraham Washburn's



HENRY F. HITCH.

company, Col. Edward Mitchell's regiment, in 1776. In July, 1780, he was sergeant in the same company, and volunteered for service on the alarm of July 30, in Rhode Island. He married Elizabeth Haskell, and had a son, *Jireh* (4).

Jireh Swift (4), son of Jireh (3), was born September 26, 1773; married Elizabeth Hathaway and had issue, twelve children, of whom Elizabeth H., born August 9, 1800, was the eldest. She married, as before stated, Henry Hiram Hitch.

HENRY FORSTER HITCH, only son of Capt. Henry Hiram and Elizabeth (Swift) Hitch, was born at Fairhaven, Mass., 1835. He was educated at Stephen M. Weld's school, Jamaica Plains, Mass., and began his business career as clerk in the dry goods commission house of Wright & Whitman, Boston. From there he went to Pernambuco, Brazil, in 1854, and entered his late father's firm (Henry Forster & Co.), of which he became a partner in 1857, remaining there permanently until 1861. He then came to New York and established the house of H. H. Swift & Co. He has continued his connection with the old firm for more than forty years, going back and forth as occasion required. His is one of the best known and is now the only American firm in Pernambuco, Brazil. He has largely increased the trade between Brazil and the United States, introducing many new articles of commerce. He was the first to introduce kerosene into Brazil and for many years his firm were the largest exporters of sugar and importers of American flour. He was acting American Consul of Pernambuco for some time and became very popular with the people, his own place being the headquarters for Americans. In 1865 he assisted in obtaining a subsidy for, and in establishing the first line of American steamers between Brazil and the United States, which continued for twenty-five years, his firm acting as agents. Mr. Hitch has also been connected with internal improvements in Brazil. His firm assisted in establishing the first street railroad in Pernambuco.

Mr. Hitch became a resident of that part of South Orange known as Montrose in 1871, and after renting for a short time he bought of Mr. Vose a plot of nearly three acres on Irving Avenue, corner of Scotland Street. He enlarged the house and made many improvements. He interested himself in public affairs and worked with his neighbors to build up the locality. He was elected a village trustee. He assisted in founding the free library and was its first treasurer. He was instrumental in starting the First Unitarian Church, of Orange, and has been President of the Board of Trustees since its organization. His connection with the New England Society began in 1872 when the society was in its infancy, and from that time to the present he has been among the most earnest of its working members and always in full sympathy with its objects. He served as Vice-President from 1889 to 1891 and was elected President in 1892. He was a member of the special committee appointed in 1888 to take suitable action to compel the D. L. & W. R. R. to furnish better accommodations to the traveling public of Orange, resulting in the withdrawing of over four hundred commuters from that road, who transferred their patronage to the Erie R. R. [The work assigned him on that committee was finished by another member, as he was obliged in the interim to leave home to attend to his business interests in Brazil. He was in full sympathy, however, with the committee and endorsed its action.] Mr. Hitch has filled a prominent part in the social affairs of Orange and South Orange. He was one of the organizers of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, and was its President for a number of years; also of the Orange Athletic Club and one of its first Board of Directors. He is a member of the South Orange Field Club, Essex County Country Club and other local organizations. He was one of the early members of the Union League Club, New York, and a member of the Executive Committee. He was also one of the original subscribers to the Down Town Club, of New York.

Mr. Hitch married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Joseph C. and Sylvia (Swift) Delano, of New Bedford, Mass., a descendant of Philippe de la Noye, a French Protestant (born about 1602 3, baptized at the Walloon Church, December 7, 1603), who joined the English at Leyden when they were about to start for America, and was allowed to come with them on the second vessel, the Fortune, which arrived at Plymouth, November 9, 1621. He was made a Freeman 1632, moved to Duxbury, had forty acres of land there in 1637 and eight hundred acres in Dartmouth. He was the son of Jean de Launey, a

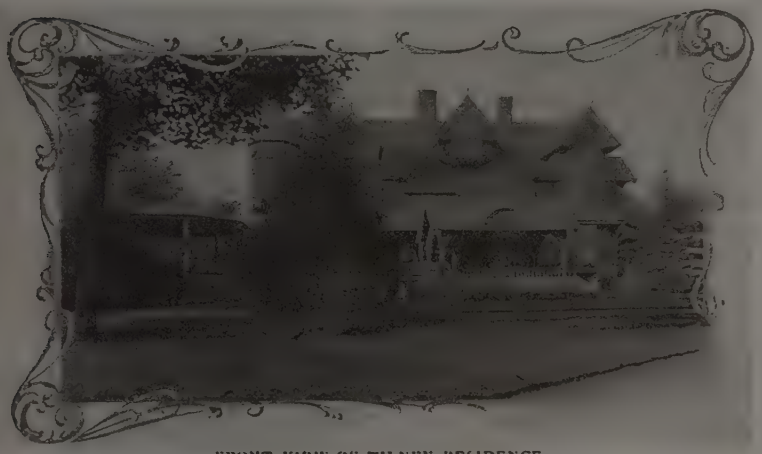
French Huguenot, expelled with his wife from France on account of his religion. He married, first, in 1634, Hester Dewsbury; married, second, Mary, daughter of William Pontus. Mrs. Hitch (née Delano) traces her descent from Philippe de la Noye through Jonathan, the fourth son, born 1648. Thomas, born 1704, married Jane Peckham. Ephraim, born 1733, married Elizabeth Cushman. Allerton, born 1767, married Sarah Clement. Joseph C., married, first, Alice R. Howland, second, Sylvia Swift. The children of Henry F. and Elizabeth (Delano) Hitch are Allerton, Sylvia, Joseph, Julia, Elizabeth.

Allerton, the eldest, was born in Pernambuco, Brazil, and was educated at Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass. He has been for some years engaged in the importing business in New York. He married Gertrude Minna Dumbell, daughter of Rev. George W. Dumbell, D. D.

Joseph, the third child and second son, is a graduate of Harvard College and now employed in a dry goods commission house in New York.

THE TILNEY FAMILY.

The family of Tilney is of Norman origin, but derives from the town of Tilney, in the county of Norfolk, England, and was one of the most ancient of Knights' degrees in England. Frodo, the first of the family, came into England in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and held many lordships in Suffolk and Norfolk at the time of the Norman survey; he gave divers lands to Bury Abbey which were confirmed by William the Conqueror. Baldwin, the brother of Frodo, was a monk of St. Deny's, in France. He was afterwards the third abbot of Bury St. Edmunds. The eldest son of Frodo was Alan de Tilney, who lived in the reign of Stephen. Alan's heir was Adam de Tilney, who had large possessions in Marshland in Norfolk in the reign of Henry II. His eldest son was Baldwin de Tilney, from whom descended the Tilneys of Marshland. Adam de Tilney's second son was Sir Francis de Tilney, a man of more than ordinary strength and stature, who had his chief residence in Boston. He attended King Richard I, Anno Domini 1190, into the Holy Land; was with him at the Siege of Acon, where he was said to have performed prodigies of valor, and was there knighted for his services. After his return home he spent the remainder of his life at Torrington, in Norfolk, where he was buried. Sixteen knights of his name, it is said, succeeded him. His grandson, of the same name, lived in Boston in the reign of Edward II and III, and married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Rocheford. Thomas Howard, the second Duke of Norfolk, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Frederick Tilney, of Ashwell Thorpe,



FRONT VIEW OF TILNEY RESIDENCE.

VIEW OF HALL, TILNEY RESIDENCE.

whose first husband was Sir Humphrey Bourchier, son of John Lord Berners, by whom she had a son named John, who succeeded to his grandfather's title and estate, and a daughter of Anne, who married Thomas Lord Dacre, and is the "Ladie Dakers of the Southe," celebrated by the poet Skelton. Elizabeth Tilney's eldest daughter by her second marriage was Elizabeth, afterwards married to Sir Thomas Boleyn and mother to Anne Boleyn, the mother of Queen Elizabeth. The Duke of Norfolk had for his second wife another lady of the Tilney family Agnes, daughter of Sir Hugh de Tilney, of Boston, sister of Sir Philip Tilney, of Shilley, in Suffolk, and cousin to his first wife. The third daughter by this marriage was the "Ladie Elizabeth Howarde," also celebrated by Skelton. The Subsidy Rolls mention John de Tilney, of Boston, in 1333. Frederick de Tilney, of Boston, was a member of the Corpus Christie Guild in 1349 and 1364. Tilney Lane, South End, is mentioned in the Corporation Records in 1534 and 1564, and the Tilney lands, in Skirkbeck Quarters, are mentioned in 1640 in connection with Litchfield Bridge and Litchfield Hills. The coat armour of the Tilney family, as given by Burke, is *Arms.*—Argent a chevron between three griffins' heads erased gules beaked or. *Crest.*—A griffin's head erased gules eared or, holding in the beak a gemring of the last.

Lieut. Col. John Tilney was the first representative of the family to come to America. He settled in Accomac County, Virginia, previous to 1650, where he died in 1701. He took patents for 7,000 acres of land and became an extensive planter. He held positions of trust and honor in Accomac and Northampton Counties and assisted in building Hunger's Parish Church. His son John and his grandson Jonathan remained in Virginia on the family estate and were planters. Hezekiah, son of Jonathan Tilney, left Virginia about 1750 for Maryland, where he became a land owner and planter in Somerset, now Worcester County. Jonathan, son of Hezekiah Tilney, sold the estate in Maryland and settled near Milton, Sussex County, Delaware, about 1800. He was survived by two sons, John and Stringer. Stringer Tilney left children, John, Sally and Robert. John Tilney had children, Robert and Alletta. Robert died childless. Alletta married William Riley Wilson. Robert Tilney, son of Stringer, settled in Millsboro. He first married Mary, daughter of Peter Jefferson. They had children, John Stringer, Robert P. and William E. Married, second, Mary A. Baylis, and had one child, Mary A., who married Jacob Godwin.

JOHN STRINGER TILNEY

JOHN STRINGER TILNEY, eldest son of Robert and Mary (Jefferson) Tilney, was born in Millsboro, Sussex County, Delaware. At sixteen years of age, after receiving an ordinary school education, he left home and went to Philadelphia, where he entered the house of Richardson & Overman. He remained with them until the breaking out of the war, when he returned to Millsboro, Delaware, where he opened a country store. There he spent three years and again went to Philadelphia, this time to engage in the wholesale and retail business. At the end of two and one-half years he was obliged to relinquish business, owing to failing health. In January, 1867, he came to New York City where he established the house of Tufts, Tilney & Co., No. 400 Broadway. He sold out his interest in this firm in January, 1870, and in January, 1871, engaged in

the banking and brokerage business under the firm name of Merrill, Tilney & Co. He organized, in 1876, the house of J. S. Tilney & Co., in the same line of business, continuing in it until 1882, when he retired.

Mr. Tilney first became a resident of East Orange in 1876, and with the exception of five years, has continued to reside in the Oranges. Mr. Tilney has an especial fondness for old and rare books, and for many years past he has been constantly on the alert, and has added to his collection from year to year. He has now one of the largest, best assorted and most complete private libraries in the country, comprising many rare and scarce editions. Mr. Tilney is domestic in his tastes and spends most of his time with his books and with his family. He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary E. Garner, daughter of John H. and Mary E. Garner, of Mobile, Ala. Mr. Garner was an extensive planter, and at the same time was at the head of the firm of Garner, Williams & Co., which was well known throughout the South before the war. Mrs. Tilney died in October, 1876, leaving three children, Mary Garner, Harriet Jamison and John Stringer, Jr. For his second wife Mr. Tilney married Georgiana Esther, daughter of Israel Sheldon and his wife, Harriet Wallace (Cooke) Sheldon. She was the daughter of Thomas and Esther (Wallace) Cooke, who was son of Thomas and Ann (Lechmere) Cooke. Ann Lechmere was the daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Gardiner) Lechmere, son of Thomas Lechmere, who married Ann Winthrop, only daughter of Major-General Wait Still Winthrop, son of Gov. John Winthrop, and grandson of Gov. Winthrop, of Massachusetts. This Thomas Lechmere was a surveyor of customs under the colonial government. He was a brother of Lord Lechmere, Chief of the Exchequer of England, and a native of Leamington, England. "The original family," says an old manuscript, "came from the Low Countries, served under William the Conqueror and obtained lands in Hanley, called from them Lechmere's Place, Lechmere Field, and now Levern Lord."

REAR VIEW OF TILNEY RESIDENCE.

Thomas Cooke, referred to in the foregoing, was the son of Silas, son of John, son of Capt. John, son of Capt. Thomas (2), son of Capt. Thomas (1), who came into the Plymouth Colony about 1635 and was one of the fifty-four persons who founded the town of Taunton, Mass. The family of John S. Tilney and his wife consists of four children—Georgiana Sheldon, Israel Sheldon, Nicholas Lechmere and Robert Wallace.

VIEW OF LIBRARY, TILNEY RESIDENCE.

WEST ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

THE township of West Orange is the most westerly and northerly of all the Oranges. It was created by an act of the Legislature, March 11, 1862, when the township of Fairmount was formed from portions of Orange, Caldwell and Livingston. In 1863 the Legislature, in consequence of troubles which had arisen in regard to the public schools, set off another portion of Orange to the township of Fairmount and changed the name of Fairmount to West Orange. The first division which separated the territory now known as West Orange from Orange by act of the Legislature, March 11, 1862, was as follows:

"1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That all that part of the town of Orange and the townships of Caldwell and Livingston, contained within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the corner of Orange and Caldwell townships at the southeast corner of Caldwell township, thence along the Bloomfield and Caldwell line in a northerly direction thirty chains; thence in a direct line in a westerly direction to the county bridge, near the residence of Mrs. S. E. Underhill; thence farther, in a westerly direction, to the southeast corner of the lot of land known as the park lot on the Second Mountain, now owned by Alexander S. Gould; thence along the southern boundary of said park lot twenty chains; thence in a straight line in a southerly direction to the new county bridge over Canoe Brook, on the Swinefield Road, near the residence of Jacob Williams; thence farther, in a southerly direction, in a straight course to the township of Millburn, at a point sixty chains west from the mill known as Keenan's mill, being the corner of Orange, South Orange, Millburn and Livingston townships; thence in an easterly course along the line of the township of Millburn, to the aforesaid mill; thence further, in an easterly direction, along the line of the township of South Orange, to the southeast corner of James E. Smith's land on the top of the Orange Mountain; thence in a northerly direction in a straight line to the west side of the mouth of the road known as Perry Lane, near Columbus Meeker's house; thence along the westerly side of said Perry's Lane to its intersection with the Swinefield Road; thence in a straight line to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby set off into a new township, to be called the township of Fairmount.

"2. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the township of Fairmount are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate in law, and shall be styled and known by the name of 'the inhabitants of the township of Fairmount, in the county of Essex,' and shall be entitled to all the rights, powers, authority and privileges and subject to the same laws, regulations, governments and liabilities as the inhabitants of the other townships in the said county of Essex are or may be entitled or subject to by the existing laws of this State.

"3. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the township of Fairmount shall hold their first town meeting at the West Orange school-house in the said township of Fairmount, on the second Monday in April ensuing."

CHANGING OF NAME AND BOUNDARIES. The second act of the State Legislature referred to, approved March 14, 1863, was as follows:

"1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That all that part of the town of Orange, in the said county of Essex, contained within the following bounds to wit: Beginning at a point twelve chains westerly from the northwest corner of the bridge near the late

residence of Alexander Sayre, deceased, on the dividing line between Orange and Bloomfield, thence running in a straight line to Francis Burnside's well; thence south in a straight line to the southwest corner of the gas works, on White Street; thence up the westerly side of said White Street to the bridge; thence south in a straight line to the corner of the lands belonging to the heirs of Charles Lighthipe, deceased, and the heirs of Jacob A. Sharp, deceased, on the south side of Main Street; thence south in a straight line to the easterly line of Amos Stagg's lot; thence south in a straight line to a brook in Joyce Street; thence along the line of said brook south to the north side of Freemantown Road; thence southwesterly along the line of said road to the county bridge near the school-house; thence south down the brook to the South Orange line; thence west along the South Orange line to the southeast corner of Fairmount; thence along the line of the said township of Fairmount in its several courses to the Bloomfield line; thence along the Bloomfield line in its several courses to the place of beginning; be, and the same is hereby set off from the town of Orange, and annexed to and made a part of the township of Fairmount, in said county, to all intents and purposes as if said territory had originally been a part of said township; and that the act entitled "an act to create from parts of the town of Orange and the townships of Caldwell and Livingston, in the said county of Essex, a new township to be called the township of Fairmount, approved March eleventh, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall have the same force and effect within the territory hereby annexed as they have heretofore held, and now rightfully have within the original limits of said township.

"2. *And be it enacted*, That the name of said township of Fairmount be and the same is hereby changed to West Orange."

The present township is bounded on the east by the town of Montclair and the city of Orange, on the south by South Orange and Milburn, on the west by Livingston and Caldwell, and on the north by Caldwell and Montclair. It embraces within its boundaries 4,621 acres of land, most of which is laid out in handsome building lots. In its limits are Llewellyn and Hutton Parks and the famous Eagle Rock. Two mountain ranges cross the townships, running nearly parallel to each other from northeast to southwest. These are known respectively as the First and Second Mountains. The Indian name given the former was Wachung or Wachtschunk, meaning on the hill or at the mountain, or the hilly spot. The principal stream in the township is the west branch of the Rahway River. The township is noted for its fine streets and broad avenues, nearly all of which are paved with Telford pavement, the stone being taken from the quarries on the mountain.

The road now known as Northfield Avenue, which winds around the southern side of the mountain, was the first road over the mountain from Newark to Whippany, through Livingston, and was the route taken by the New York and Easton stage line. The old turnpike, which was built and owned by a company chartered by the State Legislature, did not open the road at present known as Mount Pleasant Avenue until 1807, more than one hundred years after the old road had been in use. The Swinefield road, now Eagle Rock Avenue, has been in use a little more than one hundred years. The name originated, it is said, from the fact that a number of farmers about Tory Corners were in the habit, in the spring of every year, of driving large herds of swine by that route to the Passaic River, near what later became known as Swinefield Bridge, leaving them there to pasture through the summer.

The earliest settlers on the side of the mountain within the present boundaries of West Orange before any roads leading thereto were constructed, were Anthony Olef, George Day and Matthew Williams. The names of Nutman, Crane, Ball and Wall families are also mentioned in the early records. The Cranes and Balls settled mostly in Cranetown, farther north on the side of the mountain. Anthony Oleff's homestead was in the present Llewellyn Park. George Day had surveyed to him, in 1685, sixty acres bounded with the mountain west, Matthew Williams south, Wigwam Brook east and the Common north. In 1688 9 George Day exchanged lands with Matthew Williams, the latter parting with his dwelling-house, shop, other edifices and orchard and lands near Newark, and receiving two tracts at the mountain—one bounded east by Wigwam Brook and the other on Parrow's Brook. The lands near Eagle Rock so acquired were known to the later descendants as the David Day fields.

The country west of Watchung (Watschunk) or First Mountain, in 1700, had but a sparse population of Indians of the Delaware nation. These, it is said, removed to Canada about 1750. The first distinctive mention made of the lands beyond Watchung, or Orange Mountain, in connection with local affairs, is found in the town records of Newark. An item under date of October 2, 1699, indicates that a Mr. Pierson (Samuel, son of Thomas, Sr.) and Ensign Johnson were appointed a committee by the town authorities to negotiate the purchase of the "tract lying westward of our bounds to the Passaic River." The parties did not at this time, however, succeed in acquiring a grant or deed from the proprietors. Among the earliest settlers between the First and Second Mountains were Samuel Pierson, whose home was on the line of the Northfield Road, where he settled, probably, before 1719, and Samuel Condit, who, about the year 1720, purchased land in what is now known as Pleasant Valley. Before the close of the last century the valley was cleared and divided up into farms of fifty to one hundred acres. These were accessible by the two roads referred to—one, the Northfield Road leading to Morristown through Northfield and a little to the north of Madison, and the other through Hanover to the same place; these were the main thoroughfares to Morris County. The northern of the two roads Mt. Pleasant Turnpike—was incorporated in 1806. A middle road, known by the oldest inhabitants as the "old road," connected the valley with Perry's Lane, now Prospect Avenue. From the point of intersection of this road with Perry's Lane a path led over the mountain and down the same to Orange, intersecting the Northfield Road a few yards above the turn known as "blue bird corner." This path was called the Christian's Path, as it was the most direct approach to Orange for those who came on foot to attend divine service at the old First Church. Stephen D. Day's infantry company, organized in the War of 1812, was largely composed of residents of the second valley. Along this path Capt. Day took his men to their accustomed place of drill on the common, in Orange, where they were joined by other residents of the township. As they passed through the narrow defile of the Christian's Path they improved it by making steps in the more precipitous parts of the rock, affording a more easy passage.

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

The first meeting of the Township Committee of the township of Fairmount was held July 15, 1862, in the West Orange school-house and organized by the election of Ambrose Condit as chairman. Several meetings were held during the year and considerable business transacted. The first meeting of the Township Committee for the township of West Orange was held in the early part of April, 1863, and on the 25th of the same month the committee met and appointed overseers of roads for the four road districts as follows: First district, Jeptha B. Lindsley; second district, Ira Harrison; third district, John Gramies; fourth district, Lawrence Kocher. The township was divided into districts as follows: By Mount Pleasant Turnpike and Main Street running east and west; by the former lines between Orange and Fairmount running north and south. At a meeting of the Township Committee held April 18, 1864, it was ordered that the Poor Farm owned in conjunction with Orange, or so much of it as was owned by West Orange, be sold for three hundred dollars per acre.

Among those who have filled the position of chairman of the Township Committee are: Simeon Harrison, 1863, 1870; Davis Collamore, 1868; Samuel O. Rollinson, 1875, 1877 79; James W. Field, 1864 5 6-7; E. Condit, 1869; D. M. Babcock, 1871 2; Egbert Starr, 1873; George Lethbridge, 1874; Jabez H. Hagard, 1876, 1883; Alfred G. Atkins, 1882. The members of the Township Committee for 1896 are: Carl Fentzlaff, John Reid, George S. Dodd, Abraham S. Overmiller, Levi Van Buskirk. The present Assessor is Frank O'Connor; Collector of Taxes, William N. Williams; Township Clerk, Cornelius Sexton; Justices of the Peace, Edmund Condit and Elijah D. Burnett; Overseer of the Poor, Philip Kennealy; Road Commissioner, Henry Miller.

EDUCATIONAL.

The growth of the public school system in West Orange has been slow, owing to the fact that the beneficiaries of this system were few in number. The scattered district schools have been in existence

from the time of the earliest settlement along the mountain and in the valley beyond. The reminiscences of John C. Williams, in the History of Essex and Hudson Counties, contain the following in reference to one of the old time school-houses: "In the centre of the triangle formed by the junction of Washington Street, Valley and Eagle Rock Roads, stood the Tory Corner school-house, a one-story box without porch, lobby or closet, about twenty by thirty feet on the ground, with eight feet posts, weather boarded and ceiled with poplar boards, a hole in one corner to shove a boy through in case it took fire between ceiling and roof, a brick chimney in the centre resting on the ceiling beams, a cast iron box stove with straight pipe directly underneath, a door in the southern gable, no paint outside or in, a few loads of tan bark banked around the base to keep out the wintry winds, etc." Corporal punishment was the rule in those days for unruly boys, and the cherry ruler formed a part of the "working tools" of the professional teacher. One of the early teachers remembered by the past generation was Shaler Justin Hillyer, who taught in West Orange from about 1821 to 1827. The old district school system continued in force until July, 1894, when new laws were enacted providing for a Board of Education in all townships. There are now six well-conducted schools in West Orange, all under the management of a Board of Education. These are numbered and classified as follows:

No. 1. ST. MARK'S SCHOOL, located on Valley Road, near the entrance to Llewellyn Park. The original building of brown stone and trap rock was erected in 1865, at a cost of about $12,000. A brick addition was built at a later period, costing about $20,000. It has a seating capacity of about 470 and the average attendance is about 400. It contains nine rooms besides a recitation room. It is a graded school and is fully equipped for the higher branches of education. The principal, Mr. Edward D. McCollum, A. M., who is also superintendent of the schools of West Orange, is a man of large experience, good judgment and well fitted for the position. He has ten assistants, including the vice-principal, Miss Lilian J. Field.

No. 2 THE VALLEY SCHOOL. This is located on Valley Road, near Mitchell Street. It is a substantial frame building, erected about 1878. There has been a gradual increase in the attendance, necessitating an addition in 1886, doubling the seating capacity, so that it will now accommodate about 200 pupils. The value of the property is about $10,000. The average attendance is 140. Miss Rose Helen Fay is principal, with three female assistants.

No. 3. WASHINGTON SCHOOL. This is an old school district and the former buildings were frame. The frame school-house erected by Aaron Burr Harrison many years ago was subsequently moved and converted into a stable and is located in the rear of the homestead of his two daughters. The present brick edifice which stands on the corner of Washington Street and Eagle Rock Avenue was begun in 1894 and completed and occupied in February, 1895. The principal is Miss Alice Burroughs, who has three female assistants. The seating capacity is about 225 and the average attendance 190. Owing to the growth of the population in that vicinity, it became necessary to add a kindergarten with one teacher and about 40 pupils, occupying the hall over the class rooms.

No. 4. PLEASANT DALE SCHOOL. This is located on Eagle Rock Road in the valley beyond Eagle Rock. The school district is one of the oldest in West Orange. There is a good frame building which was erected about 1870 at a cost of $1,800. In 1895 the building was raised and a basement fitted up so as to provide the children with a play-room in stormy weather. The total cost of the lot and building is about $2,500. It has a seating capacity of about 100 and the average attendance is 60. Miss Martha L. Gillman is principal and has one female assistant. It is a graded school.

No. 5. MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL, located on Mt. Pleasant Avenue in the valley, near the old homestead of "Squire" Williams. This is a frame building with accommodations for about 75 pupils, taught by Miss Anna L. Fairley.

No. 6. ST. CLOUD SCHOOL, located on Swamp Road, between the First and Second Mountains, near Northfield Avenue. This, a frame building, was erected about 1886 to accommodate the growing population of this neighborhood, composed mostly of laboring and farming people. It has a seating capacity of 100, with an average attendance of 70. It is a graded school, in charge of Miss Mae Welsh,

principal, and one female assistant. The present members of the Board of Education are: George R. Stagg, President; John J. Kenney, Clerk; Wendell P. Garrison, Alfred R. Kimball, Jotham S. Pierson, James A. McGlynn, Orville E. Freeman, Charles R. Wilmont, Thomas S. Drummond.

GEORGE RANDOLPH STAGG. Probably no one man has done more to advance the cause of education in West Orange than Mr. Stagg. Under the old district school system he worked for more than twenty years to secure the best advantages possible for children that were dependent on the public schools for their education, and when the new compulsory law was passed requiring all townships in the State to be placed under the control of a Board of Education, Mr. Stagg was elected the first President of the Board of Education of West Orange, and still holds that position. He is a prominent factor in politics and in November, 1894, was elected to represent his township as a member of Essex County Board of Freeholders. Mr. Stagg is a native of Orange and was educated at the public schools. He learned the sash and blind trade and afterwards entered the employ of McCullough, Barry & Co., as book-keeper, later with Cummings, Barry & Co., and their successors, Cummings, Matthews & Barry. He has held the same position with John J. Perrine since 1893. He is a Past Grand of Live Oak Lodge, I. O. O. F., Regent of Hillside Council, No. 1329, R. A. He married Emma Augustus Veeder.

Amos Alonzo Stagg, a brother of George R., was born in Orange, August 16, 1862. He graduated at Orange High School, later at Exeter, N. H., Academy, and at Yale College in 1888. He was one of the noted athletes of Yale and graduated from there with high honors. He afterwards became connected with the School of Christian Workers, at Springfield, Mass. When the new Chicago University was opened he was appointed to the chair of Moral and Physical Culture and still holds that position.

George R. and Amos A. Stagg were the sons of Amos L., who married Eunice Pierson, a descendant of Thomas. He was the son of Jacob Stagg, who married Sarah Tompkins. This Jacob was probably a grandson of John Stagg, Jr. (son of John, the ancestor), born in New York City, 1732; a man of wealth and influence who owned several houses in the city which were burned during the occupancy of the city by the British in the Revolutionary War. He removed to Orange County, N. Y., and represented his district in the Assembly, and after his return to New York was again elected to the Assembly. He was a member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and was President of the Fire Department of which he was one of the most active founders. He was an ardent patriot during the war and a man of much influence in the civil affairs. He died of yellow fever in 1803. He was twice married, his first wife being Rachael Conklin; his second, Anneke Stoutenborough. By his first wife he had Abraham and John; by his second, he had Isaac, Henry, Ann, Abraham, Peter, Nellie, Phebe Wood, Benjamin and Philip.

CHALYBEATE SPRING.

The healthfulness and natural beauty of Orange Mountain was first brought to the attention of the outside world by the discovery, in 1820, of the Chalybeate Spring on the eastern slope of the mountain, within the enclosure now known as Hutton Park. A correspondent of one of the New York papers, under date of June 7, 1854, says:

"Near the centre of the town is situated the Orange Mineral Spring—one of the most fashionable places of resort in the United States. Up to 1834, Orange was the great American Saratoga. The grounds in the neighborhood of the Springs still present their original features. There is every description of scenery—hill and dale, lake and stream, gardens, walks among the hills, etc., to make it attractive. The old woodland retreats and meandering paths are still visible. The orchestra, where the band once performed, stands, but in a neglected state. The property is now owned by two wealthy individuals doing business in New York. * * * Strangers of becoming mien are permitted to wander among the old haunts of a by-gone period, where the world of fashion moved in a galaxy of light and beauty during the summer months, shut out as it were from the cares and perplexities of business. These extensive grounds seemed desolate and forsaken—the *life* of other days was wanting to gladden the landscape and give effect to the picture. Pausing to reflect upon the past, and compare it with the present,

the mind is incontinently led into a dreamy, pensive state. Here stood magnificent hotels, the resort of the 'upper tendom,' where feasting and merriment was the order of the day, and where music, with its 'voluptuous swell,' sounded among the woods, and was carried away upon the balmy air of a summer evening, animating and cheering the hearts of thousands. The place is now deserted—seldom visited even by 'straggling feet.' It has become private property, and, of course, is sacred, forbidden ground to the world at large. What a pity such a beautiful place could not be revived. The present generation of New York must be unconscious of the attractions of Orange, or they would never suffer this famous watering place to go to decay—we mean the pleasure grounds. *Saratoga, without her mineral springs, is not to be compared with it.*"

This property is a part of Nathaniel Wheeler's farm, one of the first settlers at the Mountain. The road leading to this property was one of the first laid out in the county. Book A, of Essex County

CHALYBEATE SPRING, HUTTON PARK.

Roads, contains the following reference to the "Highways and Roads laid out by the Commissioners of Newark, in the County of Essex, 8th October, 1705": "First, a Road from Town to the foot of the Mountains, or Wheeler's, as the path now runs, as straight as the Ground will allow." On the old maps this is described as the "Crane road," which began at the head of Market Street, in Newark, continuing through Orange to Nathaniel Wheeler's, "at the foot of the Mountain."

The portion of the farm referred to, passed to Samuel, son of Nathaniel Wheeler, who died in 1762, and is described as 'a part of the homestead of Samuel Wheeler, deceased.' This Samuel bequeathed it to his daughter, Sarah, wife of Nathaniel Lindsley, and to Sarah Wheeler, daughter of his son, Samuel Wheeler. Sarah Wheeler married Joel Condit, and it afterwards became known as the Condit property. In 1805, Joel Condit and Sarah, his wife, conveyed seventeen acres to their son, "John Condit, Esq.," "except the privileges granted to Moses Condit and others, for the use of an aque-

duct in Orange." He conveyed to his son, Joseph Condit, Jr., certain portions of the property, "excepting and reserving from the same, the equal one-half part of the mill, mill-seat, dams, races, and privileges belonging thereto."

The mill property referred to was a grist mill, run for several years by the Condits, but abandoned some time before the discovery of the mineral spring, and, in 1833, the mill was purchased by David Tompkins and converted into a dwelling-house. This stood on the present site of the Heckscher billiard-room. The discoloration of the water, as it flowed over the raceway, indicating a deposit of iron and sulphur, had often been observed, and, in the early part of 1820 a spring was opened, which fully confirmed the belief that it contained valuable mineral properties. An analysis was made by a New York chemist, and the news of the discovery spread far and wide. Mr. Levi Lighthipe (still living, 1896,) remembers seeing the first shovelful of earth taken out of the spring.

Shortly after the discovery of this spring, a correspondent of the *Newark Centinel*, under date of August 29, 1820, writes: "Not long since notice was taken in your paper of a newly discovered mineral spring, at a place called Williamsville, situated in the north part of the village of Orange; more recently a discovery has been made of another spring on the land of Joseph Condit, Jr., about a mile and a quarter southwest of the one at Williamsville. It is situated in a valley of some depth, on the east side of the first, or what is more generally called 'Newark Mountain.'

"The water of this spring, which is now called, for distinction's sake, Condit's Spring, is thought to be highly impregnated with mineral and medicinal qualities. No thorough or complete analysis of it has yet taken place, I believe, but from partial experiments made by Dr. McNevin, of the city of New York, and Mr. Clinton, of this county, there is no doubt it is highly chalybeate, and that its properties are very similar to those of the celebrated springs at Schooley's Mountain. In a short time it is expected the public will be gratified with the results of thorough experiment made upon it by both of the scientific gentlemen above mentioned; and should it prove as favorable as now conjectured, I entertain no doubt that the resort to it for health and pleasure will equal that of any other chalybeate spring in the United States. The date of its discovery is not more than a fortnight since, and so great is the celebrity it has already acquired, that the number of visitors have, on some days, exceeded five hundred. All, as far as I have heard, express themselves highly gratified with their visits. Not only to the water does their approbation extend, but the wild, romantic and picturesque scenery which nature has thrown around it, is the subject of much praise and admiration. Indeed, it is worth visiting, if it were only to enjoy the romantic beauties of the place; but, when added to this, you are enabled to drink freely of the water, calculated to give strength and tonic to the enfeebled and debilitated system, no wonder it has so soon become a place of fashionable resort."

The same paper, of September 20, contains the following from another correspondent: "The discovery of the mineral spring at Orange has excited the greatest attention, and whatever virtue is possessed by its waters, it would be wonderful if all who resort thither were healed of their diseases. That it has proved beneficial to many, there remains but little doubt, while hundreds repair to the place, drink its waters and return with no other benefit than is derived from the gratification of the ride and a view of the romantic scenery around the spring." This correspondent complains that the Sunday traffic interferes with "Divine worship," and says that "the street, morning and evening, is thronged with chairs, waggons and stages from this town (Newark), who go about through the streets of the town and gather up their passengers, as on week days, disturbing the quietness of the day."

The same paper, under date of May 6, 1821, says: "We understand Mr. Joseph Condit has disposed of his farm and mineral spring to a gentleman, late a resident of the city of New York. The growing celebrity of the water and the prospect of its becoming a place of general resort of invalids, as well as others who need recreation during the relaxing months of summer, has induced the present owners to undertake ample accommodations for visitors, and to improve by art the charming natural sceneries of the place. In addition to a regular boarding-house, places for bathing and shower baths are to be erected as a still further means of promoting health.

"The committee appointed by the Essex District Medical Society to inquire into the chemical and medical qualities of the Orange spring water in their report state that 'the water flows copiously; its temperature during the hottest season was 62 degrees Fahrenheit, and during the winter it was observed to maintain its fluidity twenty rods. The water contains a rich proportion of iron, with some magnesia, as our limited experiment has tested, and which is fully ascertained by the more extended and accurate experiments of Mr. George Chelton, whose analysis, we beg leave to state, is most worthy of attention. He estimated the waters to contain per gallon: Of carbonated iron, 3.3 gr., between 4 and 5 grs. of sulphur, and the different salts of magnesia, lime, soda in various and undetermined proportions.'"

The following advertisement appeared in the *Centinel* of March 18, 1821:

MINERAL SPRING STAGE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he will, for their better accommodation and convenience, start his stage from Newark to the Spring at Orange on the first day of April and continue at the Spring half an hour and then return, every day in the week, weather permitting, and on Sundays at six o'clock in the morning. For seats apply at the house of Stephen Roff, Inkeeper, or of the subscriber in Bank Street. Price of fare to and from the spring, *twenty-five cents* if taken from the stage-house, or an extra price if called for at their own houses. Should encouragement offer, the stage will be run in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

NEWARK, N. J., March 3, 1821. THOMAS THOMPSON.

The discovery of this spring, and the excitement occasioned by it, awakened the "spring fever," and searches began in other directions for the "healing waters," with gratifying results. The *Newark Centinel*, of June 12, 1821, contained the following:

"The discovery of the Mineral Spring on the premises of Mr. J. Condit, at Orange, has for some months past excited a considerable degree of interest, and has been the subject of frequent communications in the public prints. It will doubtless be recollected that early last season notice was given of the discovery of a Mineral Spring at Williamsville, in the township of Orange, and about a mile distant from the Condit Spring. An analysis of the water of Mr. Williams' Spring has at length been made, and suitable buildings for bathing, and for the accommodation of visitors, have been provided.

"Persons desirous of using the waters can be accommodated with board in private families in the immediate vicinity of the spring. * * * The difference in the medical virtues of these two springs —their eligible and healthy situations, and their contiguity to each other, while they present to the valetudinarian a more certain prospect of relief, cannot fail mutually to conspire to render the neighborhood of the location one of the most important and fashionable watering places in the country, as it is confidently believed that two springs, so highly impregnated with valuable mineral substances, and so contiguous to each other, are not to be found in this or any other country."

According to the analysis made, "the water seems to possess the essential character of a tolerably pure chalybeate. The iron is held in solution by carbolic acid, while it is entirely free from gypsum, and contains the other earthly salts in minute proportion. The ten gallons yielded: Carbonated oxyd of iron, 40 grains; carbonate of lime, 5 grains; carbonate of magnesia, 6 grains. On the comparative value of the Orange Springs, little can be said that can give a preference to either. Their difference adapts them to the different complaints."

The above described spring was on the property of John Williams, at Tory Corner, who kept a hotel on the place, now owned and occupied by Max Brodesser. The spring was in a ravine near the roadside, a short distance from the raceway. The sycamore trees which surrounded it still mark the spot, although the spring is entirely filled up. The Condit Spring was run for some months by John Condit (known as "Miller John," because of his former connection with the grist mill), who kept a hotel in what was then known as the "Blue House," now occupied by Mrs. Van Rensselaer, located just outside the entrance.

On April 28, 1821, Joseph Condit and his wife conveyed to James Wadsworth, fifteen acres, which embraced the lot recently owned by Mrs. Georgiana Heckscher, on the east side, and also a part of the lane leading to the Northfield Road. Shortly after this it became known as the "Orange Mineral

Spring Farm." A company was organized in the autumn of 1821, known as the "Orange Spring Company," and on December 6th, James Wadsworth and his wife conveyed to Ira Munn, Allen Dodd and Isaac Pierson, (grandfather of the present Dr. Pierson), the fifteen acres, which they mortgaged for $7,000. The price paid for the property was probably much larger.

In 1822 a hotel was erected by this company, which was known as the "Orange Spring Hotel," and later as the "Mansion House" the same building now occupied by the Essex County Country Club. The great yellow fever epidemic in 1823, which caused an entire suspension of business in New York City, brought hundreds of visitors to Orange, and the hotel was filled to its utmost capacity. The medicinal virtues of the Orange spring thus became extensively known, and Orange became the great resort of the wealth and fashion from every part of the country. Private houses, as well as the hotels, were filled, and numbers of applicants from every part of the country were turned away, unable to obtain accommodations in the vicinity.

A correspondent of the *Newark Centinel* says of these springs, under date of August 12, 1823: "This delightful retreat from the piercing beam of a midsummer sun continues to be the resort of not only those who wish to repair a debilitated constitution, but those also who seek relaxation from business and the turmoil of a city residence. The excellence of these waters has been tested by past experience and their medicinal qualities are still rising in the public estimation. Is it a matter of wonder, then, that the young and the old, the rich and the gay, the merchant and the mechanic, the healthy and the diseased, should steal away to this reviving fount to partake of the beverage of its waters, to meander in nature's delightful bower, or to participate in the hospitality and rich dainties at the Mansion Hotel.

"To lend a sweeter zest to nature's charms,
Behold! with pleasantry a MUNN in arms;
His mansion, proudly rising to our sight,
Yields all the wish of plenty and delight."

The hotel was run successfully for several years by Ira Munn. Other watering-places notably Saratoga—had, in the meantime, achieved a reputation, and the patronage of the Orange springs gradually fell off. On April 6, 1828, Isaac Pierson, Ira Munn and Allen Dodd conveyed the fifteen acres "commonly called and known by the name of 'The Orange Mineral Spring Farm,' unto Luther Goble, Ichabod Condit and Charles F. Shipman, as joint tenants in trust, nevertheless, to and for the use, benefit and behoof of the persons or associates composing the 'Orange Spring Company,' and to such other persons as shall become original associates in said company, their heirs and assigns in proportion, according to the several interests of such associate in the said company, etc." * * *

At this or a later period it was abandoned as a hotel and opened as a military institute, by a man named Ransom. The school did not prove a financial success, and was closed at the end of two years. Not long after this the place was again opened as a hotel, under the management of one Capt. Gillespie, and became known as the Mansion House. Its former prestige was, in a measure, restored, many new attractions being added—among these a brass band, which gave daily concerts in the summer-house by the spring; balls and parties and other scenes of gaiety and amusement were of frequent occurrence. At what period and for what cause it was finally discontinued by Capt. Gillespie, is not known. He was succeeded by a man named Thomas, who ran it as a hotel until adverse circumstances compelled him to close.

The reputation of the Orange Mountains as a health resort had thus become extensively known, and in 1835-6, speculation in real estate began; the farms were divided into building plots, the property was advertised at fabulous prices, and holders realized immense fortunes *on paper*. The great panic of 1837 came, the real estate bubble burst, and prospective fortunes were suddenly swept away. The Orange Mineral Spring, the Mansion House, with all the surroundings, were closed to the public. So great was the financial depression in this locality that people declared that a hundred years would

elapse before Orange would be restored to its former prosperity. The panic, however, proved a "blessing in disguise." Like an immense tidal wave, or a consuming fire, it swept away old ideas and business enterprises and prepared the way for a new era of prosperity.

While Orange ceased to exist as a place of fashionable summer resort, it never lost its reputation as a health resort, and private individuals were quick to perceive its future possibilities as a place of suburban residence.

The old "Blue House" at the entrance of Hutton Park, now occupied by Mrs. Van Rensselaer, was sold in 1833 to St. Mark's Church, and was used for some years as a parsonage.

In 1839, a portion of the original fifteen acres was sold to Alphonse Laubat, a Frenchman, who converted the Mansion House into a private dwelling. In 1842, André Pillot, a wealthy conntryman of his, bought the place, which he enlarged from time to time by additional purchases, amounting in all to one hundred and forty acres, extending as far west as Perry Lane, which included the property now covered by some of the finest residences on the Mountain, among which is the one formerly owned by General George B. McClellan.

For many years the Pillot place was the great attraction of visitors to Orange. Its well-kept lawns, its graveled walks and drives, its beautiful lakes and tasteful groves, gave it the appearance of an elegant French country seat. In 1870, owing to the financial reverses of Mr. Pillot, the property was sold, and Mr. Benjamin H. Hutton, of New York, became the purchaser. He made some additions and improvements and called it Hutton Park, by which name it has since been known. On the death of Mr. Hutton the property passed to his children.

The mineral spring, hotel and other improvements were all located within the enclosure of what is now known as Hutton Park, at present occupied by the Essex County Country Club. Art has done comparatively little, but nature has done far more to make this location attractive than that of Llewellyn Park.

The billiard-house at the foot of the knoll stands on the site of the old grist mill, erected by Colonel John Condit, which was afterwards purchased and converted into a dwelling by David Tompkins.

The property remained in the hands of the Heckscher heirs until 1891, when it was purchased by Mr. Wilmerding (who married a daughter of Mr. Heckscher), who has since made many improvements within and without.

BEAU SÉJOUR—"Beautiful Site." Just outside the entrance to, and adjoining Hutton Park, stands the noble mansion erected by Charles A. Heckscher, more than half a century ago, which he named Beau Séjour; and a more beautiful site could not have been selected on the side of the Mountain. The house stands on a high knoll, affording a magnificent view of the surrounding country. It was modeled after an old German villa—princely in style—indicating the character of its owner, a man of princely generosity. In laying out his grounds, he gathered the choicest trees, plants, flowers, etc., from near and from far. The two beautiful trees in front—the *petonia imperialis*—were imported from Germany; the box which adorns the garden, from the famous nurseries of Long Island; the orange and lemon trees, from the sunny South; the maple, spruce, elm, linden, larch, tulip, hemlock, fir and dogwood trees, from various parts of the North; all of the latter have grown to an immense height, having the appearance of forest trees. The large conservatories are filled with a great variety of grapes, the product of original cuttings from England, Germany and France. Among the flowers is a luxuriant Marechal Neil rose of half a century growth. Other varieties of flowers set out by the old German gardener are still doing excellent service.

LLEWELLYN PARK AND ITS RESIDENTS.

The founder of Llewellyn Park builded better than he knew. Nature provided him with unlimited resources, and these he utilized to the best advantage. Endowed with a keen love of nature and a remarkably acute perception, he saw at a glance the beauties and possibilities of the forests and glades of the mountainside, to make up one of the most beautiful parks that is to be found in the vicinity of

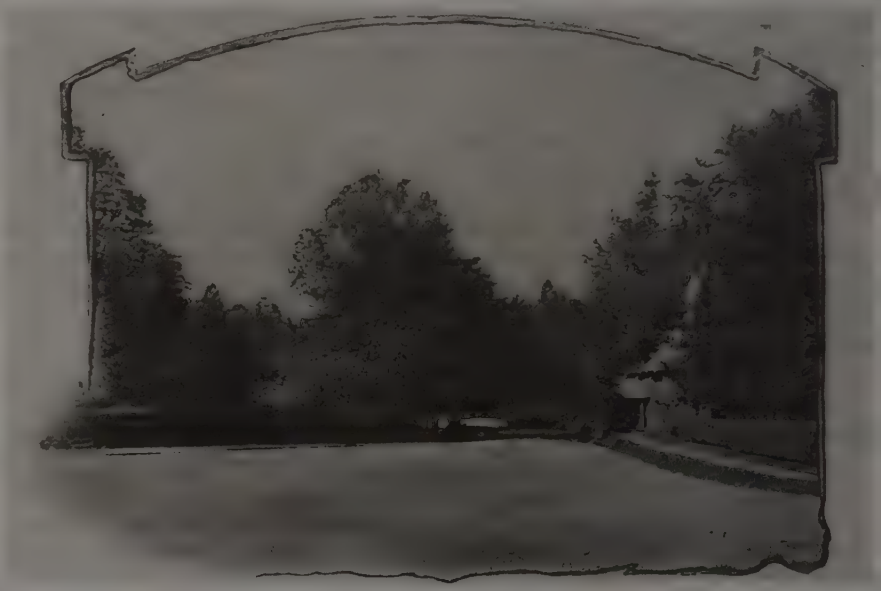
New York. He purchased from the various owners their wooded tracts, rugged quarries and rolling farm lands, amounting in all to nearly eight hundred acres, which he proceeded to lay out in winding roads, rustic rambles, cascades, lakes, flower gardens, lawns and attractive villa sites, the whole forming one grand landscape garden of rare poetic beauty. The praises of Llewellyn Park have been spoken in foreign lands by travelers who have visited the famous places in the Old World and the New, and it is universally conceded to be a most remarkable example of cultivated natural beauty.

In the "sere and yellow leaf" of departing autumn, or when wrapped in the icy folds of winter, covered with its mantle of snow, it is still beautiful; but in the spring and autumn, when nature is robed in her loveliest attire, when the balmy breezes come laden with purest odors from the mountain-top and hillside and glen, when the rippling streams having broken from their winter fastnesses, wander through green meadows or tumble in miniature cascades down gentle acclivities into sunny pools, when the feathered songsters, driven by stern winter's blast to summer climes, return, and

"Woods their welcome ring,"

when the kine are grazing and lowing in the green pastures, a stroll from the busy, bustling world to contemplate and enjoy these harmonies of nature, is something that can never be effaced from the appreciative mind.

From the various points of the Park, and the magnificent building sites everywhere surrounding it, may be distinctly seen, with the naked eye, the whole of Orange, Newark, East Bloomfield, Newark Bay, Staten Island, Jersey City, New York City, the Bay, the Narrows, the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, a portion of Long Island; and an uninterrupted prospect breaks upon the vision in some directions of nearly one hundred miles in extent. The Park contains hills, dales and glens, springs and streams, magnificent forest trees, innumerable ornamental trees, bushes, vines and flowers, stone and rustic bridges, etc.



ENTRANCE TO LLEWELLYN PARK.

The entrance to the Park on Valley Road is three hundred feet wide, enclosed by a hedge of evergreens, curved two hundred feet back to the entrance gate, where stands the artistic and picturesque Porter's Lodge. About three hundred feet from the entrance is *Glyn Ellyn*, containing a dense mass of noble forest trees—of oaks, birches, tulips, chestnuts, entwined by the delicate and beautiful dogwood. Here a rapid-running brook winds beneath the steep acclivity on either side, which rises fifty feet above its bed, the sides of which are studded with lofty tulips, hickories, maples, hornbeams, black and white beeches, flowering shrubs, azelias and wild flowers. Here nature is to be seen in its grandeur – the huge rocks, the mighty trees, the dense foliage, the deep shade, the solemn stillness of the forest spirit is about you. The scene is impressive, grand and awe inspiring.

Park Way is a noble avenue of easy ascent, which intersects Glen Avenue, at which point a beautiful view towards the east is had. Further up Park Way is a striking group of hickories and oaks.

From this point may be seen, with remarkable effect, the great twin tulip trees, over one hundred feet high, on Tulip avenue, the southern boundary of the Park and one of the finest drives upon it. Beyond is Oak Bend, appropriately named from a beautiful white oak left standing alone in the principal curve in the carriage-way. Here is a stone bridge erected from freestone, which is obtained in abundance from the quarries of this material on the Park grounds.

On reaching the northern end of the Park, the passage up Mountain Avenue leads through the private grounds known as Undercliffe, to Eagle Rock, the view from which is probably unsurpassed by any other place in the country. Proceeding along Mountain Avenue and descending the slope, an ascent is made to the top of the Kiosk by a winding stair-case. This portion of the Park, to the top of the mountain is called The Rocks. Access may be had to the top of the cliff by clambering over the rocks. From this point the view is second only to that of Eagle Rock. An almost unbounded expanse of forests, groves, lakes, hills, cultivated fields, cities, towns, hamlets, rivers, bays, and even a glimpse of the ocean, are spread out in vast and indescribable beauty. At the south are the Navesink Hills; toward the north are to to be seen the Hook Mountain, at Nyack, overlooking the beautiful Tappan Zee, the Haverstraw Peak and the Highlands, with Long Island, Staten Island and the Atlantic in the east. Beneath and around

TULIP AVENUE AND PARK WAY.

> "Here, scattered wild, the lily of the vale
> Its balmy essence breathes; here cowslips hang
> Their dewy heads, and purple violets lurk
> With all the lowly children of the shade."

There is no sameness in the Park, either in its architecture, its landscape gardening, or its views. The roads are smooth and perfectly kept, and nearly all of them are paved with Telford. These avenues carry out the romance of the place in their names, as, for example: Mountain Avenue, Wildwood Avenue, Glen Avenue, Oak Bend, Bloomfield Way, Winding Way, Forest Way, Honeysuckle Avenue, etc. Many of the old monarchs of the forest still remain, while those of more recent growth rear their stately forms in striking contrast to those natives of the forest, while the numerous evergreens, scattered here and there, give the appearance of perpetual summer. Every variety of shrubs and flowers add a bright coloring and go still further to enhance the beauty of the landscape.

Reference has already been made to the chief point of attraction for visitors, viz.: Eagle Rock. Long before Llewellyn Park was thought of, it was a noted place of vantage for obtaining a view of the surrounding country. It stands on the highest summit of the First Mountain, a short distance above the Eagle Rock Avenue gate of the Park. From its summit may be seen the Oranges, Clinton, Newark, Elizabeth, Newark Bay, the Kills, Staten Island, the Narrows, New York Bay, Jersey City, New York and the Brooklyn Bridge. In another direction can be seen Bloomfield, Montclair and Paterson. Tradition says that the Rock derives its name from the fact that while the country was still inhabited by the red man, two eagles built their nest in one of the lofty trees on the top. This favorite spot is now accessible by trolley cars running in almost every direction between Newark and Orange Mountain.

The originality, novelty and boldness of the conception to furnish a park for the exclusive use and benefit of a whole community of New York citizens, where, by the terms of sale, they may forever enjoy the blessings resulting from such an arrangement, does lasting credit to the heart and hand of the projector. The Park belongs to the people who live in it, but the large-hearted and liberal-minded man who founded it, always while he controlled it, insisted that it should be open, under proper restrictions, to to the public at all times, except on Sundays, and this policy has ever since been maintained.

Mr. Haskell's purchase of land for the Park, included a part of the Anthony Oliff (or Olef) farm, the first settler on the Mountain, 1678, his homestead being a few feet north of the stone bridge, where Tulip Avenue intersects Oak Bend. The boundaries of Llewellyn Park embrace a tract of land lying between Valley Road, Mount Pleasant, Turnpike, Perry Lane (now Prospect Avenue) and Eagle Rock Road.

Of the original purchase, Mr. Haskell set aside fifty acres to be laid out as a park for the use of parties who should purchase and occupy villa sites within the boundaries above mentioned. He then laid out about seven miles of winding roads, all of which, together with fifty odd acres of land, he deeded to trustees in perpetual trust for the use, occupancy and enjoyment of future owners of not less than one acre sites.

The Park proprietors meet annually and elect a Board of Managers, who have charge of the Park and of the roads. They are also authorized to raise a tax of not exceeding $10 per acre, annually, on all lands in the Park; there is a covenant in every deed subjecting the lands to such tax. The income from this source amounts to nearly $4,000 per annum, which sum is expended in the care of the roads and grounds, and the maintainance and support of a competent police. The original trustees, who were elected for life, were, T. B. Merrick, Edwin C. Burt and Augustus O. Moore. They were succeeded by D. A. Heald, David A. Wallace, and David E. Green. The death of David A. Wallace, in 1895, left a vacancy in the Board, which has not yet been filled. Mr. Heald has held the position of Secretary of the Board since 1858, and has been one of the Board for the past twenty-five years.

The original purchasers of villa sites were Levi P. Stone, Egbert Starr, Thomas B. Merrick, Edwin Burt, John Burt, James Burt, Charles J. Martin, D. A. Heald and Joseph Howard.

LLEWELLYN S. HASKELL, the founder of Llewellyn Park, which takes its name from his Christian name, was born at New Gloucester, Me., in January, 1815. He inclined to mercantile pursuits, and about 1842 was located in Philadelphia. He afterwards became a partner in the wholesale firm of Haskell, Merrick & Bull, New York, and remained in the firm until 1860. He took up his residence in the meantime in an elegant villa on the Hudson County side of the Passaic River, near Belleville, N. J., styled "Belmont," and shortly afterwards removed to an elegant country seat near the same, called "Laurel Hill."

But the great beauty of Orange Mountain, and the picturesque possibilities of the mountain slope, which the eye of an artist would have discovered, won him from his riverside palace. He made his first purchase of twenty one and a half acres on the 20th of February, 1853, comprising the grand ridge in the vicinity of the "steep precipice called Turk Eagle Rock." In October of the same year he obtained eighteen acres adjoining the property of Albert Matthews, and in 1854 commenced building the "Eyrie." This unique and castellated structure, of which a plain farm house was the original foundation, Mr.

Haskell made his residence, and it remained in his possession until 1871, when he sold it to Mr. Gardner. The same year—1854—the locality known as Undercliffe, including about seventy acres, was purchased of Mr. Elijah Williams, and on April 28, 1855, seventy additional acres of Mr. Abiathar Harrison. The same year he purchased of Ira H. Condit a farm of about eighty-six acres. This included what later became the homes of John Burke, Egbert Starr, Levi P. Stone, Wendel Garrison, Edwin C. Burt, John Burt and O. D. Munn. These were the first and most important purchases of land for the Park proper.

From that time forward he proceeded with all the zeal and enthusiasm of an artist and the exactness of a mathematician to carry out his plans for the construction of the Park. This plan he formed in silence and solitude, with only the heavens above him and what seemed a tangled wilderness of woods beneath. But this "forest worshipper," as he was rightly termed by a friend, saw the pictures grow under his hand that he had seen in vision, until hundreds of acres lay spread over the mountainside, rich with cultivation, and glowing with beauty indescribable, divided into fairy homesteads and intersected by romantic wood paths and sequestered carriage drives of miles in extent. When completed, the generous artificer conveyed all the roads and fifty acres of the land to trustees, as a private pleasure-ground for the use and enjoyment of all such as might become the owners or occupants of adjoining lands.

Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's, in London, lies buried in the crypt, and the inscription upon the block marble slab is simply "*Si monumentum requiris circumspice*"—"If you seek his monument look for it around you." This inscription applies with equal force to the founder of Llewellyn Park.

BUST OF LLEWELLYN S. HASKELL.

Mr. Haskell thought and planned for large sections of the country and for the orderly and beautiful arrangement of numberless homes, as well as for his own occupancy, and with no other design than to promote the comfort and happiness of his friends and the community at large. It was in this spirit that he aided in the erection of the fine and stately edifice known as St. John's Church, by placing at the disposal of the builders a stone quarry that lay on the mountainside, and for which benefaction he received a grateful testimonial from the members of the congregation. He also donated largely toward remodeling St. Mark's Church.

In religion Mr. Haskell was a radical; once a devout orthodox, he became interested by degrees in liberal thought, and in pursuit of the good and true, always seen by him through the æsthetic sense, led him into the silent paths of mystic contemplation before traversed by Jacob Behman and Emanuel Swedenborg, and opening in one day, into the arcana of a later spiritual revelation. But whatever was his religious theory, his practice was that of "one who loves his fellow-men." Another part of his practice was to "do justly and love mercy." Great was his forbearance of human nature, and it is said that he was never known to speak ill of a human being even under circumstances which would have justified the severest censure.

An earnest patriot, he sent his son, now Gen. Haskell, to battle for the North and liberty; but,

though a life-long opponent of slavery and ready to make the greatest possible sacrifices for its overthrow, he spoke of the slave-holder more in sorrow than in anger, and deprecated his blindness instead of crushing him with invective and contumely. Thus lived and wrought, often in loneliness and pain, one of nature's noblemen—

> O, men! this man in brotherhood your weary paths beguiling
> Groaned inly while he taught you peace, and died while you were smiling.

A life-size bust of Mr. Haskell stands upon a granite pedestal at the left hand side of the main entrance to the Park, and testifies alike to the worth of the man and the affection with which his name is cherished, not only by the dwellers in the Park that bears his honored name, but by the people of the Oranges generally.

Mr. Haskell never lived to witness the full fruition of his hopes. The many artistic villas and cottages, with their beautiful surroundings, have added much to the general appearance of the Park. Among the present residents are: the D. L. Wallace family, D. A. Heald, Mrs. Stone, David E. Green, F. E. Martin, O. D. Munn, W. R. Howe, Ross C. Browning, Charles R. Browning, Mrs. Eliza B. Plummer, Margaret Williams, Thomas Edison, Mrs. Arthur J. Moulton, Robert Sedgwick, Mrs. Burke, Wendel P. Garrison, W. E. Bloodgood, Henry Parish, Jr., Zimri West, Mrs. Josephine Jones, Fred Worth, William Woodhull, Frank Hill, R. M. Colgate, William Barr, H. D. Folsom, Otto Bluhm, Amelia Fowler, E. W. Timpson, O. J. Seabury, Thomas H. Spaulding, H. N. Munn, Mr. Weidenfeld, Mr. Paul.

The first purchase of a building plot in the Park was by Mr. Edwin C. Burt, on which he erected a pretty cottage which was destroyed by fire in 1868. Only a few of the original residents now remain. Some have passed away and the property has changed hands. There being no restriction in the style of building, each one has exercised his own taste, and there is a marked individuality in nearly every home in the Park.

"Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness!"

THE GLEN.

SHENACTOS LODGE, erected 1892–3, the home of William Read Howe, situated on the brow of the mountain within the bounds of Llewellyn Park, is named in memory of the Indian chief who was the owner and in possession of this part of the mountain—"the great mountain Watchung"—at the time of the purchase of the land by the Newark settlers. This was included in the second deed, executed about ten years after the first purchase, which recites that "for and in consideration of two Guns, three Coates, and thirteen Kans of Rum, to us in hand paid, etc., doe covenant and declare, etc., that it is meant, agreed and intended, that their bounds shall reach and goe *to the top of the said Greate Mountain*, and that WEE, the said Indians, will make out the same to remaine to them, the said inhabitants of Newark, their heirs or Assigns for Ever."

The house or "Lodge" of Mr. Howe is cruciform in shape and built of rough trap rock for the

first story, and heavy oak construction, with the panels filled in with cement, above. The design is largely copied from a chateau in the Tyrol, built in the sixteenth century, and with the heavy overhang of the roof supported by huge oak brackets, is very effective.

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES R. BROWNING, Wildwood Avenue, near the Park entrance. Most of the houses in the Park were built twenty-five or thirty years ago, when people looked more to the interior than exterior design and the architectural features were a matter of secondary consideration. It is a relief, therefore, to find almost at the very entrance of the Park a building which, although modeled after the fifteenth century style, combines the latest improvements in architecture, evincing careful study in all its details. The foundation, which rises some two or three feet from the ground, is of rough-faced trap rock, quarried in this vicinity. The first story is of brick and above this the structure is formed in panels of stucco and wood, the whole surmounted by a pitch or Gothic roof. The interior, both in style and finish, is made to correspond with the exterior. The site selected for the building was well suited to the style of architecture and required no grading or additional tree planting. The smooth level lawn was left in pretty much the same condition as it was when the Park was laid out originally. A pretty bed of rhododendrons and azalias have been added to brighten the surroundings, and the shade trees which form the frame-work are a sufficient distance from the house not to obstruct the view or cause dampness in the interior.

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES R. BROWNING.

GLENBANK, the picturesque home of Ross C. Browning, the second from the entrance to the Park, fronting on Park Way, cannot fail to attract the attention of the stranger visiting Llewellyn Park. The house is nearly hidden by a group of tall forest trees which have done service for a century or more. The tall red oak in front, judging from its present appearance, must have afforded shelter to the aborigines in their frequent journeyings to the coast to gather wampum. A weeping beech near the entrance, a number of fine magnolias and a choice collection of plants and flowers

GLENBANK, THE HOME OF ROSS C. BROWNING.

ROSS C. BROWNING.

complete the picturesqueness of the surroundings. The front of the house is almost entirely covered by the honeysuckle and wisteria. Owing to its location near the foot of the mountain, being protected from the northwest winds while exposed to the warm rays of the southern sun, the early spring flowers the snowdrops and crocuses make their first appearance here. A double row of trees along the driveway, between Mr. Browning's residence and his tasteful cottage opposite, add much to the beauty of the Park and delight the eyes of the visitor.

THE BROWNING FAMILY.

James Browning, the ancestor of the family from which Ross C. Browning is descended, was one of the original proprietors of Rutland, Worcester County, Mass., who, on December 14, 1715, met at Boston and "voted that the contents of six miles square be surveyed and set off for the settlement of sixty-two families in order to the performance of the condition of the grant." He was one of the first town officers of Rutland after its incorporation as a town, appointed July 6, 1722.

The History of Rutland states that "Mr. James and Mrs. Elizabeth Browning brought letters of testimonial of their church fellowship in Ireland, and were received into communion with the church in Rutland, May 24, 1728. They were worthy people, fruitful and prosperous, in a strange land. They had born unto them six sons and four daughters; the danger being so great from the Indians, their first child was born in garrison on August 20, 1723. These children were William, Elizabeth, James, Frustram, *Joseph*, Mary, John, Samuel and Martha. Mr. James Browning was Proprietor of Home Lot No. 53 and all its after divisions; the whole he and his sons owned was about 800 acres. He died February 3, 1749."

According to the above record, this family came from Ireland. They were of English descent, however, as shown by the Coat Armorial borne by the Browning family, settled in Gloucester County, England, as follows: *Arms.*—Barry wavy of six argent and azure. *Crest.* A sinister arm from the elbow issuing from a cloud in the dexter, holding in the hand above a serpent's head, erect from the middle, and looking toward a sinister ppr.

Joseph Browning, fifth child of James and Elizabeth Browning, was born in Rutland, Mass., November 21, 1760. He married Lucy Sherman, daughter of Asaph Sherman and Lucy Whitney. He had among other children *Thomas*, born 1787. Lucy Sherman was a direct descendant of Henry Sherman, of Dedham, Essex County, England, the ancestor of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of Senator John Sherman and Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, of Ohio.

Thomas Browning, son of Joseph and Lucy (Sherman) Browning, was born in Rutland, Mass., March 21, 1787. He was called out as a member of the Vermont Militia in the War of 1812-15, and took part in the battle of Plattsburg. He was a well-known Universalist minister and preached for some years at Barre, Waterbury, and Richmond, Vt., and other places. He married Persis Ross, daughter of Abraham Ross and Persis (Welch) Ross, of Jeffrey, N. H. They had among other children, *Ross C.*

ROSS C. BROWNING, son of Thomas and Persis (Ross) Browning, was born at Barre, Vt., September 8, 1822. He removed with his parents to Richmond, Vt., when quite young, where he had excellent school advantages, both public and private. He completed his education at the Liberal Institute, of Lebanon, N. H. He taught school for several years in Sussex County, N. J., and was afterwards employed by the Erie Railway Co. at its terminus at that time at Piermont, on the Hudson. In 1859 he became associated with Alvin J. Johnson, under the firm name of Johnson & Browning, in the publication of an atlas of the world, one of the most elaborate and complete of any work of the kind then published in this country. It had an extensive sale throughout the country and especially in the South, and owing to the prejudice against Northern publications, it became necessary to establish a branch plant in Richmond, Va., the work being issued from that point. Mr. Browning had charge of that branch of the business, and employed a number of agents to canvass the southern territory. He

was at that time a resident of Richmond. At the breaking out of the war he managed, through the efforts of Gov. Letcher, to get through the lines with his family, but was obliged to leave all his presses and other materials, together with his household furniture, etc. The presses were afterwards used by the Confederate Government for printing Confederate notes and bonds. These, together with the household furniture, were confiscated by the Confederate Government and became a total loss, and Mr. Browning was never able to recover anything after the war. He remained true and loyal to the Union through the war and rendered substantial aid in many ways. At the time of the draft riots, in the summer of 1863, Mr. Browning closed his establishment in New York City and, taking the lead himself, invited his employees to join the special police force in the terrible struggle which lasted for several days. The platoon in which Mr. Browning and his employees served had several hand-to-hand encounters with the rioters and participated in the sanguinary charge of the police which rescued the gas works from destruction and saved the city from being plunged in darkness.

He continued to carry on the map publishing business at the North, both during and after the war, and was very successful. In 1863 he and his partner became interested in a newly patented clothes wringer which became a great success, and the two partners divided their interests, Mr. Johnson continuing the map business and Mr. Browning taking the clothes wringer business. A stock company was organized of which Mr. Browning was general manager. He afterwards became President. Competition arose and other companies of the kind were organized. These were eventually absorbed by a syndicate, and in 1892 Mr. Browning parted with his interest and retired from business.

COTTAGE OF ROSS C. BROWNING.

Mr. Browning was for some time a resident of Brooklyn. He moved to Orange in 1861, and in 1865 purchased what was known as the Merrill place, in Llewellyn Park. This he afterwards sold and purchased his present residence on Park Way. No one has a higher appreciation of the beauty of his surroundings than Mr. Browning, and he has done his full share in maintaining and developing the property in order to increase its attractiveness and thus to induce others to share its benefits. Mr. Browning has been treasurer of the Park Board and for some years a member of the Board of Managers. The construction of the electric road from Newark to Eagle Rock, thus bringing Llewellyn Park in direct and rapid communication with Newark, was accomplished partly through his efforts, the original petition, signed by residents of West Orange, having been prepared and circulated by him.

During his early life, while teaching school in Sussex County, N. J., Mr. Browning met and married, October 24, 1854, Miss Katharine Hamilton, daughter of Francis Price Hamilton. The latter was the son of James Hamilton, who was born on the high seas while his parents were in transit from Manchester, England, to this country. During the War of the Revolution, while working at his trade as carpenter, in Philadelphia, he was seized as a British subject and taken on board a British man-of-war, but succeeded in making his escape. He became prominent as a builder and erected some of the finest houses and public buildings in East New Jersey. He married the daughter of Judge Francis Price, an officer of the Revolutionary Army, grandfather of Governor Price, of New Jersey. Francis Price Hamilton, the father of Mrs. Browning, married Ann Sharp, daughter of Joseph Sharp, a descendant of

William Sharp, of Gloucester County, England, who came to this country in 1682 to take charge of his brother Anthony's property, consisting of large tracts of land in both West and East New Jersey. Joseph, fifth generation, and a descendant of William, was largely interested in lands in Sussex County and other places, and built the original forge, and introduced the first iron forging at Sharpsboro, afterward changed in 1792 to Hamburg, the home of Francis Price Hamilton.

BARONALD, the residence of Mr. William Barr, on Tulip Avenue, is a model of elegance and cosiness, both inside and outside, it wearing an unmistakable expression of fine taste and real comfort. It seems to have been built within a bed of foliage, as it is on one side surrounded with clumps of deciduous shrubs and boxwood, and on the other, festooned with vines. There is a very pretty distribution of flower beds scattered before a scalloped border at Baronald. Stevia, centaurea and curves of gay blossoms and variegated foliage are very harmoniously arranged. Not far from this bit of floral blending is the crysanthemum bed where standard bushes six feet high and two hundred varieties of low-spreading plants are under cultivation. There is an excellent orchid collection made by Mr. Barr, and every plant is labeled. There is also a fine collection of crotons, and some rich varieties of gloxinias.

BARONALD.

The following description of the place is given by Fannie A. Benson in *Town Topics:* "A lawn sloping from the cottage is embellished here and there with specimen trees, some planted singly and others in groups, but none are set out so that they can interrupt the view of the Palisades whose dark heights, with their ever changing halo of tinted mists, can be distinctly seen from the veranda of the residence. A dogwood tree (*cornus Florida*) is gracefully situated on the lawn so that its large milky flowers in early spring and its crimson colors of foliage in autumn form an attractive picture. Through midsummer it spreads out its leaves of firm rich texture in massive layers to shelter a rustic seat, which is a comfortable resting spot and a desirable place from which to view the interesting features of gardening. A beech of weeping habit (*fagus pendula*) is an ornamental object, as it is eccentric in shape and appears like some grotesque form in the landscape. The rare Judas tree (*cercis japonica*) is one of the beauties of Baronald. It flowers before it has any leaves in the spring, and its stems are completely wreathed in pink bloom. There are noble specimens of horse chestnuts and several majestic tulip or whitewood trees. Under a copse of the latter is a fine collection of shrubs and plants, among which are several varieties of *Spirea, acacia, Deutzia gracillis*, and India rubber trees (*Ficus elastica*).

"A brilliant effect is made at one side of the residence with gaudy geraniums, between the beds of which are vases dripping with tender trailers and bright blossoms. A specimen sago palm and a large *latania barbonica* with glossy fronds, give their tropical contrast to the more modest domestic growth, and fine agaves are so set out that their aggressive, sharp pointed leaves are apparently protecting this lovely line of plants. *Bignonia radicans*, the trumpet vine that grows so easily and blossoms so gorgeously, is trained very gracefully on single straight supports which it tosses over and around with scarlet throated flowers. *Hydrangea otaksa* is represented by a very large plant with grand trusses of blue blossoms. Symmetrical shrubs *Althea* or rose of Sharon are one sheet of crimson and snow flowers, not far from which are a mass of sunflowers that make a highly ornamental group and seem to be running a race in height with a thrifty bed of Phlox."

THE CONSERVATORY AT BARONALD.

The owner of Baronald, William Barr, is a native of Lanark, Scotland, born October 7, 1827. He came to this country in 1840 and obtained a position as clerk in the dry goods store of Ubsdell & Pierson. He became a partner in the business in 1854 and went to St. Louis to assume charge of the branch house already established there by his firm. By the retirement of Mr. Charles Pierson in 1864, it was changed to Ubsdell, Barr, Duncan & Co.; after the death of Mr. Ubsdell it became Barr, Duncan & Co., and on the retirement of Mr. Duncan it was changed to William Barr & Co., and later to the William Barr Dry Goods Company, of which Mr. Barr is the President. Mr. Barr was married August 30, 1855, in New York City, to Miss Jessie R. Wright, daughter of John Wright, of that city. He removed to Orange in 1866, and the following year purchased the house and two acres in Llewellyn Park, and later purchased two acres in addition. Mr. Barr is a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, in New York. He was formerly a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, of Orange, but for some years past has been connected with Grace Episcopal Church. He is a member of the New England Society, of Orange, and of the Orange Athletic Club. Mrs. Barr is active in religious and benevolent work. She was one of the founders of the House of the Good Shepherd; she has given especial attention to the Training School for Nurses; is a member of the Woman's Club; also of the several auxiliary societies connected with Grace Episcopal Church, of which she is an active member.

OAKLEIGH, the home of the late Levi P. Stone, is situated just on the turn of Oak Bend as it winds its way up the mountain. This brown stone mansion, in its solidity and graceful architecture, rising above a charming lawn and embowered among the forest trees, is the only one in the Park, excepting Castlewood, which fitly represents its surroundings. While only a portion of the material

LEVI P. STONE.

used in its construction was quarried within the limits of the Park, the house is built entirely of the red sand-stone belonging to this part of East New Jersey, and was all taken from the quarries in what formerly comprised the township of Newark, embracing all the Oranges. There is a peculiar fitness in thus utilizing a material which nature has so liberally provided in this locality, and which affords such a beautiful contrast to the foliage of the trees above and around and the bright-colored flowers beneath. Aided by the handiwork of man, it has literally risen from the bowels of the earth as a substantial monument to its designer. In the selection of a location and in the erection of his home in Llewellyn Park, Mr. Stone had in view all these conditions. As early as 1834, as if he had already, in his visions of the future, a prophetic dream of his home among the trees and flowers of the mountainside, he writes:

"Oh, I would leave
The haunts of busy, plodding man, and on
Some mountain summit drink the purer air
That breathes around. Give me the verdant grove,
The wide expanse of heaven soft shades
Of autumn twilight, and the breezes bland
Which speak a present Deity, where I
May raise my silent orisons."

Mr. Stone was among the earliest of the settlers in Llewellyn Park. He entered heartily into the plans of Mr. Haskell to make the Park a little paradise where New York business men, after the labors of the day, might find needed rest and happiness in contemplating the beauties of nature. An ardent lover of nature himself, Mr. Stone tried to awaken a corresponding love in the hearts of others, that in thus admiring its beauties they might learn to worship nature's God.

LEVI PAYSON STONE was a native of Wendell, Mass., born May 1, 1802, son of Levi and Betsy (Kidder) Stone. Originally of Welsh descent on his father's side, his immediate ancestor settled in Framingham, Conn. The ancestor of the Kidder family, to which his mother belonged, was James, of Billerica, Mass., born at East Grinstead, England, 1626, died at Billerica, April 16, 1676. He was sergeant and ensign in the military company of Billerica, and commander of the Billerica garrison. Mr. Stone was educated at the public school and Amherst Academy. His first business experience was with a firm at Coleraine, Mass., of which he subsequently became a member. Later he removed to Greenfield, Mass., where he did a successful business for several years. He came to New York City in 1836, where he formed a copartnership in the dry goods business under the firm name of Stone, Wood & Starr. It became one of the largest and best known dry goods houses in the city, and continued, with the subsequent admission of junior partners, for more than a quarter of a century with Mr. Stone at the head. He retired from active duties in 1866, but retained an interest in the business for several years after.

He was a man of deep religious convictions and during his residence in New York he was connected with what was known as the Brick Church, in which he served for a long time as deacon and later as elder. He was also engaged in Sunday School and mission work, making frequent personal visits among the tenement houses, assisting and relieving the poor, ministering alike to their temporal and spiritual wants. At a later period he removed to Brooklyn and was there connected with the Second Presbyterian Church. On his removal to Orange in 1857, he united with the First Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Dr. Hoyt was pastor. Ten years later he assisted in organizing the Central Presbyterian Church and was a member of the original session. He contributed materially to the success of this new enterprise, not only by his active participation in the work of the church, but in his liberal financial support. He was beloved alike by the pastor and people and never forgot the stranger, who received a hearty welcome at his hands. He was always found in his place, both on the Sabbath and week-day services, and endeavored faithfully to "redeem the time." He was one of those rare spirits that would never forsake his seat in his own church to attend a service elsewhere; others following his example, gave strength and encouragement to the heart of their pastor.

Mr. Stone's benefactions were not confined to his own church nor to the community where he

resided. Among the institutions of learning in which he became interested was that of Princeton Theological Seminary. He established for that institution a lecture course which, by consent rather than by direction of the founder, bears his name—"the L. P. Stone lectureship." He was a member of the Board of Trustees and always manifested the most lively interest in the welfare of the seminary. He was held in high esteem by the professors in that institution and exercised an important influence in its management. Public spirited and liberal as a citizen, his hand was ever open for the furtherance of any enterprise that promised good to his neighbors, and it was said of him that not a charitable institution in the whole region of the Oranges or a struggling church or mission that did not profit by his beneficence. Mr. Stone was married in Sudbury, Mass., June 13, 1854, to Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of Roland and Martha Cutler. The former was a descendant of Thomas Cutler, born at Cambridge Farms, Mass., June 19, 1678, died at Sudbury, Mass., March 26, 1718; grandson of James Cutler, born in England, 1606, one of the original settlers of Watertown, Mass., 1634. The children of this marriage were: Mary Elizabeth, married Benjamin Douglass, Jr., of Orange; Augusta, married Dr. Fred Webster Whittemore, a descendant of Thomas Whittemore, one of the earliest settlers of Charlestown, Mass.

WOODSIDE, the residence of D. A. Heald, fronting on Oak Bend, with Wildwood Avenue as its southern boundary, is a picture of nature and art combined; the tasteful frame cottage being set in a framework of forest trees, with an unobstructive view in front, save the rustic, vine-covered summer-house, standing on a knoll, midway between the house and Oak Bend. The broad veranda in front of the house is covered with wisteria, trumpet creeper and other vines, intermingled with a variety of flowers of brilliant foliage, giving a fine color effect to the picture. Two large elms spread their branches in front of the house, and shade trees in great variety surround it on either side. Among these are found the silver spruce, flowering cherry, dogwood, maidenhair, beech and maple, together with a variety of select fruit trees. A centennial willow, of thrifty growth, standing in front of the house, is associated with an important historical event connected with the War of the Revolution. A small cutting was obtained by Mr. Heald from the battle-field of Concord, (in which the grand father of Mr. Heald took part, and of which his father was an eye-witness), and planted by him on the one hundredth anniversary of that event. It may be truly said of this tree, as well as of the principles it represents, *Qui transtulit sustinet.* Literally the parent tree drank the blood of the American patriots, which, symbolically, became the seed of the American Republic, and thus the off-shoot bids fair to perpetuate and keep alive the noble sentiments which inspired the men who sacrificed their lives to establish our independence.

THE LIBRARY AT WOODSIDE.

The interior of the house is supplied with every convenience that a man of taste and refinement could suggest. The hardwood, parquet floors, both on the first and second story, are of elaborate design and highly polished, partly covered with a variety of Eastern mats and rugs, which give to it a homelike appearance. The wall and ceiling decorations in every room are made to harmonize, in their

soft, rich tints, with the surroundings. The large, roomy library on the first floor, facing the east, is well supplied with a variety of standard works, and a fine collection of old and rare books, costly engravings, being original proof copies of paintings of the old masters, interesting curios and bric-à-brac from almost every part of the globe.

The bedrooms are models of taste and elegance, luxuriously furnished, no two alike, each possessing an individuality in style and arrangement. The soft rays of the setting sun, slightly obscured by the beautifully colored-stained glass windows, impart a rich glow over the *tout ensemble*, lifting the soul away from earth to the source of light and happiness.

THE HEALD FAMILY.

The name Heald is supposed to be of Danish origin, but is found in England through several generations. The Coat Armorial of one branch of the family, as given by Burke, is: *Arms.* Quarterly gules and azure in the first and fourth quarters an eagle, with wings elevated or; in the second and third, a fret of the last, over all a fesse argent thereon, between two crosses pattée, a rose, of the first, barbed and seeded ppr. *Crest.*—On a mount vert a bundle of arrows fesseways, the points towards the dexter, ppr. bound gules thereon an eagle, wings elevated, criminois, in the beak a sprig of oak, also ppr.: the dexter claw resting on a cross pattée as in the arms. *Motto.*—Mea gloria crux.

John Heald, the American ancestor of the family, came from Berwick, England, and settled in Concord, Mass., in 1635; made freeman, 1641. He married Dorothy ——, and had issue *John* (2) and seven other children. John (1) died May 24, 1662.

John Heald (2), son of John (1) and Dorothy ——, was born in Concord. He married Sarah Dean and had four children, of whom *John* (3) was the second.

John Heald (3), son of John (2) and Sarah (Dean) Heald, was born September 19, 1666, died November 25, 1721. He was commonly known as "Lieutenant John." He married Mary Chandler, daughter of John Chandler, and had issue, among other children, *Amos.*

Amos Heald, son of John (3) and Mary (Chandler) Heald, was born in Concord, Mass., in 1709. He married Elizabeth Billings, daughter of Nathaniel Billings, of Concord. He had issue, *Daniel* and other children.

Daniel Heald, son of Amos and Elizabeth (Billings) Heald, was born in Concord, Mass., July 14, 1739. He was a man of uprightness of character, but bold and fearless in the discharge of every known duty. In 1774, during the exciting events that preceded the War of the Revolution, he was deputy sheriff in Concord, and in the discharge of his official duties he posted the notice of the adjournment of the court on the court house door. On receiving notice from the Committee of Safety, however, he promised "not to make return on said proclamation, nor in any way be aiding or assisting in bringing on the unconstitutional plan of government." He was looked upon with suspicion by his neighbors, but, as he said to them, "they would be treated simply as rebels, while any overt act on his part would be treason and he would suffer the penalty if caught." At the battle of Concord, however, while he declined to be enrolled, he shouldered his musket and fought side by side with the patriots, joining them at "The Bridge." At the battle of Bunker Hill he served in Col. Prescott's division. He was also at Ticonderoga in the summer of 1775, and throughout the entire war his sympathies were with the struggling patriots. He was a man much respected in the community and was long a deacon in the Congregational Church. Some time during the war he moved to Chester, Vt., where he died September 17, 1833, aged 94. He married Abigail Wheeler and had, among other children, a son, *Amos.*

Amos Heald, son of Daniel and Abigail (Wheeler) Heald, was born in Concord, Mass., November 18, 1765. He heard the "clatter of arms" and the "roar of artillery" when but a little child, and at the age of nine years he witnessed the battle of Concord. Young as he was he was a true patriot and "lived in the days that tried men's souls," and would gladly have fought side by side with his worthy sire had he been able. He was but eleven years of age when his father moved to Chester, Vt., and

there the lad worked the farm, and after peace was declared obtained a little schooling in the old log school-house. He was a man of marked distinction in the community and held many positions of honor and trust. He was Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace, Judge of the County Court, High Sheriff of the County and represented his town in the State Legislature; he was also for many years a deacon in the Congregational Church. He married Lydia Edwards, daughter and third child of Capt. Ebenezer Edwards, of Acton. Both Ebenezer (then nineteen years of age) and his father, Nathaniel Edwards, were with the Acton company at the battle of Concord Bridge. Young Ebenezer was also at the battle of Bunker Hill and worked on the fortifications at Dorchester Heights. He was a carpenter by trade and did military duty at the same time. The issue of the marriage of Amos Heald and Lydia Edwards was Amos Edwards, Anna D., Prescott, Persis and *Daniel Addison*.

DANIEL ADDISON HEALD, youngest child of Amos and Lydia (Edwards) Heald, was born at Chester, Vt., May 4, 1818. He is one of the few living connecting links with the Revolutionary period, having heard from the lips of his father and grandfather the thrilling stories of the Revolution, and he still has in his possession the sword carried by his grandfather as Deputy Sheriff of Concord. As a boy he attended the common school, and remained on the farm until he was sixteen years of age. He was then prepared for college at Kimberly Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and was graduated at Yale College in 1841. During his senior year he read law in the office of Judge Dugget, and afterwards with Judge Washburn, whose daughter he married, and whose son, Peter T., afterwards became Governor of Vermont. Mr. Heald was admitted to the bar of his native State in May, 1843. Early in life he adopted as his motto: "The Temple of Honor has no room for those who throng her portals without forcing her gates, and leaving traces of their stay within her walls." Mr. Heald continued the practice of his profession from 1846 to 1854, and for a portion of the time he was cashier of the bank at Black River. He took an active part in politics, being identified with the Whig party, and in 1850 was elected to the lower house of the Legislature of Vermont, and in 1854 represented his district in the State Senate. In 1856 he practiced law for a short time in Galena Ill., during the residence of young Grant, later General and President of the United States. He was admitted to the bar of Galena about the same time as Rawlins, who afterwards became Secretary of War.

Soon after Mr. Heald began the practice of law in his native town, he accepted the agency of the Aetna and other Hartford insurance companies, and during the thirteen years that he remained in his native State, he acquired a marked reputation as a lawyer and underwriter. In 1856 the Home Insurance Company of New York invited him to become their general agent in that city. In April, 1868, after twelve years of faithful service as general agent, he was elected Second Vice-President; in April, 1883, Vice-President, and in 1888 he succeeded Mr. Charles J. Martin (deceased) as President. When he entered the service of this company its capital was $500,000 and its assets $872,823; in 1890 the capital had increased to $3,000,000 and the assets to $9,000,000. Mr. Heald has been prominent in the New York Board of Underwriters for many years, and the National Board of Fire Underwriters is due mainly to his efforts, the latter having been established on account of the fierce competition for business and the extraordinary cutting of rates in 1866. In September, 1880, Mr. Heald delivered an address before the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest on "Fire Underwriting as a Profession," setting forth the evils that had crept into the system, and the dangers that threatened the companies in consequence. His treatment of the subject evinced deep thought, and the thorough knowledge which can be acquired only by long experience.

Another speech, delivered in New York, July, 1886, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the National Board, is said to be the most masterful presentation of fire insurance history and suggestions of which there is any record. His address before the same Board at the twenty-fourth annual meeting, May, 8, 1890, contained a clear and comprehensive statement of the condition of fire insurance throughout the United States, illustrated by carefully prepared tables, showing the aggregate business done in the several States from 1860 to 1889, and a comparison of the mode of business and results of American companies with those of foreign companies. As an insurance expert Mr. Heald

DANIEL A. HEALD.

has few rivals, his legal training having enabled him to meet and overcome difficulties that would otherwise have been insurmountable. He is a rapid thinker and a careful, painstaking and very methodical worker. "His services to the profession of underwriting, gratuitously rendered," says an observing writer, "have justified the assertion that has been made, that no other fire underwriter of late years has done so much to uplift the profession or advance the real interests of fire insurance as he."

Mr. Heald's connection with the Oranges, and more especially with Llewellyn Park, began in 1857, two years after Llewellyn S. Haskell conceived the idea of utilizing this beautiful tract of mountainous country as a park, and he has been identified with its growth and the various improvements that have been made almost from the beginning. He is the sole survivor of the original projectors of this enterprise and has been Secretary of the Board of Proprietors since 1858, and has been largely instrumental in carrying out Mr. Haskell's plan of keeping it as a park for private residences. Over four miles of macademized roads have been made under his immediate supervision. Mr. Heald was one of the nine original members of the New England Society, of Orange, and has been one of the most active in promoting its objects. He was twice elected its President, the first time receiving a larger number of votes than Gen. George B. McClellan, who was running against him for the office. He was one of the original members of the Orange Valley Congregational Church, and served six years as a member of the Board of Trustees. He has been identified with the Orange Memorial Hospital since its organization; was for fifteen years President of the Advisory Board, and has been Treasurer of the Endowment Fund since it was established.

Mr. Heald married, in 1843, Sarah Elizabeth Washburn, daughter of Judge Reuben Washburn and a sister of Gov. Peter T. Washburn, of Vermont. This family is traced back in an unbroken line to Edward III. Judge Washburn was a direct descendant of John Washburn, Secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and was previously its Secretary in England. Judge Reuben Washburn, the father of Mr. Heald's wife, married Hannah Blaney Thatcher, daughter of Rev. Thomas Cushing Thatcher, who was the son of Rev. Peter Thatcher, of Brattle Street Church, Boston, during the War of the Revolution. He was the son of Oxenbridge Thatcher, an immigrant lawyer of Boston, and an intimate friend of John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere and others; distinguished as an orator of rare ability; mentioned by Bancroft as the "silver-tongued orator." Oxenbridge Thatcher was the son of Rev. Peter Thatcher, of Milton, who married Theodora Oxenbridge, a daughter of Rev. John Oxenbridge, pastor of the First Church in Boston, who came to Boston from the North of England, about 1635. Rev. Peter Thatcher was the son of Rev. Thomas Thatcher, son of Rev. Peter Thatcher, rector of St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury, England, who died in 1614. Five children were the issue of the marriage of Mr. Heald with Miss Washburn, one of whom died in infancy. Mary Eliza, married A. M. Burtis, of Orange; John Oxenbridge (see page 292); Charles Arthur, died at Yale College during his senior year, aged 22; Alice Washburn, married Prof. George L. Manning, of Stevens Institute.

RESIDENCE OF DAVID E. GREEN. The wide expanse of lawn sloping gently towards the east with no other covering than the rich, green, velvety carpet which nature has so liberally provided, forms the chief attraction of the residence of Mr. Green. The entrance is by a winding driveway from Oak Bend, and the house, a substantial brick edifice set in a framework of evergreens, with the tall forest trees for a background, forming altogether a most attractive picture and a desirable home. Nothing is done for show or effect, but there is an individuality about it which is in strict harmony with the owner and designer. The early success of Mr. Haskell in his development of Llewellyn Park is due in a great measure to the encouragement and hearty coöperation of his friend Mr. William Green, who made the first purchase of about twenty acres, which he immediately laid out into large building plots and induced members of his own family to join him in the enterprise. His homestead plot on Tulip Avenue, on which he erected a large brick house, is now owned and occupied by Mr. George J. Seabury. He conveyed to his daughter, Mrs. Moore, a plot adjoining his own, where she resided for some years. This is now the property of Mr. James Lancey. "Castlewood," the most attractive residence in the

Park, was built by his stepson, Mr. Joseph Howard. His two sons, David E. and Charles F., both built for themselves substantial brick residences. The former still resides in the Park, and is at present the only representative of the family in this locality.

WILLIAM GREEN was born in New York City, August 12, 1796. He was for many years engaged in the iron importing and also in the hardware trade with A. R. & D. Wetmore, and conducted the iron smelting and rolling works at Boonton. Mr. Green was one of a band of men notable in their day for the brave stand they made in philanthropic and religious movements. He was one of the founders, in October, 1833, and Vice-President of the New York City Anti-Slavery Society, of which Arthur Tappan was President. Mr. Green was one of the men who met secretly for that purpose in Chatham Street Chapel, a mob having threatened to demolish Clinton Hall, at the corner of Theatre Alley and Beekman Street, being incited to these deeds of violence by the *Commercial Advertiser* and other pro-southern papers. Mr. Green was then living in City Hall Place. About that time the Abolitionists were at all times in danger of assaults by mobs, and to protect his house, Mr. Green kept a tank at the top of the building filled with hot water and hose connection, arranged in such a way that assailants would be assured of a *warm* reception. In December, 1883, Mr. Green assisted in the formation, at Philadelphia, of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The first officers of this society were: Arthur Tappan, President; Wm. Green, Jr., Vice-President; John Rankin, Treasurer. Mr. Green was an intimate co-worker in philanthropic and religious matters with, among others, William Lloyd Garrison, Horace Greely, Wendel Phillips, the Tappans, William Goodell, John Rankin, Dr. Abraham L. Cox, and the Rev. Charles G. Finney. He was at one time an orthodox believer, but for many years before his death he accepted the Harmonial Philosophy, as taught by Andrew Jackson Davis, as the rule of his life. Mr. Green continued to reside in Orange until 1876, when he removed to Brooklyn, where he died Oct. 21, 1881. Mr. Green was twice married. First, to Jane Palter; second, to Harriet Cornelia, daughter of Zebulon Ely.

LAKESIDE, the home of Henry T. Folsom. Nature seems to have designed this location as a fitting site for a castle of the feudal ages. The high elevation of the knoll, sloping in an almost perpendicular direction on every side, conveys the idea of security and seclusion, while the deep ravine in front suggests the ancient moat, and leaves naught else to the imagination to complete the surroundings of a feudal castle, save the portcullis to guard against the entrance of foes. This is really the most romantic spot in all the Park. The immense growth of trees obscures the distant view, but one has only to look around and beneath to enjoy to the fullest extent the beauties of nature.

Lakeside is located on Wildwood Avenue a little southeast of The Ramble and Park Way. The house, which was modeled much after the style of an Italian villa, was built about 1865. Henry Folsom, who resided here for a number of years, came of an old New England family, many of whose descendants achieved distinction in their day, and were noted for their devotion to the principles of civil and religious liberty, and for their patriotism in the days that tried men's souls.

THE FOLSOM FAMILY.

The surname of Folsom is derived from Folsham, in Norfolk County, England. The earliest period in which the name appears in history is in the first half of the Fourteenth century. Mention is made of "John de Foulsham, an eloquent, unflinching opponent of the corruptions of the times." The same spirit of opposition to the "corruptions of the times" and to injustice and oppression in every age, has characterized his descendants.

John Foulsham, whose ancestors were of the same family, came from Hingham, England, to this country on the "Dillegent of Ipswich," Eng., 26th of April, 1638, and settled first in Hingham, Mass., and about 1650 removed to Exeter, N. H., to which place his father-in-law had preceded him. He married, 4th of October, 1636, Mary, eldest child of Edward and Mary Clark Gilman, who accompanied him to this country. Their children were Samuel, *John* (2), known as "Deacon John," Nathaniel, Israel, Peter, Mary, Ephraim.

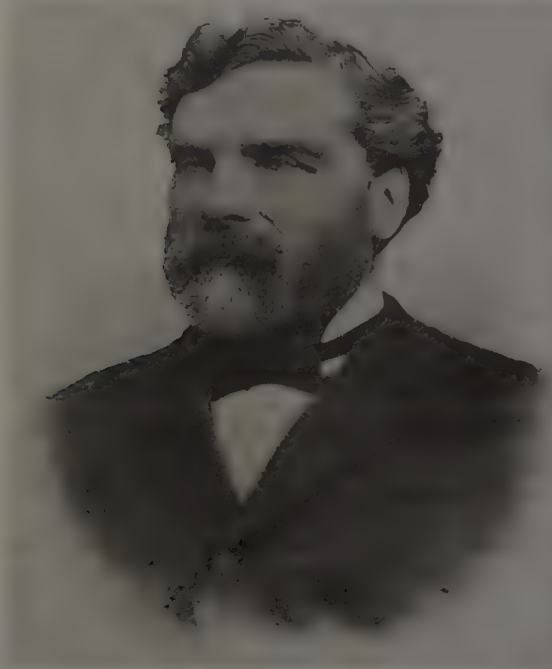
Deacon John (2) Folsom, third child of John (1) and Mary (Gilman) Folsom, was baptized October 3, 1641. He was a man of high standing and good property, active both in church and political affairs. He was frequently sent to the General Assembly. He married Abigail, daughter of Abraham Perkins, of Hampton. He died in Exeter, N. H., 1715. He had twelve children, of whom *Jeremiah* was the eighth.

Jeremiah Folsom, eighth child of Deacon John and Abigail (Perkins) Folsom, was born at Exeter, N. H., in 1680. He married Elizabeth ——, and had eight children, of whom *Col. John* was the youngest.

Col. John Folsom, youngest child of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (——) Folsom, was born in Newmarket, July 7, 1723. In 1766 he removed to Greenland, Mass., where he was an inn-holder. He was highly esteemed, and often elected to office in Stratham. He died April 17, 1787. He married, first, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Veasy; she died in 1756; he married, second, Mrs. Martha Brackett (née Wiggin), daughter of Thomas Wiggin. *David* was the eldest of eight children.

Major David Folsom, eldest child of Col. John and Martha (Brackett, née Wiggin,) Folsom, was born in Newmarket, Mass., May 20, 1750. He aided in laying out the town of Tamworth, in 1776, where he became a prominent citizen, holding the office of Major and various civil offices. He is said to be the first to make cut nails by machinery. In 1788 he removed to Harrisburg, Penn., and died there the same year. He married Dorothy, daughter of Rev. William Johnson, of Newburg, Mass., and of Windham, N. H. They had two sons, William and "Hon." *John*, born 1776

Hon. John Folsom, youngest son of Major David and Dorothy (Johnson) Folsom, was born in Tamworth, Mass., March 11, 1776; died in Chester, N. H., August 9, 1850. He was taken by his father to Harrisburg, Penn., in 1788, and in 1792 returned with his mother and brother to Chester, where the two sons put up machinery for making nails by water power, in a building which their stepfather had used for a fulling mill. He continued in this business till 1805, when he became a contractor on the Londonderry Turnpike, upon which he built a public house and became a popular landlord. He was elected State Senator, and was for years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He married, first, December 25, 1808, Mehitabel Melvin, who died without issue 1824; he married, second, Dorothy T., daughter of Lieut. Josiah Underhill. They had eight children, all born in that part of Chester now called Auburn: John, born 1826; Charles, born 1828; *Henry*, born 1829; George, born 1831; Rev. Arthur, born 1833; Richard, born 1835; Mary, born 1836, married George E. Hodge. She died in Orange, N. J., Nov. 12, 1862, leaving Mary Folsom, who married, Dec. 10, 1884, Calyton Rockhill.



HENRY FOLSOM.

HENRY FOLSOM, third child of Hon. John and Mehitabel (Melvin) Folsom, was born in Derry, N. H., October 27, 1829. He received a good academic education and was for some years clerk in a mercantile house. He went to St. Louis, Mo., about 1859, and engaged in the firearms business. This proved a most fortunate venture, for at the end of two years the Civil War broke out, and there was not only a demand for firearms but for every kind of military equipments. He established a branch in Chicago, which proved equally successful and was carried on until its destruction by the great fire of '71. After the capture of Memphis by the Federal Army in

1862, he opened another branch in Memphis which he placed in charge of his brother David. Some months later, after the capture of New Orleans, he opened another branch in that city. Mr. Folsom came East in 1867 and established his headquarters in New York City, the firm then being H. & D. Folsom. He continued in active business life until shortly before his death. Few men possess the business capacity to carry on such an extensive trade with all its ramifications as did Mr. Folsom. He weathered the various financial crisises and met promptly all his obligations. He was a man of inflexible purpose and strong determination of character, and in all his dealings held to that high standard of morality and business integrity which characterized the old merchants of New York. He made the most of his environment, and yet his success in life is clearly traceable to the sterling traits inherited from his worthy ancestors.

Mr. Folsom came to Orange in about 1867, and from that time until his death never ceased to labor for the benefit of his fellow-men and for the educational and moral advancement of the town. He was one of the founders of the Mendelssohn Society; was its first President, and did much to contribute to its success. He was not a mere figure-head, for he was excessively fond of music and had a well trained voice, having in his younger days received a good musical education. He conducted the music in Grace Episcopal Church and was of great assistance in the benevolent and other undertakings connected with the parish. He was much interested in the New England Society and active in promoting its objects. He was one of the original subscribers to the building fund of the Music Hall Association. When Mr. Folsom first came to Orange he built himself a house on Centre Street, where he resided for several years, and in 1878 he purchased the beautiful home in Llewellyn Park where he spent his latter days in peace and quietness until his death, which took place October 10, 1887. He married Phœbe B. F. Titus, daughter of Jonah Titus and Nancy Colwell. He was the son of Jonah, son of Jonah, a descendant of Robert Titus, born in Hertfordshire, near London, in 1600; came to this country in 1635. The children of Henry and Phebe B. F. (Titus) Folsom were Henry, born November 4, 1859, and Eleanor Titus.

HENRY TITUS FOLSOM, eldest child and only son of Henry and Phœbe B. F. (Titus) Folsom, was born in St. Louis, Mo., November 4, 1859. He was prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and graduated at Yale in 1883. He entered his father's store in New York and subsequently acquired an interest in the business, taking the place of his father after the latter's death. He purchased of the estate the home in Llewellyn Park which he greatly improved by additions and interior decorations, the lower rooms being fitted up in hardwood. He also purchased adjoining lands, the estate now covering about 11 acres. He is fond of out-door sports and is a member of the Country Club, Orange Field Club and other Orange societies. He married Carolyn Saltus, daughter of Nicholas, son of Francis, son of Solomon Saltus, who came to this country from Bermuda, in the latter part of the last century. Mrs. Saltus was born June 12, 1861, died July 16, 1890, leaving one son, Henry Lloyd Folsom.

WOODLAND, THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. E. W. BURKE.

WOODLAND, the home of the late John Burke, is appropriately named, for it is in reality a park within a park; and from the noble mansion in the centre, one

may look in every direction and see nothing but trees, with their rich foliage of varied hues, shrubs and plants, springing up from beneath the smooth, velvety lawn, while the almost endless variety of flowers dot the landscape here and there, exhaling their sweet perfume and making one long for continual sunshine and a never-ending summer. One may enter this little paradise from any direction, it being surrounded on every side by avenues and driveways encircled by Linwood Way, Bloomfield Way and Glen Avenue. From either point of view a new and attractive picture is presented. The house itself appears to front on every side; from the rear you look out upon a broad expanse of well-kept lawn; beyond this, a large home garden under the highest state of cultivation.

Woodland, with its extensive flower gardens, is not designed simply for summer use. The large conservatories of ferns and roses afford a constant supply for house decorations and home comforts, during the long months when everything in the open is wrapped in the icy folds of winter. Chief among the roses are the American Beauty, the Bride, the Pearl, the Mermaid, etc.

The stately mansion, with its broad verandas, its high tower and its ample dimensions, are worthy of special mention. It is a solid brick structure—the design is a combination of the English and Italian, a pretty blending of both, the exterior being constructed with a special view to light, ventilation and comfort within. The rooms are large and airy and fitted up with every modern convenience. The wall and ceiling decorations of each room are in perfect harmony with the rich upholstering and massive oak and walnut furniture. The floors on a part of the first story are inlaid hard wood, partly covered with Turkish mats and rugs of elaborate design and pattern. The rooms in the second story are luxuriously furnished, the coverings blending in color with the soft, mellow tints of the walls and ceilings. The artistic taste and good judgment of its occupants are everywhere apparent, and nothing is lacking in the comforts and conveniences of a well-furnished home.

STABLES AT WOODLAND.

EVERGREEN HILL. This place, now the residence of Mrs. Francis Moulton, was formerly the property of Egbert Starr, one of the earliest settlers in the Park. It has many attractive features worthy of note. The entrance on Honeysuckle Avenue is by two wide driveways. The place is laid out mostly in lawn, with a variety of shade trees and evergreens. The place is enclosed by a serpentine hedge, formed of a variety of dwarf trees and shrubs.

THE MUNN FAMILY.

The origin of the name of Munn is not definitely known, but it is doubtless of great antiquity as shown in the Armorial Bearings of the English branch of the family, viz.: *Arms.*—Per chevron sable and or, in chief three bezants and in base a castle triple-towered of the first. *Crest.*—A dexter arm in armor, holding a lion's paw erased ppr. *Motto.*—"Omnia vincit veritas."—Truth conquers all things.

Benjamin Mun, the American ancestor of this branch of the Munn family, was, in 1637, a resident of Hartford, Conn., but he removed to Springfield, Mass., in the same year. He joined John Mason's company in an expedition against the Pequots in 1637, and was at the attack on the fort at Groton, Conn., where several hundred Indians were slain. This expedition followed an attack made by the Indians upon Wethersfield, where many settlers were killed. In May, 1637, Mason set out with his followers and was joined by Uncas, chief of the Mohegans. The Pequot fort was a formidable affair, but it was surprised, stormed, and carried by assault, with terrible destruction of the natives, who never recovered from the blow inflicted. The remnant of the tribe were nearly annihilated not long afterwards in the swamp lands near Fairfield. Mason's company consisted of only seventy-seven Englishmen, while the savages numbered about ten times that number. As they were strongly entrenched behind almost

impassible palisades, the Mohegan and Narragansett Indians that had joined the expedition deserted before the assault took place. Upon his return he received, with others, by "the town's courtessie," in 1639, a grant of land on the east side of the "cow pasture lane," now known as North Main Street. He was the official "viewer of chimneys and ladders" in Springfield, the duties of which referred to precautionary measures to prevent fires originating in the thatched roofs then universally used. In 1653 he was fined the sum of five shillings "for taking tobacco in his hay-cock." He married April 12, 1649, Abigail, daughter of Henry Burt, widow of Francis Ball, and took up his residence where now is located Court Square and the Chicopee Bank Building. The children of this union were: Abigail, borne y^e^ 28 of y^e^ 4 mon, 1650; John, borne y^e^ 8 day of 12 mon, 1652; Mary, who married Nathaniel Wheeler; Benjamin, borne the first day of y^e^ 1 mon, 1655; James, borne the 10th day of 12 mon, 1656; *Nathaniel*, borne the 25th of y^e^ 5 mon, 1661. In 1665, being very weak and aged, he "was exempted from military service." He died in November, 1675, and tradition has it that he was killed by the Indians, although the details of his death are not recorded.

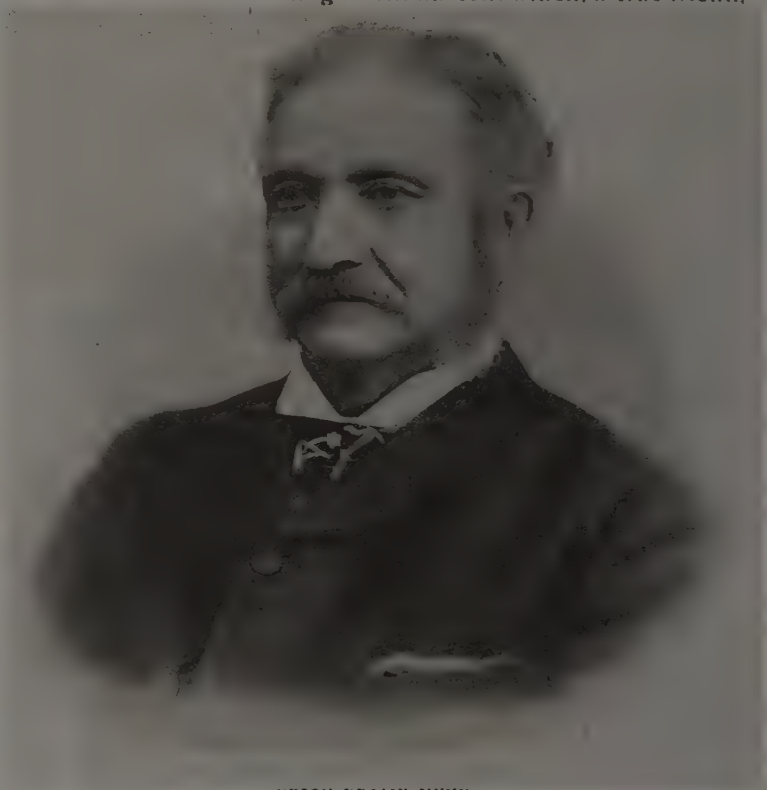
Nathaniel, youngest child of Benjamin and Abigail Burt (Ball) Mun, was born in Springfield, Mass., July 25, 1661. Married Sarah Chapin, daughter of Japhet Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., March 24, 1689. They had seven children: Sarah, born September 10, 1692; Abigail, born April 9, 1696; Benjamin and Hannah, twins, born May 28, 1698 (Benjamin died June 2, 1698); *Benjamin*, born August 12, 1700; Samuel, born July 20, 1706; John, born January 24, 1708–9. "He was deacon of the First Church in Springfield; dyed the 31st day of December, Adomi, 1743, in the 63d year of his age."

Benjamin Mun, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Chapin) Mun, was born August 12, 1700. Married, December 30, 1731, Rebecca Russell, daughter of Adonijah Russell, of Brimfield, Mass., and had issue, Benjamin, born Oct. 8, 1732; Joseph, born May 1, 1734; Abner, born July 28, 1736; Abigail, born Sept. 14, 1739; *Reuben*, born April 25, 1742; Rebekah, born Dec. 11, 1745; Mary, born Oct. 1, 1749; Jeremy, born April 11, 1754. In 1715 the new settlement of Brimfield was opened up, and young Benjamin, together with ten others, became the original proprietors of the new township. In 1760 the part of Brimfield in which Benjamin resided was set apart as a separate township under the name of Monson. "On petition of Benja. Munn, Voted to abate the Highway Rates of those Soldiers in the Continental service the year past." (See records of Monson, June 24, 1776.)

Reuben Munn, son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Russell) Munn, was born April 25, 1742; married Hannah ——, and had issue, Alfred, born October 29, 1769; John, born January 17, 1771; Elizah, born September 7, 1772; Julius, born February 9, 1774; *Rice*, born May 17, 1776; Cyrene, born November 12, 1777; Pamela, born April 13, 1780; Fidelia, born June 17, 1783; Oral, born August 6, 1785; Ulyses, born July 14, 1788. Widow Hannah Munn died at Monson, Mass., October 4, 1823, aged eighty years. It was he who, when on June 24, 1776, the town passed a vote as to the attitude the town should take in relation to joining the Continental forces, made the following record on the minutes of the town meeting, viz.: "Voted unanimously for Indipency." At the time of the Alarm Roll Call, previous to the battle of Lexington, he formed a company and marched, on April 19, 1775, to Cambridge, where he reported for service. His name appears with the rank of "Captain in the Lexington Alarm Roll of Capt. Reuben Munn's Company." He served under Gen. Gates at Ticonderoga, and in 1778 was raised by ballot of the House of Representatives to the rank of Second Major of the First Regiment in Hampshire County, and finally was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Berkshire County Regiment. He was instrumental in suppressing the disorders arising at the close of the war, and he formed a company, which he marched to the front at the time of Shay's Rebellion. However distressing the condition of the revolutionists may have been, and however serious their grievances, he had no sympathy for those who endeavored to redress their wrongs by taking up arms against their country.

Rice Munn, son of Reuben and Hannah Munn, was born May 17, 1776; died March 12, 1866. Married Lavina Shaw, of Monson; born Nov. 19, 1778; she died April 15, 1867. They had five children, viz.: Pamelia, born May 9, 1803, died Aug. 22, 1880; Oril, born July 29, 1807, died July 16, 1891; Ada-

line, born March 11, 1811, died Aug. 31, 1894; Rice Shaw, born Oct. 17, 1814, died February 15, 1890; *Orson Desaix*, born June 11, 1824. Rice exemplified the sterling qualities of the Puritan stock from which he was descended, and was upright and honest in all his dealings with his fellowmen, a true friend, a good father and husband, and a man of more than average ability. He never aspired to great worldly wealth, but like the good parson Oliver Goldsmith describes in his poem, "The Deserted Village," "he was passing rich on forty pounds a year." It would be true to say of him, "he was one of nature's noblemen."



ORSON DESAIX MUNN.

ORSON DESAIX MUNN, youngest son of Rice and Levina (Shaw) Munn, was born in Monson, Mass., and was educated at Monson Academy, an institution which had more than a local reputation, young men from distant sections of the country being attracted by its superior educational facilities. Soon after reaching the age of twenty-one years he was informed by an old school companion, Alfred E. Beach, (at that time engaged with his father in the publication of the New York *Sun*), of a good opening for business. He started at once for New York City, and, together with his friend Beach, purchased for a few hundred dollars the *Scientific American* plant, the publication having been founded a few months before by Rufus Porter. The co-partnership of Munn & Co., was formed in 1846, and was continued without interruption up to January 1, 1896, when Mr. Beach passed away, necessitating the conversion of the old firm into a corporation, which is still conducted under the original firm name, Munn & Co., and without change of management.

It is seldom that a young man's first business venture continues with uninterrupted success for half a century, but Mr. Munn proved to be well adapted to his calling. His tastes and inclinations all ran in this direction, and under his management the *Scientific American* and the other publications issued from the office of Munn & Co., have acquired influence and standing.

Immediately after Mr. Munn and his partner, Mr. Alfred E. Beach, assumed control of the paper, they established an agency "for the soliciting of patents" for inventors, not only in the United States, but in all foreign countries. This branch of their business became at once an important adjunct to the publication of the *Scientific American*, and continues to this day a most important branch of Munn & Co.'s business. Mr. Munn was thus brought professionally into contact with many of the most distinguished inventors and thinkers of the last half century. Among such who may be mentioned as having been specially instrumental in the early industrial development of this country, are Morse, Ericsson, Eads, Howe, Wilson, Stevens, Cooper, Maxim, Gatlin, Woodworth, Blanchard, McCormick and a host of others.

In his desire to escape the turmoil of the city, it was eminently fitting that Llewellyn Park, the suburban paradise of the metropolis, should become the summer home of the still active

publisher and world-wide known patent attorney. Some thirty years ago Mr. Munn purchased a large plot in the Park, which he has made to "blossom like the rose." He has a large and tasteful villa fronted by a well-kept lawn, and the grounds were laid out to correspond with the natural elevation of the land and the topography of the country. The nine terraces rise one above another, each covered with a variety of plants and flowers, inspiring the beholder with the thought, as he attempts to ascend, that he is truly "stepping heavenward."

RESIDENCE OF ORSON DESAIX MUNN.

Mr. Munn's possessions in the Park comprise sixty acres, and in addition to this he has a large farm on the top of the mountain, where he is engaged in raising a breed of cattle hitherto but little known in this country. They are the Dutch belted or blanket breed of cows, natives of Holland, and though in appearance they resemble the Holsteins, yet are a distant family, antedating the seventeenth century, when the cattle interests in Holland were in a thrifty condition and this type and color were established by scientific breeding. Their form is usually very fine and their hardy and vigorous constitutions enable them to stand sudden changes in the climate and thrive on any variety of fodder. Mr. Munn has been very successful in raising this breed of cattle and is proud of the result which has attended the exhibition of his stock every autumn at State and County fairs. Mr. Munn married Julia Augusta Allen, August 15, 1849. She died October 26, 1894, leaving two sons, who are associated with their father in the publication of the *Scientific American* and the patent department of this office.

THE COSY LITTLE COTTAGE located near the intersection of Park Way with Oak Bend, the residence of W. P. Garrison, son of William Lloyd Garrison, is just the place an artist and a lover of nature would select for a home. It was built by the late Edward W. Nichols, a landscape painter of repute, and its construction is partly determined by his vocation, since the largest room in the house he designed for his studio. It was built about 1860 and passed from him to the late James Miller McKim, the father-in-law of Mr. Garrison, who occupied it in 1866. The style of architecture is English Gothic, simple and unpretentious, and well adapted to the location. A row of trees, extending from Park Way to Oak Bend, forms, with the intersection of these two driveways, a perfect triangle, the cottage being the central figure in the triangular framework. There are some fine specimens of the native forest trees the chestnut, oak, dogwood and maple being dominant. A row of evergreens along the two avenues planted by the original proprietors, have attained a great height and add much to the beauty of the place.

The southern prospect, which was formerly extensive, has been nearly cut off by the growth of trees and the interposition of other houses. Owing to the central location and picturesque surroundings, it forms a very ornamental feature of the Park.

BLYTHELEA, at present owned and occupied by Mr. F. E. Martin, was for many years the residence of his father, the late C. J. Martin, one of the early settlers of the Park. It adjoins that of "Castlewood," fronting on Mountain Avenue. It has all the advantages of location, magnificent views and beautiful surroundings, possessed by many others in the Park, and in addition contains points of interest not common to the others. It has most of the varieties of forest trees which have been thinned out so as to form a beautiful grouping in front, presenting a very picturesque appearance. On the mountain side, above the house, is a never failing spring which flows into a reservoir with a capacity of 36,000 gallons, and affords an abundant supply of pure, fresh water for the whole place. The house is modeled somewhat in the style of the Italian villa and is so arranged as to utilize every foot of room to the best possible advantage.

CASTLEWOOD. This is one of the chief attractions of Llewellyn Park. It is fitly named a castle in the woods. The visitor to the Park, after passing along a winding road amid a forest of trees, is brought suddenly into a forest of flowers. The first effect is startling. Pausing for a moment and turning sharply to the right on Mountain Avenue, he is brought face to face with a vine-covered stone castle, a relic of the middle ages. Glancing to the right, he sees imbedded in the side of a high embankment, in large letters and formed of a bright, dwarf bedding plant known as the *Alternanthera*, the words, "CASTLE WOOD." Looking toward the east, a magnificent view is presented to the eye: the tall spires of the churches rising from the valley below, the city of Newark beyond, and in the distance Brooklyn Bridge, Brooklyn Heights, New York and the Narrows.

The location of Castlewood cannot be excelled. Everything that could add to its natural beauty has been done by its present owner, Mr. Spaulding. The building was erected soon after the Park was laid out, by Mr. Joseph Howard. It was never completed according to the original design, the cost having far exceeded the expectation of its owner.

ELLERSLIE, the home of the late D. L. Wallace, is bounded by Linwood, Long Branch and Mountain avenues, with a frontage of about 1,500 feet on the east side of Mountain Avenue. With the exception of a little opening near the house, the place is wholly enclosed with a double row of spruce trees, which partially conceals the house and shuts off the view of the beautiful grounds within. The lovely brick cottage, with its attractive Gothic windows, looks very inviting to the stranger whose curiosity is wrought up to the highest pitch, and a desire awakened to penetrate the evergreen barriers and roam at will among the trees and flowers.

The house faces south, looking out on lawn and fields and a grove of pine trees. The elevation at this point is several hundred feet above the Orange Valley and, in a clear atmosphere, a view of at least fifty miles in extent toward the east and south is obtained. At the rear of the house lies an old-fashioned garden, with gravel walks leading to a rustic summer-house overgrown with wisteria. Beyond this are apple orchards with smaller fruits and vegetables in between. The spacious lawns on three sides of the house are varied by shrubbery and fine old trees. A group of beautiful copper beeches, a large silver maple and a fine primated beech are the most noticeable trees near the house. Two large lindens stand on either side of the entrance. Throughout the grounds are many beautiful varieties of pine and spruce trees, while the chestnut, butternut, oak and hickory give it the appearance of a primeval forest.

THE OLD ENGLISH HOME, fronting on Glen Avenue, built by Henry B. Auchincloss, with its delightful surroundings, leaves nothing to be desired, either in the house or grounds, all being in perfect harmony. To the beautiful forest trees, which adorned the place originally, he added a large number

of spruce, pines and other varieties of evergreens, which have added much to the general beauty and attractiveness of the Park. By making an excellent driveway of his own, which he has thrown open to the public, he has made his place accessible to the main entrance. The house is brick and frame, shingled on the outside above the first story. It is large, roomy and well built, faultless in design, the work of McKim, Mead & White. Five or six of the neighboring cottages, designed by the late H. Hudson Holly, which added so much to the general appearance of the Park, were erected by Mr. Auchincloss.

HOLLYOAKS, the residence of Mr. Richard M. Colgate, adjoining that of Mr. Auchincloss, is prettily located, affording a fine view of the surrounding country for a great distance. The first story is of rubled brown stone; the second is frame, with shingled roof. The grounds are tastefully arranged and add to the attractiveness of that portion of the Park.

GLENMONT, the home of Thomas Edison, the inventor, is situated between Park Way and Honeysuckle Avenue. The house is a combination of brick, stone and wood. Dixon, in his "Life of Edison," describes it as "refreshingly independent of architectural rules, it yet presents a wealth of fancy, which brings into view at every turn unguessed and delicious surprises. It abounds in gabled roofs, picturesque nooks and angles, carved balconies and mellow sheets of stained glass, the whole set in a panorama of rare shrubs, floral arabesques and beds of emerald velvet, the brilliant coloring of which is thrown in broad relief by a background of sombre pines." The extensive grounds contain specimens of the ornatum, the weeping red-cut leaved Japan maple, several specimens of the weeping birch, the American and Japan Judas trees, fern-leaved and weeping beech, double red-flowering cherry, purple-leaved or copper beech, weeping European larch, purple-leaved oak, golden-oak, guyko or maiden-hair tree, white-leaved European linden, camperdown weeping elm, several varieties of spruce, Hudson's Bay silver fir, Colorado blue spruce, heath-like Japan cypress, thread-branched retinospora, Japanese umbrella tree, golden yew, etc.

GLENMONT, RESIDENCE OF THOMAS EDISON.

In his description of the interior, Mr. Dixon says: "The hall, after the fashion of English manors, is luxuriously furnished. Red mahogany, cunningly wrought, enters into the composition of the floor, walls and ceiling, affording an effective background for the glowing Eastern fabrics which abound. Mr. Edison's 'den,' back of the hall, contains the large collection of gifts from the crowned heads of Europe and other celebrities; gold medals of merit from the various expositions, in recognition of his wonderful achievements in electrical inventions.

Edison's purchase of Glenmont constituted a ten days' wonder to those acquainted with his rough-and-tumble ways and his utter disregard of luxury. That a nature whose domestic requirements had hitherto been met by the most prosaic of surroundings, should suddenly develop a necessity for the very blossoming of asthetic art, was, indeed, calculated to excite popular comment, but the inventor's selection was universally commended as a suitable shrine for his young and lovely wife."

Thomas Edison is unquestionably the greatest inventor, if not the greatest man, of the present age: his reputation is world-wide. His power over the elements of nature is almost boundless. Franklin drew the lightening from the heavens; it was harnessed by Morse, and made the instrument of communication between man and man in every part of the known world; it was left to Edison, however, to guide and direct its course, to make it subservient to his own will, and to apply the electric force to purposes never before dreamed of. His scientific discoveries have placed him foremost among modern scientists, while his inventions have effected a revolution in almost every branch of industry, and have added millions to the wealth of this and other countries. His inventions have ceased to excite wonder or astonishment, for nothing is considered too great or too difficult for his fertile brain.

Mr. Edison began life at the bottom of the ladder, and has risen, wholly independent of invironment or aid from other sources than those which originated in his own brain. He was born in Alva, Ohio, February 11, 1847. His mother, who had been a teacher, gave him the little schooling he received, and at the age of twelve he became a newsboy on the Grand Trunk line, running into Detroit. While thus engaged he started the Grand Trunk *Herald*, which he sold with his other papers. He witnessed the operations of the telegraph at the different stations, and became interested in the work. A station-master, whose child he had rescued in front of a coming train, at the risk of his own life, taught him telegraph operating. He became a devoted student of, and made many improvements in electric science. While employed as an operator he invented an automatic repeater, by means of which a message could be transferred from one wire to another without the aid of an operator; and in 1864 conceived the idea of sending two messages at once over the same wire, which led to his experiments in duplex telegraphy. This he subsequently perfected. In 1871 he became superintendent of the New York Gold and Stock Company, inventing the printing telegraph for gold and stock quotations. He subsequently established a large workshop at Newark, N. J., removing in 1876 to Menlo Park, at which place some of his most important inventions were perfected. His system of duplex telegraphy he developed into quadruplex and sextuplex transmission.

With the use of this harmonic multiplex telegraph, the principle of electric selection has been carried so fast in it, that as many as sixteen messages have been sent at once over a single wire. He invented the carbon telephone transmitter, used by nearly all the telephones throughout the world. His phonoplex system of telegraphy did for way-station work what the quadruplex did for trunk-line work. This system of railway telegraph made possible the sending of telegraphic messages to and from moving railway cars without a metallic circuit connection. The messages are conveyed by induction to a conductor extending along the line of the railway. Another of Mr. Edison's inventions is what is known as the pyromagnetic generator, the object of which is to produce electricity direct from the heat energy of coal or other fuel without the intervention of a steam engine or other prime motor. This apparatus is constructed upon the principle that the capacity of iron for magnetism decreases at a high heat.

After years of experimenting, Mr. Edison solved the problem of electric lighting by perfecting the incandescent lamp. After perfecting a device for a lamp with a platina burner, he adapted a filament of carbon of high resistance, enclosed in a glass chamber, from which the air was almost completely exhausted. He also solved the problem of the commercial sub-division of the light in a system of general distribution of electricity, like gas, and in December, 1879, gave a public exhibition in Menlo Park of a complete system of electric lighting. This was the first instance of sub-division of the electric light, and created great interest throughout the world, especially as scientific experts had testified before a committee of the English House of Commons in the previous year that such a sub-division was impossible. While working at this there were nearly, or quite 3,000 theories and series of experiments investigated;

experts were sent to all parts of the globe in search of fibres that could be utilized for the manufacture of carbon filaments, and the exhaustless zeal and dogged perseverance with which the great inventor pushed his researches day and night, scarcely taking time for eating or sleeping, continued unabated till at last his labors were crowned with success, and the incandescent lamp, practically perfect, was ready for the market. It is this resistless, rushing, burning intensity of purpose, combined with a bull-dog tenacity of grip and determination to reach the end desired, at all hazards, that has contributed very largely to the success of Mr. Edison in his work.

The phonograph, which is one of the crowning wonders of the life of the great electrician, was invented by him in 1877. Mr. Edison was the very first to apply the induction coil to the transmission of speech. The motograph receiver, generally known as the "loud speaking telephone," is an invention by which the voice from a telephone can be received with such power as to be readily heard by a large audience. The telephonograph is, as the name implies, an arrangement by which a telephonic communication from a distance can be recorded on the phonograph and reproduced at will. By the megaphone, which was invented by Mr. Edison during his acoustic researches, it is claimed that under favorable conditions, conversation, in an ordinary tone of voice, has been carried on over a distance of two miles, without the aid of connecting wires or any other medium than the air.

In the tasimeter Mr. Edison has made an exceedingly sensitive machine for measuring slight degrees of heat. This is done by the employment of the principle of the varying electrical resistance of carbon in connection with the expansion of hard rubber under the influence of heat. It is so arranged that the expansion of a strip of hard rubber increases the pressure on a carbon button, and this increase of pressure is at once registered by a galvanometer. It is so sensitive to heat that the heat of a person's hand sensibly affects the instrument at the distance of thirty feet, and by means of this instrument the heat given off by some of the planets and fixed stars has been successfully measured. In this same line is the odoroscope, which is constructed on the same principle, but has for its object the measurement of the amount of moisture in the air.

The electro dynamo was, to a certain extent, a completed invention, when Mr. Edison took up his work, and its general principles and details of construction were well understood by experts; but Mr. Edison at once began to make experiments, that have well nigh revolutionized the manner of building dynamos. He was the first one to design large steam dynamos, and in 1881 he built a dynamo that weighed twenty-seven tons, and of which the armature was built of massive bars of copper instead of wires. This dynamo has been exhibited at all the great exhibitions since that time, and is acknowledged to be one of the greatest feats of modern science.

Among Mr. Edison's inventions is the kinetoscope, designed to exhibit pictures of various objects in motion, the idea being to show all the movements of the object without any perceptible break in the picture. Attempts have been made by others to accomplish this, but Mr. Edison was the first to give to the public a perfect machine. To accomplish this it is necessary to make from 1,200 to 3,000 impressions or pictures per minute, according to the character of the subject, to properly exhibit the movements or changes of the object. The negatives for these pictures are taken by an apparatus which Mr. Edison calls the kinetograph, in which a transparent sensitized film, in the form of a long, narrow tape, is moved at a very high rate of speed, behind a camera lens and an intervening rapidly moving shutter. The mechanism which moves the tape is provided with a stop mechanism for positively arresting the forward movement when the tape is exposed by the shutter, and for giving the proper periods of exposure in inexposure. The negatives are reproduced upon long transparent tapes for use in exhibiting machines. A very large number of the machines are in public use, and for some time past have been combined with the phonograph. These machines are manufactured at Mr. Edison's works at Orange, New Jersey.

The fluoroscope and fluorescent lamp are the result of Mr. Edison's investigation of the X-rays. By the use of this device the objects which had previously to be photographed can now be seen directly. This device is a flaring box, having a pasteboard bottom, over the inside of which is a layer of tungstate

of calcium, which becomes fluorescent under the influence of the X-rays. The top of the box is provided with a curved sight, opening like a stereoscope, and the edges are padded so as to fit closely and exclude all light. The fluorescent electric lamp is a vacuum tube, covered with a layer of tungstate of calcium, which becomes highly fluorescent and gives off a pure white light when the vacuum tube is excited by oscillating waves of electricity.

Most of Mr. Edison's inventions are patented in the United States and foreign countries, although he has given to the public a large number of inventions and discoveries which were never patented. In the United States he has filed nearly one thousand applications for letters-patent, and up to date 732 patents have been issued for his inventions. In foreign countries, including the principal European countries, Canada, India, Australian colonies, New Zeland, Tasmania, Natal, Ceylon and Cape of Good Hope, over 750 patents have been issued for his inventions.

While noting the successful experiments of Mr. Edison, the press frequently referred to him as "The Wizard of Menlo Park." He achieved some of his greatest successes in his laboratory at that place. He continued there for some years, when he removed to New York City. Soon after purchasing his beautiful home in Llewellyn Park, Mr. Edison concluded that it would be more convenient to have his laboratory and workshop near his home, and in 1887 he purchased the property on the corner of Valley Road and Lakeside Avenue, on which he erected substantial brick buildings, conveniently arranged for his work. The main building, three stories high, contains on the first floor a magnificent library, elegantly furnished in hard wood. It is provided with galleries and alcoves, by which the upper tiers of book-shelves are reached, these shelves running from the floor to the ceiling, being filled with valuable works on electricity and kindred subjects. Near the centre of the library is Mr. Edison's private desk, which is connected by electric bells and speaking tubes with every part of the several buildings. In the rear of the library, on the first floor, is the store-room. This is a veritable museum, or, rather, it is a combination of museum, iron-mongers shop, drug-house and tinware establishment. It would be difficult to enumerate the various articles in this room. There are skins, hair, horns, hoofs, teeth of almost every known domestic and wild animal, including tusks of elephants, hide of rhinoceros and hippopotamus, horn of antelope, antler of deer, shark's teeth, llama's wool, and specimens of other beasts. There is also almost every known variety of grain and cereals, fishes from all quarters of the globe, the rarest and most costly of drugs and chemicals, ore of gold, silver, copper, tin, etc , flour, sugar and other commodities, as well as iron and tinware, are found in the collection. All these are made use of by Mr. Edison in his various experiments. On the second story of this building are a number of small rooms, used by Mr. Edison's assistants in making experiments, conducting researches, etc., under his direction. There is a well-equipped photograph gallery, and a room devoted to the display of Mr. Edison's inventions in the telegraph and telephone. To the north of the main building is a long, low, one-story brick structure, known as the galvenometer building. It is filled with the most delicately adjusted instruments for measuring electric currents; and one peculiarity of the structure is that there is not a particle of iron or steel in its construction, all the nails, nuts and screws being of copper. North of this building are the chemical rooms, where experiments are made. A short distance east of the laboratory is another cluster of brick and frame buildings, which form the Edison Phonograph Works.

Mr. Edison, while living in Orange, is not of it. He is too much absorbed in his inventions to give society or other affairs much attention. He is well represented, however, by Mrs. Edison, who mingles freely in society and is active in benevolent and other works. She is popular with all classes.

Other residents of the Park, from whom the writer failed to obtain data for a description, have, most of them, very attractive homes. Among these are the Plummer, Sedgwick, Woodhull, Worth, Sayre, West and other places, each possessing interesting features.

RESIDENCES ON THE NORTHFIELD ROAD.

Although the old Northfield Road, which winds around the south side of the mountain, had been an important thoroughfare for a century or more, it was not until early in the sixties that any of the land adjacent thereto was made use of for suburban residences. Mr. Toombs and Mr. Davis Collamore were the first and only ones to build on the mountain slope above the old Simeon Harrison homestead, which faces the bend of the road where the ascent begins.

FRONT VIEW OF RESIDENCE OF OLIVER S. CARTER.

MOUNTAINSIDE, the home of Oliver S. Carter, lying along the Northfield Road, directly opposite Hutton Park, is, as the name indicates, on the side of the mountain. It is a broad, level plateau, elevated at a considerable height above the surrounding country, appearing as if nature had designed this spot as a resting place for the weary traveler on his journey to the mountain top. The entrance is by a broad, winding driveway, opening into the Northfield Road. The little brown-stone lodge near the entrance, and the view therefrom, conveys the idea of a private park, and everything within the enclosure increases that impression. A row of maples, of comparative recent growth, extends along the east and north sides, and on the south is a little forest of oak, chestnut and dogwood trees, which were evidently spared the destruction of the woodman's axe by the original proprietor. The north side of the house, for some distance, is protected from the cold northwest winds by a row of tall Norway spruce set closely together. The brown-stone mansion, set in the centre of this minature park, is a picture in itself, and forms a very pretty setting in the framework of nature. The brown or red sand stone in this, as well as the outbuildings, was all taken from the quarry some five hundred feet west of the house. The quarry now forms a terrace, and is entirely concealed under a verdure of lawn and shrubs of various kinds. Along the ravine beneath flows a little rivulet of pure, sparkling water, meandering down the mountainside from out of a reservoir, kept constantly

SIDE VIEW OF RESIDENCE OF OLIVER S. CARTER.

OLIVER S. CARTER.

filled from a never-failing spring, which affords an abundant supply of clear, cold water for every building on the place. Along the front of the house is a row of beautiful silver maples; the Australian pine, the Norway spruce and other evergreens are planted on either side. The usual variety of shrubs and flowers form a pretty contrast to the bright green foliage of the trees, and add effectiveness to the picture. The vegetable gardens in the rear of the house, together with the fine-bearing fruit trees are inclosed in borders of box, while a hedge of arbor vitæ in the rear conceals the stable and other outbuildings.

The sixteen acres, with the improvements, were purchased by Mr. Carter of Mr. Toombs in 1877; these, together with the ten acres purchased later by Mr. Carter, form a part of the old Simeon Harrison farm, once famous for its apple orchards, with their rich yield of Jersey cider and applejack. The stump of an old apple tree is all that is now left as a reminder of its former greatness. "Mountainside," however, has become famous through the grand social entertainments given by the present proprietor and his wife and daughter, who have endeared themselves to the people of Orange by their many acts of kindness and generous hospitality.

THE CARTER FAMILY.

Jacob Carter, the Connecticut ancestor of the family, is said to have removed from Southold, L. I., to Branford, Conn., and to have married at the latter place, Dorcas Tyler, Dec. 4, 1712. He removed later to Southington, Conn. He had, among other children, a son *Jacob*.

Jacob Carter (2), son of Jacob (1) and Dorcas (Tyler) Carter, was born Nov. 26, 1716. He married Mary, daughter of Stephen Barnes, of Branford, and had a son *Ithiel*.

Ithiel Carter, son of Jacob (2) and Mary (Barnes) Carter, was born in Southington, Conn., Aug. 1, 1753. He served in the War of the Revolution as Sergeant, in Captain Sizer's company, of Middletown, Conn., attached to the Regiment of "Artificers," commanded by Jeduthan Baldwin, "Col. of Engineers and Lieut. Col. Comd't of Artificers." The regiment was at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and other fields. Ithiel Carter married Lois, daughter of Eliakim Deming, of Southington, and had issue, Lucy, *Hermas* and other children.

Hermas Carter, second child of Ithiel and Lois (Deming) Carter, was born in Southington, Conn., in 1782. He married Hannah Booth, daughter of Joseph Booth, of Berlin, Conn., born at Enfield, Conn., Aug. 30, 1770; died at Berlin, Sept. 9, 1846. He was the son of Joseph, of Enfield, born there Oct. 28, 1736; died 1810. He served in the French and Indian War, and in the Revolutionary War; was ensign in Capt. John Simmon's company, Terry's Regiment; marched from Connecticut "for the Relief of Boston in the Lexington Alarm," April, 1775; was private in Eighth Company, Col. Waterbury's Fifth Connecticut Regiment; later was ensign in Seventh Company, Col. Walcott's Regiment, "Connecticut Line;" was Second Lieut. of Second Company, Col. Sage's Connecticut Regiment, Wadsworth Brigade. Joseph Booth was the son of *Joseph* and Sarah (Chandler) Booth, of Enfield, (born 1710); he was the son of *Zechariah*, of Enfield, born about 1666; a large land-holder; representative to the General Court, at Boston, several times; he was the son of *Simeon*, of Enfield, born in Maine, 1641; received a grant of thirty five acres of land in 1680; came to Enfield 1680, married Rebecca Frost; son of *Robert*, of Saco, Me.; born in England, 1602; died at Saco, 1673; was very prominent in the latter place; descendant of William de Booth, of County Lancaster, England, living in 1275. The motto borne on the Arms was, "*Quod ero spero*"—"I hope that I shall be."

OLIVER STANLEY CARTER, son of Hermas and Hannah (Booth) Carter, was born in New Hartford, Litchfield County, Conn. He had no other educational advantages than those afforded by the common school of his native town, but he made the most of his opportunities and laid the foundation for a successful business career. He came to New York City in 1845 and obtained a position with the grocery firm of Cevell & Whitlock. His connection with this firm, including the various changes that have taken place, covers a period of half a century. This is one of the very few business houses which has survived the several crises of that period, and to the present head of the firm of Carter, Macy & Co. is due, in no

small degree, the credit of its continuous and almost unprecedented success. Mr. Carter is one of the oldest and most prominent of the down-town merchants. He is connected with various other business enterprises, in some of which he exercises a controlling influence. He was for many years a director, and later Vice-President, of the Bank of the Republic, and in 1892 he succeeded John J. Knox as President. He is a director in the Home Insurance Company, the Standard Gas Company, and other business organizations.

Mr. Carter was for many years a resident of Brooklyn Heights, and during that time was connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. He moved to Orange in 1862 and bought a house on Main Street, where he resided until 1877, when he purchased his present property on the Northfield Road. On coming to Orange Mr. Carter united with the First Presbyterian Church. As an elder he has been faithful and earnest in guiding its spiritual interests; as trustee he has rendered efficient aid in the management of its temporal affairs, and the benevolent work of the church he has supported with a liberal hand. As a public spirited citizen Mr. Carter has done his full share to further every important enterprise for the advancement of public interests and for the benefit of his neighbors. The first meeting for the organization of the New England Society was held at his house, and frequent meetings of the society were held there until a suitable hall was provided. Mr. Carter has been one of its councilors and Vice-President.

Mr. Carter has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Hyde Coley, of New Haven, daughter of John H. Coley, a prominent merchant of New Haven, a descendant of Samuel Coley, the American ancestor of the family. By this marriage Mr. Carter had four children. He married, secondly, Miss Isis Yeterbide Potter, daughter of the late Mr. William Woodburn Potter, of Washington, D. C.

THE COLLAMORE FAMILY.

Davis Collamore, the only representative of his family name in the Oranges, was contemporaneous with Haskell, Marcy, Tomes, and other enterprising men, who cleared the mountain forests of West Orange, making there a series of refined suburban homes. "Belhurst," Mr. Collamore's beautiful country seat, with its gracefully sloping lawns, grand old forest trees, and its wealth of flowers and shrubs, will ever be associated with memories of its owner, whose creative genius and love of nature enabled him to emphasize the natural beauties of the location, so that it yielded the largest measure of pleasure to the many who were permitted to enjoy his genial hospitality. Mr. Collamore was an exemplification of that rare development of qualities which, through successive generations, had characterized the family as one of marked influence in its day.

ENTRANCE TO RESIDENCE OF DAVIS COLLAMORE.

In early Colonial records the name is variously spelled Collymore, Colmore, Collymer, Collmer, etc. It is derived from Colline, a small mound or hill. From the description of the arms, given in Burke's General Armory, it would appear that the family came from France, and the inscription on the shield indicates that its members were among the bold crusaders who followed the fortunes of Richard Cœur de Lion, and were knighted for brilliant achieve-

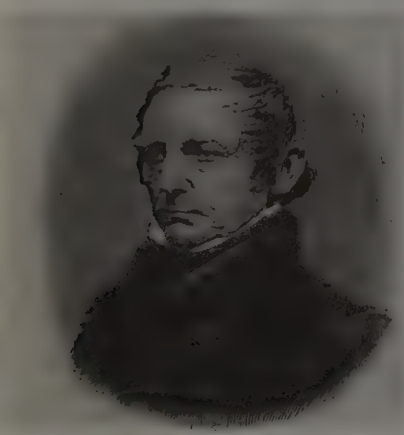
ments. The first of the family name mentioned in the history of Plymouth Colony, is that of Peter Collymore, who secured a grant of land at Scituate, Mass., in 1639, and whose home, "Brook Hall," on the "Third Herring Brook," was on the direct road to Scituate Harbour. He was also an original proprietor at Seconset, now Little Compton. Peter became a freeman in 1643, and having no children he sent to Europe for his nephews, William Blackmore (soon afterwards killed by the Indians), and Anthony Collymore. By will, dated in 1684, Peter provided for "wife Mary, one-third of the income of my estates," also for children of William Blackmore, and then to his nephew Anthony all other property.

Capt. Anthony Collamore, was a prominent citizen, always taking part in military, civil and ecclesiastical affairs of his town. In 1666 he married Sarah, twin daughter of Isaac Chittenden, several times deputy from Scituate, member of the Council of War, etc. Anthony was a Captain of militia and master of a vessel, and lost his life December 16, 1693, in a wreck on the coast near his home, his vessel going to pieces on a rocky reef which still bears the name of Collymore's Ledge. In 1694, shortly after his death, there was printed in Boston a memorial, composed by the Rev. Deodet Lawson, under the title of "Threnodia, or a Mournful Remembrance of the Much-to-be Lamented Death of the Worthy and Pious Captain Anthony Collamore." Of Anthony Collamore's twelve children, five only lived beyond infancy: *Peter*, Mary, Sarah, Martha and Elizabeth. The latter was twice married; first to Jeremiah Rose and afterwards to Tymothy Symmes. Her great-granddaughter, Anna Symmes, married, Nov. 22, 1795, William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States.

Peter Collamore, son of Capt. Anthony and Sarah (Chittenden) Collamore, was born in Scituate, Mass., in 1671, and in 1695 married Abegail Davis, of Roxbury, Mass. Their children were: Abegail, Sarah, Anthony, Peter, Mary, *John*, Isaac, Thomas and Samuel. Peter and Samuel died young; the descendants of Anthony went to New York State and Vermont; they adopted the "er" termination of the name. Among these was Hon. Jacob Collamer, who was Postmaster-General in 1849, and United States Senator from Vermont, 1855 to 1865. The descendants of Isaac went to Maine and Rhode Island, while those of Thomas and John remained in Massachusetts.

John Collamore, sixth child of Peter and Abegail (Davis) Collamore, was born in Scituate, in 1704, and died April 17, 1755. He married Margaret Whiton, daughter of Enoch Whiton, of Hingham, Mass., April 27, 1732. Their children were: Sarah, Mary, Betty, John and *Enoch*.

Captain Enoch Collamore, fifth child of John and Margaret (Whiton) Collamore, was born in Scituate, Mass., June 27, 1745, and died April 22, 1824. In the War of the Revolution he "marched for the Relief of Boston in the Lexington Alarm," April, 1775, and March 17, 1777, was elected one of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, serving till the close of the war. He represented Scituate in the first State Legislature in 1781-2-3, and again in 1806 7-8. His title of Captain was gained in the militia. He married Hannah Cushing, daughter of Capt. Pyam and Hannah (Lincoln) Cushing, whose ancestor, Matthew Cushing, came in the ship "Diligent" from Hingham, in Old England, and settled in Hingham, in New England, in 1633. Hannah was a granddaughter of the Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, who was a representative of the General Court in 1746 47-48, and a niece of General Benjamin Lincoln, who served through the Revolution and was Secretary of War in 1781. Their nine children were: *John*, Hannah, Sarah, Enoch, Sophia, Anthony, Gilman, Horace and Susannah.



COL. JOHN COLLAMORE.

Col. John Collamore, eldest child of Enoch and Hannah (Cushing) Collamore, was born in Scituate, Mass., July 9, 1775, and died March 18, 1859. He was a manufacturer and farmer, cultivating the acres of his ancestors with success. Like others of his race, he was prominent in the affairs of his native town. The military instinct was inherited naturally, and from the time he received his first commission as ensign, from the Hon. Samuel Adams, in November, 1795, until the expiration of that of Colonel, given

him by John Brooks, in 1820, he was a commissioned officer in the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for thirty years. It is recorded that he was never superseded, and was, during the entire time, never but once absent from any regularly appointed training or review. In civil life he served as Selectman, Assessor, Justice of the Peace, School Committee and County Commissioner, and also as a member of the convention, held in 1820, to revise the State Constitution. Colonel Collamore was also a deacon in the Baptist Church, and widely esteemed as a man of sterling integrity and fervent piety. He was twice married, first on Oct. 4, 1801, to Michal Curtis, daughter of Ebenezer Curtis, of Hanover, Mass., one of his contemporaries in the Revolutionary service. Her grandfather, Bazaliel Curtis, was made one of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety for Hanover, in 1775. The children of Col. John and Michal (Curtis) Collamore were: John and Michal, (twins), born Aug. 13, 1802; Sarah, July 26, 1804; Mary, March 7, 1806; Betsey, Nov. 5, 1807; Ebenezer, Sept. 5, 1809; Williams, July 23, 1811; Lucinda, March 28, 1813; Williams and Lucinda, (twins), Aug. 13, 1815; Andrew Fuller, Sept. 11, 1817; *Davis*, Oct. 7, 1820. Col. John Collamore married, second, Polly Little, of Marshfield, and had issue: Almira Amanda, George Enoch, William Ward, Gilman

DAVIS COLLAMORE, twelfth child of Col. John and Michal (Curtis) Collamore, the seventh generation of the name in America, was born in Scituate, Plymouth County, Mass., Oct. 7, 1820. Having received a thorough academic education, he came to New York in 1836, to enter the employ of his brother, Ebenezer, an importer of fine china and glass, then located at 151 Broadway, and lived with his brother, whose home was in the neighborhood of St. John's Park. After six years with his brother, during which Davis not only mastered the details of the business as then conducted, but made as well a study of ceramics, he founded the house of Davis Collamore, at 595 Broadway. Some years after the name was changed to Davis Collamore & Co., Mr. Collamore admitting to partnership some of his clerks, to whom he gave an interest. Highly endowed with that mental trait which has been so aptly styled "the gentle genius of taste," Mr. Collamore speedily devoted his energies to emphasizing the artistic features of his business. He did much to refine and cultivate the public taste of his day, and to increase the understanding and love of Keramic art, his mind quickly grasping the wisdom of the view which held that it should be studied for the new forms of beauty it reveals, and for the sake of the enlarged intelligence and consequent widened range of refined pleasure afforded by such research. Among his business contemporaries he soon became not only a leader whose opinions were sought in this branch of trade, but his marked ability as an art connoisseur and his originality as a designer of styles was fully recognized and acknowledged by leading manufacturers of Europe. He was most appreciative of all that is best in art and literature.

BELHURST, RESIDENCE OF DAVIS COLLAMORE.

The business of which he was the founder remained practically unchanged till 1886, when it was reorganized as a stock company, with Mr. Collamore as President. Though naturally of a retiring disposition, during his business career of fifty-one years Mr. Collamore did not hesitate to take part in public affairs where he thought he could be of service. As a member of the Seventh Regiment he was on duty during the night of the Astor

DAVIS COLLAMORE.

Place riots, and as a loyal Republican he was a staunch supporter of the National Government during the Rebellion. Among his business associates he was regarded as the soul of honor and integrity, and his commercial probity enabled his firm to meet every obligation through all the financial crises.

About 1864 Mr. Collamore became a summer resident of West Orange, purchasing seventy acres on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain, part of the Simeon Harrison farm, twenty acres being apple orchards and the balance the fine forest, which gave to his home its fitting name, "Belhurst," (beautiful wood). The estate was bounded on the east by Mr. Tomes' property, and extended on the west to the very crest of the Mountain. While the home was being built Mr. Collamore lived at "Cosy Cottage," adjoining "Silver Spring," the home of Dr. Lowell Mason. In improving the property it was the owner's pleasure to enhance the natural beauties of the location rather than to make it in any degree artificial The dignified mansion, built of brown stone, quarried on the estate, was designed by his nephew, George Hathorne, the eminent architect, whose early death deprived his profession of a talented member.

Among the first to introduce the breeding of Jersey cattle in the neighborhood of Orange, the beautiful creatures grazing in the fields at Belhurst were one of the features of the place. Much friendly rivalry existed among the various owners of the vicinity, and representatives of Mr. Collamore's herd won many a prize at the annual State Fairs at Waverley, N. J. In 1867, during the early agitation of the question of good roads, Mr. Collamore joined other public-spirited citizens in serving on the Township Committee, and as chairman of the Road Committee he was largely instrumental in securing the adoption of the Telford system of improved road building. The owner of Belhurst was one of the twelve original members of the New England Society of Orange.

LANDSCAPE AT BELHURST.

Of dignified mien, a semi-military bearing increasing his courtliness of manner, Davis Collamore was the personification of thoughtfulness in all the varied range of his charities. From his Pilgrim ancestors he inherited to the fullest extent all the characteristics of resolute courage and devotion to duty which marked the sturdy settlers of "The Plymouth Colony of Massachusetts." From both parents he drew a mingling of strength and gentleness of manner that was specially attractive in his character and which made his home life ideal. Though naturally reserved in manner, he was a most charming social companion. In conversation, a breadth of knowledge acquired by extended travel, observation and reading, gave to his concise and comprehensive, yet well-chosen words, the impress of wise thought. His tact and helpfulness, in the presence of suffering, made him a welcome visitor in many a sick-room .All who were fortunate in possessing his acquaintance bear testimony to his purity of life and to the many attributes which marked him pre-eminently the Christian gentleman. His death, August 13, 1887, was a loss to the community.

On November 7, 1842, Mr. Collamore married Hannah Augusta Fiske, a Bostonian by birth, and a direct descendant of David Fiske, who came from England to Watertown, Mass., in 1642, and whose English record traces back in the direct line to Symon Fiske, Lord of the Manor of Stradhaugh, parish

Laxfield, County of Suffolk, England, in the reign of Henry VI., (1399–1422). Robert Fiske, (and wife Sybil Gould), the progenitor of the New England family, was fourth in descent from him.

Davis and Hannah Augusta (Fiske) Collamore, had four children: Emma Augusta, Lucinda Fuller, Davis and Marion Davis. The eldest married Samuel Patridge. The second and third children died in infancy. Mrs. Collamore died November 13, 1882. After the death of Mr. Collamore, his two daughters, finding the cares and responsibilities of the place too great, sold the homestead and nineteen acres, retaining the forty acres adjoining. They still spend their summers on the Mountain Ridge, and cling fondly to the many pleasant associations connected with this neighborhood.

MOUNTAIN RIDGE. All that part of the ridge of the First Mountain, now covered by beautiful and attractive homes, was, previous to 1860, an unbroken forest, almost inaccessible even to the pedestrian. Its present condition is due to the efforts of Dr. E. E. Marcy, who was the pioneer in this great undertaking. He purchased, in 1860, of Daniel C. Otis, a tract of two hundred acres, lying between the Northfield Road and Mount Pleasant Avenue, overlooking Hutton Park in front and extending west to Perry Lane. He opened a road from the top of the Mountain to Mount Pleasant Avenue, and removed the trees along the front of the ridge which obstructed the view. He built his residence and employed a well-known landscape gardener to lay out the grounds. He provided himself with every modern convenience that could be had, even to having gas-pipes laid from the town to the top of the Mountain. It was not long before others were attracted to this locality, and in the course of a few years he had not only a delightful country home for himself, but was surrounded with pleasant and agreeable neighbors, among whom were General Marcy, his brother, General McClellan, the Browns, the Robinsons, the Hartleys, and others, all of whom erected fine residences and made additional improvements.

THE MARCY FAMILY.

The name of Marcy is a familiar one to the American people, through its distinguished representatives, who have figured prominently in the public affairs of this country for more than three quarters of a century. The family were originally of French ancestry. De Marcy, or simply Marcy, is a name quite common in France and its colonies. The name appears to have come into Normandy with Rollo, A. D. 912, (it was then Von Marcy); thence went to England with William the Conqueror, A. D. 1068, and became very common in Cheshire, where the orthography is now universally Massey, or Marsie. In this form (Massey) it is common in the English and Irish peerage. The present French form of the name obtains somewhat in England, as shown by "The Patents of King John," A. D. 1208, in which mention is made of one Radus de Marcy.

John Marcy, the founder of this branch of the family in America, was the son of the High Sheriff of Limerick, Ireland. He was born about 1662, joined Elliot's Church, in Roxbury, Mass., March 7, 1685. In April, 1686, he, with twelve others, known subsequently as the "Old Thirteen," founded the town of Woodstock, Conn., granted (1663) by the Colony of Massachusetts to the town of Roxbury. The territory was claimed by Massachusetts for many years afterwards. John Marcy married Sarah, daughter of James Hadlock, and had eleven children, of which *Benjamin* was the sixth.

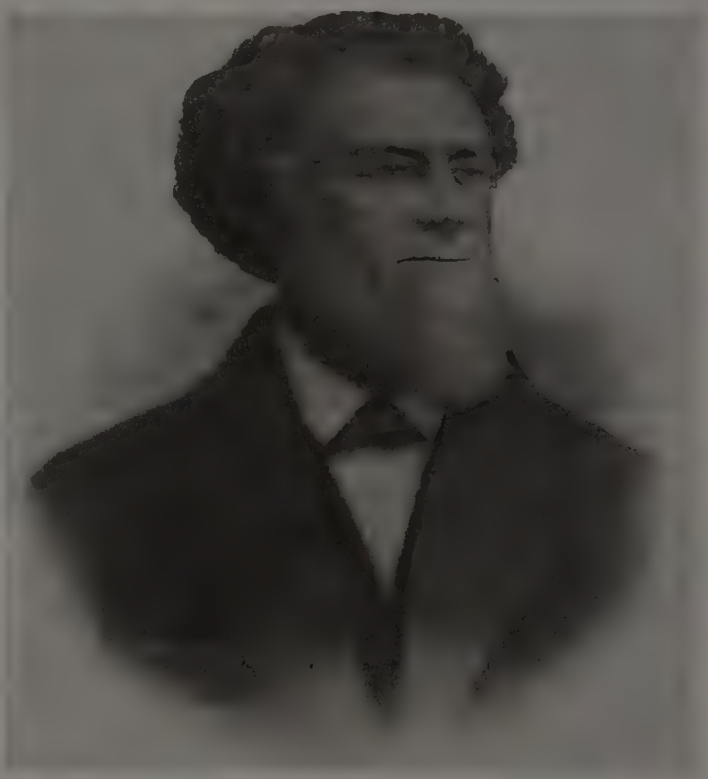
Benjamin Marcy, sixth child of John and Sarah (Hadlock) Marcy, was born in Woodstock, Conn., March 11, 1697. He married Mary, daughter of James and Hanna (Eastman) Corbin. They had eight children, of whom *Ashael* was the seventh.

Ashael Marcy, seventh child of Benjamin and Mary (Corbin) Marcy, was born in Woodstock, March 25, 1738. He served as private in the War of the Revolution. He married Priscilla Dunham, of Woodstock. He died March 2, 1819, aged eighty-one. They had issue four children, of whom *Laban* was the third.

Laban Marcy, third child of Ashael and Priscilla (Dunham) Marcy, was born in Woodstock, Conn., March 7, 1780. He was educated at the Woodstock Academy, studied law with Judge Barnes, of Tolland, and with the Hon. Ed. Dickenson, of Amherst, Mass.; he lived and practiced his profession in

Greenwich, Hampshire County, Mass., for fifty years; was twenty times elected a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts; was a member of the Constitutional Convention, both in 1820 and in 1853. He married Fanny Howe, of Sturbridge, a woman of fine personal appearance and vigorous intellect. He died Oct. 11, 1860. Their children were: Randolph Barnes (Gen.), *Erastus Edgerton* (M. D.), William Ainsworth, Marsia Ann, Mary A and Fred A.

ERASTUS EDGERTON MARCY, (M. D.), son of Laban and Fanny (Howe) Marcy, was born in Greenwich, Mass. He was prepared for college by a private tutor, and entered Amherst College at the age of thirteen. He was a classmate and intimate friend of Henry Ward Beecher, and joined with him in the fun, frolic and mischief for which Beecher was famous. Both had a strong aversion to mathematics, and were called "stupid" by the professor; by preparing one lesson thoroughly, however, they managed to hoodwink the professor, and won his commendation for the time at least. Dr. Marcy excelled in every other branch, and graduated with honor. He subsequently graduated at Jefferson Medical College. For ten years he practiced as an allopath in Hartford, Conn., where he achieved quite a reputation. He was at that time a strong opponent of the new school of practice, but after careful study and research he became a convert to homeopathic views. He came to New York, where he acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, ranking among the first of his school in the United States. His clientel included leading men in every part of the country, who had the utmost confidence in his skill as a physician, and his honor and uprightness as a man. His genial disposition and his winning manner, no less than his convincing arguments and uniform success, led many to adopt his views and become converts to his system of practice.



ERASTUS EDGERTON MARCY

Dr. Marcy has achieved a reputation as writer, no less than that of a physician. In 1852 he established the "North American Journal of Homeopathy," which he edited until 1865. He has written numerous essays on medical and chemical subjects, besides which he has published "Theory and Practice of Medicine" (New York, 1850), "Homeopathy *vs.* Allopathy" (1852), "Theory and Practice of Homeopathy" (2 vols., 1858), "Life and Its Duties" (1869), and he has also edited "Hahnemann's Lesser Writings" (1856).

Dr. Marcy was educated in the old Puritanical doctrines of religion according to the Calvinistic school. He was never fully satisfied with the teachings of the Protestant Church, but accepted them for the time in lieu of something better. He was finally led to investigate the teachings of the Catholic, or, as it is often called the "Mother Church." As a result he became fully convinced that this was the "true church," and its teachings in harmony with what he believed to be the true religion. He united with St. Stephen's (R. C.) Church, New York, where he has continued to worship for many years. His work, "Christianity and Its Conflicts," (1867), is one of the ablest works of the kind ever written. It covers a wide range and meets every point in controversy between the Protestants and Catholics. The style is simple, yet forceful and convincing.

Many who, like himself, were wavering in their belief, have, through reading his work, become devout Catholics. His broad Catholicity, in every line of investigation, is one of the marked traits in Dr. Marcy's character. There is nothing narrow-minded and selfish in his make-up. He has never sought to make proselytes, but simply to present the truth as he believes it.

His life work has been one of blessing and comfort to others. In his calling as a physician he had the courage to break loose from old and long-established theories and customs, and enter a new field but partially explored, and while his own views have broadened and expanded, the knowledge thus acquired has been of untold benefit to others. While Dr. Marcy has accumulated a comfortable fortune through his extensive practice, his greatest reward has been the simple "God bless you" from those who have benefited by his treatment.

In ministering to the diseases of the mind the success of Dr. Marcy has been equally marked, and many, who for years were tossed about on the waves of doubt and fear, have been brought to a haven of peaceful rest by following the lines of thought laid down, and accepting the teachings of this benefactor of the human race. Dr. Marcy married Emeline B. Kilbourn, daughter of Hon. Henry B. Kilbourn, of Hartford, who was Comptroller of the State of Connecticut, and filled other offices of public trust. Two children are the issue of this marriage.

MRS. EMMA RAYMOND, DAUGHTER OF DR. E. E. MARCY.

Emma, the eldest, married Edward Raymond, of New York, deceased. She excels as a writer and musical composer, and has achieved quite a reputation in this line. Many of her pieces, published under her own name, have had an extensive circulation, while her operas, published under fictitious names, have had a marked success. Among her best known ballads are: "First Love" and "Adieu," words by de Musset, written for and sung by Mons. Pol. Plançon, the distinguished French artist. Her ballet music was very popular with Gilmore's and other well-known bands in this country; also the leading bands in Hamburg, Baden Baden, Frankfort and other public resorts. Among the best selections of this class of music were the "Toboggan Galop," "Melba Waltz," "Oriental March," "Bolèro," "Straight Life Waltz," "Valse Poetique," "Mazurka Caprice."

Nina M., the second child of Dr. Marcy, married Ernest G. Stedman, a rising young lawyer, cousin of the famous poet.

RANDOLPH BARNES MARCY, eldest child of Laban and Fanny (Howe) Marcy, was born in Greenwich, Mass., April 9, 1812; died in Orange, N. J., Nov. 22, 1887. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1832, and served in the Black Hawk expedition of that year; also on frontier duty with the Fifth Infantry. During the war with Mexico he participated in the battles of Palo Alto and Resacca de la Palma, and was made Captain in May, 1846, after which he served on recruiting service. Subsequently he was engaged in the exploration of the Red River country in 1852-4; in the Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians in 1857; and in the Utah expedition of 1857-8, having com-

mand of a detachment that was sent to New Mexico in Nov., 1857, and returning in March, 1858, after great suffering. In 1859 he was promoted Major, and served as paymaster on the northwestern posts in 1859-61, becoming Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel, on the 9th of August, 1861. During the Civil War he served as chief of staff to his son-in-law, Gen. George B. McClellan, and acted in that capacity in McClellan's campaign of Western Virginia, in the peninsular campaign; also in the Maryland campaign, until Nov., 1862. He had been made a Brigadier of Volunteers, Sept. 23, 1861. In the autumn of 1862 he was assigned to inspection duties in the Department of the Northwest, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and the Gulf, until 1865, where he became Inspector-General of the military division of the Missouri. In 1869 he was transferred to Washington, and became Inspector-General of the United States Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, to date from Dec. 12, 1878, continuing in that office till his retirement, Jan. 2, 1881. He was a famous sportsman, and spent much time in hunting in the Rocky Mountains. He contributed to magazines, and published "Explorations of the Red River," in 1852; "The Prarie Traveler, a Hand-Book for Oakland Emigrants;" "Thirty Years of Army Life on the Border;" "Border Reminiscences," etc.

VIEW OF RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF DR. R. L. MARCY.

The closing years of his eventful life were spent in Orange, N. J., where, at his beautiful home on the Ridge, nearly adjoining that of his brother, he passed his days in peace and quietness. Much of his leisure time he spent in carving, of which he was excessively fond, and possessed a remarkable gift for this art. A beautiful mantelpiece and other specimens of his work are still to be seen in the house which he occupied.

GEN. GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN, U. S. A., EX-GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

To one who had "achieved greatness" and "had honors thrust upon him," it would be difficult to find a more modest, unassuming man than Gen. George B. McClellan, who for twenty years or more was a resident of West Orange. During that time he mingled freely in all the social affairs of the Oranges, and every Sabbath he worshiped in the little St. Cloud Presbyterian Church, greeting in the most cordial manner the plain, simple people whom he met there. Gen. McClellan came of the same Puritan stock that settled Newark and Orange Mountain. His great-grandfather, Gen. Samuel McClellan, was a native of Woodstock, Conn., and commanded the first company of cavalry that joined the Continental Army at Cambridge. He subsequently became General and served throughout the war. When the currency of the Continentals had depreciated and no funds were forthcoming with which to pay their soldiers, General (then Colonel) McClellan advanced £1,000 from his own private purse to pay the men of his regiment.

The father of George B. McClellan, a well-known and prominent physician, settled in Philadelphia, where George B. was born December 3, 1826. It was expected the son would follow in the footsteps of his father, but he chose a military career and was sent to West Point Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1847. He served with distinction in the Mexican War and was afterwards placed in command of a company of engineers at West Point. In 1855 he was commissioned

by Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, to study the military operations in the Crimea. He afterwards became Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, and on its completion was made Vice-President. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was commissioned Major-General by Governor Dennison, of Ohio, and placed in charge of the State troops. In May, 1861, he was commissioned by the general government Major-General of the regular army and placed in command of the Department of the Ohio. He was later assigned to the invasion of West Virginia, where he achieved great success. After the Bull Run disaster in July, 1861, he was placed in command at Washington with an army of 52,000 men. He displayed great ability as an organizer and soon placed this immense army in splendid condition. He speedily attained a popularity seldom, if ever, equalled in the case of any other American general. Politics, however, played an important part in the conduct of the war, and McClellan, not being in sympathy with the methods employed, was superseded in his command by other generals who were able to command political influence. In August, 1864, he was nominated by the Democratic National Convention for President. He resigned his commission as Major-General, U. S. A., and accepted the nomination. The principles of the Democratic party at that time were not popular with the masses and McClellan was defeated. After this he spent some years abroad, and after his return he purchased a home for himself on Orange Mountain, where he resided until his death.

GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, U. S. A.

In 1887 he received the Democratic nomination for Governor of New Jersey and was elected by a large majority. His administration was moderate and conservative, giving satisfaction to all. He was the first Governor who made his official residence at the State Capital. Gen. McClellan was especially active in the affairs of the Presbyterian church. As a Christian he was humble, devout and earnest. He was one of the founders of the St. Cloud Presbyterian Church and one of its first elders. The tablet placed there to his memory shows the esteem in which he was held by the people. He was a member of the New England Society, of Orange, and took frequent part in its proceedings. His

MAYWOOD, HOME OF B. OGDEN CHISOLM, WHERE GEN. McCLELLAN DIED.

kindness to animals was shown in his affectionate regard for his old war horse, Daniel Webster, which bore him through the several Virginia campaigns. The old horse died and was buried in a little grove on the mountain, and this spot is religiously cared for by the present owner, Mr. Chisolm. General McClellan died at his home on Orange Mountain, October 29, 1885. His remains were interred at Riverside Cemetery, Trenton, where, while Governor, the deceased purchased a beautiful lot on a cliff overlooking the Delaware River. General McClellan married the daughter of General Marcy. His widow and two children—a son and daughter - still survive him. The son has been prominent in New York politics for some years.

MAYWOOD. The present owner of Maywood, Mr. B. Ogden Chisolm, has a just appreciation of the historic interest that attaches to this old place, so long the home of General George B. McClellan, and in the extensive improvements he has made we find no perceptible change in the surroundings. Everything about the place reminds one of its former owner. In a quiet nook, beneath the shade of the trees, lies buried the old war horse, Daniel Webster, who served his master so faithfully during the first years of the war. The form of "Little Mac," the idol of the Army of the Potomac, as he sat on his noble steed, will remain fresh in the memory of his old comrades until the last veteran has responded to the final bugle call. It was here that the hero of many a hard-fought battle met the "King of Terrors" with unflinching courage, and laid down his life peacefully and quietly just as the autumn leaves were falling and nature was about to wrap herself in her winter covering.

As the years go by, the interest in Maywood will increase, and in the near future this will become the Mecca to which many will resort who revere the memory of "Little Mac." In the place itself there is much to admire. Nature has been lavish in her beauties and left little to be desired. The old forest trees still remain in their prestine beauty, while others have been added from time to time to supply the places of those which have fallen into decay. The house, with its Mansard roof and broad verandas, represents the prevailing style of architecture of thirty years ago; it is a plain, substantial frame edifice, entirely in keeping with the tastes of its designer, who had a strong aversion to anything like display. No change has been made in the outward appearance of the house, and while there has been a complete renovation of the interior, the library used by General McClellan remains in nearly the same condition as he left it. The "star" flower bed in front is still preserved as originally designed.

REAR ENTRANCE TO MAYWOOD.

The beautiful grove of trees, with the winding roads and the house in the background, forms a pretty setting and gives the appearance of a minature park. The entrance from the rear of the house, through the stone gate, up the long driveway, shown in the accompanying illustration, gives a charming and picturesque effect to the surroundings. Like the other places along the Mountain Ridge, the view is unsurpassed. The place contains about ten acres, and is a part of the old Bethuel Williams farm. It was purchased in 1864 by General McClellan of Dr. Marcy, the brother of General Marcy, whose daughter General McClellan married. The General gave it the name of Maywood in honor of his only daughter, May.

adding the name of "wood" as descriptive of the surroundings. After his death it passed into other hands and in the autumn of 1892 was purchased by Mr. Chisolm. Not long after this the stable was burned, and has since been rebuilt.

B. Ogden Chisolm, the present owner of Maywood, although a native of the North, belongs to a Southern family who were prominent in the War of the Revolution, and whose ancestry is traced in an unbroken line to the Scottish chiefs of the eleventh century. "The antiquity of the Chisholms in the Highlands of Scotland," says Burke, "appears established beyond disputation. The reputed founder of Clan Harold is stated in the History of Shetland and Orkney to have been of the royal stock of Norway. The Chisholms of the North are known in their vernacular tongue by the appellation of *An Siosalach*, 'The Chisholm,' emphatically as the chief.

THE GROVE AT MAYWOOD.

"Harold, Thane or Earl of Caithness, Orkney and Shetland, founder of the name and race of Chisholm, one the most formidable Northern chiefs, married the daughter of Mudah, or Mached, Earl of Athol, the last male descendant of Donald Ban, King of Scotland. In the year 1196 Harold raised the standard of rebellion, and himself and his clan were, at that remote period, so great and powerful that the King of Scotland, William the Lion, found it necessary to lead an army against the insurgents, and the clan became for the time scattered, but succeeded in maintaining its independence.

LIBRARY AT MAYWOOD.

"John Chisholm, 'The Chisholm' living at the close of the seventeenth century, was fourteenth in descent from Harald, Thane or Earl of Caithness, Orkney and Shetland. He married Jean, third daughter of Sir Thomas MacKinzie, of Findon, and was succeeded by his only son, The Chisholm Roderick, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Duncan Macdonnell, of Glengarry, by whom he had five sons; the youngest of these was *Colin*."

Colin Chisholm, youngest son of Roderick and Elizabeth (Macdonnell) Chisholm, was a Colonel in the army of Prince Charles, and was killed at the battle of Culloden. His estates were confiscated and his only son, *Alexander*, was sent to America.

Alexander Chisolm, the founder of the family in this country, was the son of Colonel Colin Chisholm. Soon after his arrival in this country he settled in Charleston, S. C. In consequence of the political misfortunes of the family in England, and desiring to sever all connections therewith, he dropped the second "h" in the name, and it has since been known as "Chisolm." He married a Miss Chisholm (probably a distant relative), known as the "Heiress of Wanda." By her he had a son, *Alexander Robert*, who owned among other plantations an island in Charleston harbor, which became known as and still bears the name of "Chisolm Island."

William E. Chisolm, the father of B. Ogden Chisolm, was the grandson of Alexander Robert. He was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1825; was educated for the bar. He came North and settled at College Point, L. I., where he married Mary A. Rogers, and was the father of seven children, of whom B. Ogden is the youngest.

B. OGDEN CHISOLM, youngest son of William E. and Mary (Rogers) Chisolm, was born at College Point, June 1, 1865. Soon after purchasing the property at Mountain Ridge, West Orange, he removed thence with his family and usually spends the summers there. Although a comparatively recent comer, he is well known in social circles and has become fully identified with the Oranges.

SOUTH ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

ALL THE territory comprised within the township of South Orange originally formed a part of the outlying districts of Newark, and surveys and divisions of land were made as early as 1680, and possibly sooner. Settlements began at and near the foot of the mountain, extending from the Second River on the north to South Orange on the south. The town, however, had been sub-divided nominally into Watsesson (Bloomfield), Cranestown (Montclair), the Mountain Society (Orange), Short Hills and Camptown. The mountain settlement, Orange, was the first offshoot, under the name of the Mountain Society, and the people of South Orange became identified with this new interest in their religious worship and their "dead were buried in the same burying-place." They and their descendants remained inhabitants of the town of Newark until 1806, at which time a division of Newark was made and Orange Ward was constituted. The town meetings were held regularly; the place of meeting, however, does not appear upon record until "October 3, 1763, Warned by the Constable, held at the Court House, at Newark," and from the latter date the meetings appear to have been so held until the meeting held "the 14th day of April, 1800," at which time a provision was made for holding "the next Annual Election for Members of the State Legislature, etc., to be opened at the house of Bethuel Pierson (cor. of South Orange Avenue and Grove Road, the present residence of William Brewer, Jr.), at Orange, and continued there during the first day of the same, and that the said Election on the Second Day be opened, held and closed at the Court House, in Newark." This plan continued for some years later.

The name of South Orange appears in the advertising columns of the *Newark Centinel* as early as 1798, eight years before Orange was set off from Newark as a separate township. The division of Orange from Newark took place May 9, 1806, the meeting of the committee and assessors being held at the house of Samuel Munn, in Orange, at which time the boundary lines were established. The southern division was described as "thence running southwardly in a straight line to a bridge in the highway near Sayres Roberts, in Camptown; thence southwardly in a straight line to Elizabeth township to the line of Springfield township." This, it will be seen, embraced the subsequent sub-divisions of Clinton, Milburn and South Orange townships. Clinton township was organized as such by act of the Legislature, April 14, 1835, South Orange and Milburn being included in the boundaries; the latter was set off as a separate township in 1857. When Orange was incorporated as a town under its new charter of June 31, 1860, the boundaries were described as follows: "The first ward shall comprise all the territory lying east of a line commencing at the junction of Centre Street and Clinton township," etc. It thus appears that from 1835 to 1861 the present boundaries of South Orange were included in Clinton, Milburn and Orange townships.

Gordon's Gazetteer, published about 1830, says of South Orange: "A village of the same township lies on the turnpike from Newark to Morristown, 5 miles west of the first; it contains about 30 dwellings, a tavern and store, a paper mill and Presbyterian church; the lands around it are rich and well farmed." The act to set off the township of South Orange from Clinton, Milburn and Orange, passed January 26, 1861, prescribes the following boundaries: Beginning at a point on the line between

Orange and Newark, half a mile north of South Orange Avenue; thence southerly along the middle of said avenue; thence to the bridge over the east branch of the Elizabeth River, in the road near the house of William Steckman, in Clinton; thence to the northwesterly corner of Daniel Hedden's house, thence to the bridge in the road near the house of Charles E. Lum; thence to the bridge near the residence of J. E. Courter; thence toward the late residence of Samuel Headley, deceased, to the boundary line of the township and Union County; thence westerly to the east branch of the Rahway River; thence to a bridge in the road near the house of Peter Failade; thence to "Rock Hole," in the Rahway River; thence along the river to Mark's Mill; thence to the northeasterly corner of James E. Smith's land on the top of the First Mountain, adjoining the Walker Road; thence to a small bridge near Daniel Webb's; thence to the southwest corner of D. W. Smith's house, on Scotland Street; thence to a point in Centre Street to Abby Lindsley's land; thence to the place of beginning, except the Orange Poor Farm. This division included the settlements of Maplewood, Hilton, Vailsburg and the more thickly populated locality known as Montrose.

OLD LANDMARKS.—A few of the old landmarks, erected long before the Oranges came into existence, still remain, some of them in a fair state of preservation; the most notable of these is the old Stone House by the Stone House Brook, of which frequent mention is made in the descriptions of surrounding property. This is located at the corner of South Orange Avenue and Grove Road. It is mentioned as early as 1680, in a grant made to Nathaniel Wheeler, Edward and Joseph Riggs. When, and by whom it was built, is not shown in the records. This, or adjoining property, was afterwards surveyed to Thomas Ludington. It became the property of Dr. Bethuel Pierson, "heir-at-law," who administered upon the estate of Samuel Pierson, Jan. 11, 1773. The records state that "Bethuel Pierson gave a mortgage upon one hundred acres, whereon he now lives, at the mountain plantation, by a certain brook, called the Stone House Brook."

STONE HOUSE AT SOUTH ORANGE.

Deacon Bethuel Pierson built a stone addition to his dwelling-house, which he caused to be dedicated with religious ceremonies, especially requesting that the following words should be sung on the occasion:

"Be not too proud, by any means,
Build not your house too high,*
But always have before your mind,
That you were born to die."

He must have had the subject "before his mind" for a long time, for he lived many years after making the addition. The property was inherited by Dr. Cyrus Pierson, his son, who conveyed it, in 1793, to Nathaniel Condit. It then consisted of one hundred and sixteen acres, and described as "beginning at the road in the lands formerly of Bethuel Pierson and Abel Ward, both deceased." Later it was owned by Moses Lindsley, and after passing through other hands, the homestead, with about seven acres, was purchased in 1867 by William A. Brewer, Jr., the present owner, who gave it the name of Aldworth. He built a modern house in front, but the walls of the old house and a portion of the interior remain nearly in their original form.

*It was one and a half stories high.

The old Squire homestead on Ridgewood Road, built in 1774, which forms a part of the Redmond estate, is still in a good state of preservation. It was occupied by Henry Squire for some time previous, and after the Revolution, but was originally a part of the old Ludington farm, surveyed as early as 1686. A deed made by Josiah Ogden and wife to Samuel Freeman, dated Dec. 12, 1728, makes mention of the old brook which runs through the Redmond estate, as follows: "Thence to Ludington's Brook, and up said brook to the head thereof." Not far from the entrance, on Ridgewood Road, the remains of the old mill dam are still to be seen. A grist mill was in operation there long before the Revolution.

THE SQUIRE HOMESTEAD.

The Timothy Ball house, on the Ridgewood Road, is probably the oldest house, preserved in its original condition, now standing, and is in moderately good repair. A stone in the chimney has the letters "T. E. B., 1743," and in another chimney the figures "1772," which probably indicate an addition built on the original house at that time. This Timothy Ball was the son of Thomas, and the grandson of Edward Ball, an original settler of Newark, and High Sheriff of Essex, 1693.

THE BALDWIN HOMESTEAD.

The Baldwin house, which stands on the corner of South Orange Avenue and Munn Ave., was owned by Aaron Baldwin, who was born in South Orange in 1717, and died in this house in 1797. He was the son of Benjamin (2), who owned a farm in South Orange. It is probable that Benjamin built the house; and if so, it was built previous to 1717, and is, therefore, next to the "Stone House by the Stone House Brook," the oldest house in the Oranges, and antedates the Samuel Harrison house, on Washington Street, near Tory Corner, in West Orange. There are some few changes in the architectural appearance of the house, but the stone work remains in the same condition as it was originally and the house is still in an excellent state of preservation.

HIGHWAYS, STREETS, ETC. In laying the foundation for a new township and in the subsequent opening of new streets and other changes necessitated thereby, the lines of the old highways and roads — some of which have been in existence for more than a hundred and fifty years — were followed and the new streets made to conform to them. The names of some of the streets and highways were changed, while others were retained and serve to perpetuate the ancient landmarks. Although settlements began in this locality before 1680, there was no attempt at road-making by the township authorities of Newark until after 1700. In the Newark Records, under the date of October, 1705, reference is made to "An other Road from said Road South by a line of mark'd trees to Joseph Riggs' House."

This is supposed to be the Valley or Freemantown—now the Ridgewood Road. "An other Road from said Riggs to Town, to run by a path as straight as may be and by a line of mark'd Trees from the first mention'd Road North, at foot of said mountain."

South Orange Avenue is clearly indicated in this description: "One public general and common highway, beginning at the northwest corner of Richard Baker's Home lot, * * * running north over Crane's Brook as the old road runs to Mr. Willock's lands; thence along between the lands of Mr. Willock's and Jacob Mitchell, taking four rods in breadth out of the south end of Mr. Willock's orchard; thence along the north side of Benjamin Wade's dwelling house; thence along by a line of marked trees over Rahway River; thence along by a line of marked trees till it comes to Minnisink Path at the rear of Edward Riggs' plantation." "An other Road, beginning at the saw-mill path, thence running as the path runneth to Brown's line; thence as the Brown's line and the path runneth to Edward Riggs' line, and by Riggs' and Abraham Wilkins' line to Capt. Johnson's, to Rahway River."

A road laid out on March 18, 1718, corresponds with the present Clinton Avenue to Irvington, the old road over Day's Hill and Irvington Avenue, through to Ridgewood Road, that part lying west of the river having been vacated when the Newark and Morristown Turnpike was laid out. It is described as: "A public and general road of four rods in breadth, beginning at the road by Israel Canfield's Bark House and running up between Robert Hayes' and Captain Johnson's land as the way now runs, to the top of the hill; then turning the corner along Captain Johnson's fence, as the way now runs at the top of said hill to the two mile brook, to Thomas Brown's land, and so along as the way now runs to Elizabeth River, and from thence between Brown's and Hayes' land, by a line of marked trees to Baldwin's land; thence turning northeasterly on said Baldwin's land and so over a brook in Baldwin's land; thence turning northeasterly on said Baldwin's land to Zachariah Burwell's land; thence by said Baldwin's and Burwell's land and so along Robert Hayes' and John Burwell's land, and thence running as the road now runs, over Rahway River; thence in the line between Joseph Riggs' and Joseph Brown's land till it comes to the road under the mountain; and that the road formerly laid out between Nathaniel Wheeler and David Brown be closed up."

The present road to Maplewood, returning by the Jefferson, Village and Ridgewood Roads, to South Orange, is no doubt the one referred to as laid out November 19, 1728, described as: "Beginning at the road near the house of John Campbell, between the lands of John Campbell and Samuel Campbell; thence along the line that divides John and Samuel till it comes to Samuel Crowell's land; thence between Crowell and Nathaniel Campbell to the house of Crowell; thence on a straight line to the east branch of Rahway River, where there is a bridge partly built over the same; thence down said branch to lands of Joseph Thompson; thence between Thompson and James Campbell to lands of Thomas Wood; thence between Wood and Thomas Lyon; thence through Wood's land to Crooked Brook; thence across the southeast corner of lands of Samuel Mills, deceased; thence between the lands of Mills and Thomas Wood till it comes to the path that leads to Joseph Riggs'; thence along said path, as the same goes, till it comes to the public road that runs by the house of said Joseph Riggs."

A road is described under date of April 18, 1726, as "A road four rods in width, beginning at the Mountain Road on Brushy Plain, at the southwest corner of Israel Canfield, northerly on the westerly side of his line to the end of his line; straight to Elizabeth River, on the southeast corner of Micah Tompkins' land over the river; westerly between Tompkins and Hugh Roberts, fifty rods; northerly across Tompkins, on the easterly side of his orchard and house to Hezekiah Johnson's land; northerly through Johnson's land on a brow of a hill to the Mountain Road by Ebenezer Lindsley."

The Newark and Morristown Turnpike followed the line of South Orange Avenue, running direct to South Orange and thence to Columbia Bridge, on the Passaic. This was one of the original roads laid out in 1705. Scotland Street, formerly known as Scotland Lane, running from Main Street, Orange, to South Orange Avenue, in South Orange, was opened as early as 1721. It is referred to in a conveyance of real estate made that year. Centre Street, which runs parallel with Scotland Street from Orange to South Orange, was used as "a highway" before 1730, but was not formally laid out as a

street until 1809. Ward's Lane, connecting South Orange Avenue with Irvington Avenue, is shown on a map made in 1767. South Prospect Street was laid out before 1737. The road east from Boyden Avenue is referred to in the early records in 1718 as "the road from south end of Newark to Joseph Riggs' house." Burnet Street, which extends from Springfield Avenue to the Elizabethtown Road, was laid out April 30, 1796, "to be two and a half rods in width from the main road leading from Tuscan Hill to Newark and Elizabethtown, into the road near the house of John Townley, on a southwest course from the north corner of Townley's barn."

VILLAGE OF SOUTH ORANGE.

The township of South Orange included a large amount of unimproved property, and in order to enable those who had made extensive improvements in certain localities to manage their own affairs, it was deemed advisable to apply for a village charter. This was obtained on March 25, 1869, when the State Legislature adopted "An act to incorporate the village of South Orange, in the County of Essex." An amendment to this act was passed April 4, 1872, which did not, however, change the boundaries. These are described as follows: "Beginning at a point in the southeasterly line of Centre Street, where the same is intersected by the northerly boundary line of the township of South Orange; thence in a direct line to a point in the middle of South Orange Avenue, one hundred feet southerly from the southerly corner of Seton Hall College farm house; thence in a direct line to a point in the middle of Irvington Avenue, one hundred feet easterly from the easterly corner of the dwelling house formerly of Mary Clark, deceased; thence in a direct line to the southerly corner of lands of Catharine M. Hexon, in the centre line of Prospect Street; thence in a direct line to a point where the northeasterly point of land of Henry Fenner intersects a stone wall running along the brow of the mountain; thence in a direct line along the brow of the mountain to a monument stone in an angle of the northerly boundary line of the township of South Orange; thence along the said boundary line to the place of beginning."

The territory embraced in what is now known as Montrose Park was annexed to the village of South Orange by an act of the Legislature approved February 10, 1891, entitled "An act to annex to the village of South Orange, in the County of Essex, a part of the present township of South Orange." The boundaries are described as follows: "Beginning at a point in the northwesterly line of Centre Street where the same is intersected by the northerly boundary line of the said township of South Orange, which point is also the now easterly corner of said village of South Orange; from thence in an easterly direction along the division line between the townships of East Orange and South Orange to that point in said last mentioned line where the same will intersect with a line drawn parallel with the easterly line of Holland Road and one hundred and fifty feet distant easterly therefrom when produced to said division line between the townships of East Orange and South Orange; thence in a southerly direction and parallel with said easterly line of Holland Road, and one hundred and fifty feet distant easterly therefrom, to the southerly side of South Orange Avenue; thence in a straight line southwesterly to a point in the middle of Irvington Avenue, which is an angle in the present boundary line of the said village of South Orange; and thence along the southeasterly boundary line of said village of South Orange to the place of beginning."

The charter provided for a Board of Trustees to manage the affairs of the village and a village president, who should be the chief executive officer of the village; it conferred ample powers for the governing, controlling and regulating everything connected with the village, including police deparment, a Board of Health, street commissioners, etc. With some few amendments and alterations this charter has been in operation for more than a quarter of a century, and has proved equal to every emergency. Men of well known business ability, honesty and integrity have been selected to fill the important positions, and all necessary improvements have been made from time to time, and South Orange is one of the best governed villages in the State of New Jersey. Those who have filled the office of President

since the enactment of the village charter, in 1869, are: L. L. Coudert, 1869 70; George B. Turrell, (resigned), Thomas Fenner, 1870 71; Thomas Fenner, 1871 73; George B. Turrell, 1873 74; F. L. B. Mayhew, 1874 75; Daniel T. Clark, 1875 77; Wm. A. Brewer, Jr., 1877 78; Edward Self, 1878 79; Wm. A. Brewer, Jr., 1879 80; Wm. L. Cortelyou, 1880 81; Carlisle Norwood, Jr., 1881 82; E. H. Mead, 1882-83-84; Wm. L. Cortelyou, 1884 85 86 87; Edward Self, 1887 88 89 90; Edward F. Church, 1890-91-92 93-94; Eugene V. Connett, 1894-95 96; Harmon H. Hart, 1896.

A police department, consisting of a marshall and nine policemen, has thus far proved sufficient for the suppression of crime and drunkenness, of which there is very little, the restrictions in the sale of property being such as to exclude the worst elements of society and to encourage the settlement of enterprising business men in pursuit of pleasant suburban homes.

The old streets referred to in the History of South Orange Township, have mostly been widened and graded and made to conform to the modern system of road-making. One of the greatest improvements in streets ever made in the Oranges was the system introduced by Mr. George B. Turrell during his administration as President of the Board of Trustees, in 1874. The system of macadamizing roads had been adopted in different parts of the Oranges, but was found to be very expensive, the outlay being so great as to necessitate the bonding of the township for a large amount. Mr. Turrell, in his annual report in April, 1874, recommended a plan, which he described as "Construction by Repairs." He says: "The manner of performing this work is exceedingly simple and easy to manage. For instance, a contract may be made with parties having facilities for obtaining the material and possessing crushing machines, to deposit along the line of the street, where the grade has been established, a suitable quantity of egg-size trap-rock, having for a top dressing a finer material, constantly ready for application. One or two men, with shovel in hand, patrolling the streets could, from day to day, place, as occasion required, a proper quantity of it in all depressions formed by traffic on the road, and when, after rain, the ground attained a fit condition, by passing a heavy roller over the road so repaired they would be kept hard and smooth. During the season of spring, when the frost is leaving the ground, much more material would be used than afterwards, or in summer when the ground is dry and the roads usually in a more satisfactory condition." The system recommended by Mr. Turrell at first met with some opposition, but was finally adopted, and the village saved not only an expenditure of several thousand dollars, but a heavy bonded indebtedness.

MONTROSE PARK is the name given to a new settlement in South Orange township, embracing about 150 acres, bounded on the east by East Orange township, north by the city of Orange and South Orange Avenue, which forms the southern boundary, and Scotland Street on the west. The pioneer of this undertaking was Mr. Thomas S. Kingman, who, soon after he began operations, became associated with William F. Havermeyer and other capitalists, and a syndicate was formed for the purpose of improving and developing the property. Additional purchases were made from time to time, until about 150 acres were acquired.

Centre Street, which passes through the centre of this tract, was graded, curbed and flagged, and all the latest street improvements added. New streets were laid out running at right angles with Centre Street, and the old roads and cart-paths connecting with the principal thoroughfare, were all utilized in the laying out of the streets. Among these were Montrose Avenue, Warwick Avenue and Sterling Avenue. Of the new ones opened were, Hartford Road, Stanley Road (named in honor of Henry M. Stanley, the distinguished African explorer), and Kingman Road (named in honor of the pioneer of this enterprise). Great care was used in the mapping out of building lots, in order to secure the best class of residents. The average lots are about 100 feet front, with a depth of 200 or more feet, according to the boundaries of the adjoining property in the rear. The restrictions contained in the deed of sale of each lot afford ample protection to the property holders. These restrictions embrace the building of a class of houses which must not be below a certain standard, and the exclusion of all public buildings, except places of worship. The effect of this wise precaution has been to bring together a class of

residents of high social standing, men of wealth and influence; all of whom have become interested in the further development of this locality. About forty houses, costing from $6,000 to $25,000 each, have been erected within the past ten years, the aggregate improvements exceeding half a million of dollars. The new element has already become strong enough to exercise a controlling influence in the local government.

Mr. Kingman, the originator of the enterprise, erected a number of very fine and expensive houses, which he sold to desirable parties, who have become permanent residents. St. Andrew's Church (Episcopal) is located on a portion of the property, which was presented to the trustees by the syndicate. When Montrose Park was first opened it lay within the township of South Orange but outside of the village limits. In the winter of 1891 it was annexed to the village of South Orange, and the residents of the Park have since enjoyed the local advantages arising therefrom.

THE MEADOW LAND SOCIETY was organized in 1889 by a number of gentlemen residing on Scotland Street, Ridgewood Road and other adjacent streets on both sides of the valley of the east branch of the Rahway River, for the purpose of purchasing and controlling the low lands of the valley between these streets and Montrose Avenue and South Orange Avenue on the north and south. A tract of land containing about 23 acres, extending across the valley from the Morris & Essex Railroad to Ridgewood Road, was purchased from Mr. E. H. Mead, and by deed and contract with Mr. Reune Martin, who then owned a large place on the slope of the Orange Mountain, was carefully restricted against nuisances and undesirable occupation in the same way as the Montrose tract and Llewellyn Park. In 1890 a lease was executed to the South Orange Field Club by which the land between the M. & E. R. R. and the Rahway River was devoted to field sports. The rental was made at the average rate of $150 a year for five years. In order to enable the Field Club to properly grade the grounds for athletic sports, the Meadow Land Society agreed to issue its stock to the amount of $5,000 to the Field Club without extra annual charge, and nearly all of this amount has been expended on the property. A new lease upon very liberal terms has just been executed, which runs for ten years from April 1, 1895. The Meadow Land Society has also agreed to lend its credit to the Field Club to aid in the erection of a suitable club-house in place of the structure recently destroyed by fire. The remaining portion of the society's property on Ridgewood Road has been kept in pasturage, but may eventually be improved as building sites under proper restrictions as to the character of the structures erected thereon. The stock of the society is held by eighty-six shareholders, nearly all of whom live or own residences on the hill or mountain slopes lying east or west of the property. The officers of the society are as follows: Wm. F. Allen, President; Robert Ward, Vice-President; Eugene V. Connett, Treasurer; Edwin S. Allen, Secretary. Directors.— W. F. Allen, Robert Ward, E. V. Connett, C. E. Billqvist, L. P. Farmer, C. F. Loutrel, H. A. Mandeville, F. A. Wright, B. B. Schneider, B. Van Wagenen, Geo. B. Farrell, M. W. Ferris.

EDUCATIONAL.

At what time the first school was established within the boundaries of the present township of South Orange is not known. The tradition is that a stone school-house, erected probably earlier than 1760, stood on a point of land near the intersection of the two roads now known as South Orange and Irvington Avenues. The building was one story in height, about twenty by thirty feet area, facing the east, having a vestibule which was surmounted by an open belfry in which the bell was hung. When the Newark and Morristown Turnpike was constructed, about 1811, it was found that this school-house stood in the way of the line surveyed along what is now South Orange Avenue, and necessitated its removal. The management of the school at that time was probably by a School Committee, as was the custom. An association of the proprietors for the management of the school affairs of this locality existed for some years before it became an incorporate body. The records of this organization show that: "At a special meeting of the proprietors and associates of the school in South Orange, held on

Wednesday evening, July 22, 1814, it was agreed that the said associates should exercise the privileges allowed them by law and use the means to become an incorporate body." There were seventy-three of these associates, among whom were the Baldwins, Lindsleys, Tichenors, Balls, Piersons, Freemans, Terrills and other familiar names.

On August 3d following, another meeting was held, at which time the trustees were elected and the name of "Columbian School of South Orange" was adopted. The records of this school show the following: "At a meeting of the trustees and proprietors of the Columbian School, in South Orange, at the school-house, on Saturday evening, December 31, 1814, for the purpose of consulting on the propriety of building a new school-house, it was unanimously resolved: "1st. That the trustees of said school do proceed in arrangements for building. 2d. That the said building be built on what is commonly called the school-house common. 3d. That the said building be built of wood, two stories high, forty-five feet in length by thirty-five feet in breadth." The money was raised by subscription and was under the management of the trustees, and the work completed in 1815.

A record of the minutes of October 26, 1815, shows the following: "1st. That it be expedient to have a title procured of Mr. Aaron Brown for the lot on which the school-house is built, that a statement of the cost of the said house be made as soon as convenient." A second resolution provided for the appointment of a committee to attend to this matter. "3d. That the price of tuition in the school be fixed at $1.75 per quarter for spelling, reading and writing; for arithmetic, in addition to the above branches, the sum of $0.25, and for grammar or geography, the further sum of $0.25. 4th. That the firewood be purchased, and at the end of each quarter the cost be divided equally between the scholars, except such as the trustees shall deem expedient to exempt on account of their inability to pay."

In March, 1815, the trustees met in accordance with the first resolution and "proceeded to business and examined the accounts and vouchers to make an estimate of their cost of the school-house, and found the cost of the school-house and lot to amount to seventeen hundred and sixteen dollars and eighteen cents to the present time." On March 9, 1818, the teacher was guaranteed forty-five scholars for the first six months; the other six months at his own risk.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS. On March 16, 1819, Aaron McConnell was employed for seventy-five dollars per quarter. On April 2, 1827, the association voted to pay Henry D. Hedden ninety-six dollars for six months, and forty-eight dollars to the trustees to employ a woman for six months. Eighty-eight dollars per quarter was paid in 1852. In 1853 an assistant was paid twenty-four dollars per quarter. In 1857 male teachers were paid from $100 to $112 per quarter and female teachers $36. In 1859 Mr. Manning received $500 per year. The salaries were gradually increased from this time forth, and in 1870 the principal received $850 and the female assistants $450 and $250 respectively.

FREE SCHOOLS. The first step looking to free education was taken up by the proprietors on January 27, 1818, when they resolved "That as there may be some that send to school not able to pay for firewood, the trustees be instructed to examine the roll of the teacher and if, in their opinion, there be any such, they exempt them from paying and the amount for wood be equally divided among the rest of the scholars." The old system of public schools was maintained until 1870. On April 10 of that year it was decided to vote a tax to maintain a free public school during the coming year, and the sum of five hundred dollars was so levied. All the schools became free about the same time. Previous to the consolidation under a Board of Education, the township of South Orange was divided into three school districts, known as 27, 28, 30. These are now known as Nos. 1, 2, 3.

School No. 1, situated on South Orange Avenue, is a large, fine brick building, provided with the best of modern school apparatus. It has a seating capacity of 450. Average attendance 320, with 14 teachers. The property is valued at $35,000.

School No. 2, located at Maplewood, has a seating capacity of 125, with an average attendance of 89 and three teachers. The property is valued at $8,000.

School No. 3, at Hilton, has a seating capacity of 90. Average attendance, 80, with three teachers. This is valued at $7,000.

The following gentlemen comprise the present Board of Education: Joseph H. Osborn, President; W. R. Burkhardt, Desk Clerk; A. B. Solomon, Louise Becker, H. H. Hart, E. L. Crowell, F. B. Salesbury, Edward E. Frances, George L. Taggart.

SOUTH ORANGE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. This association has had a nominal existence for more than thirty years. It was suggested by William J. Beebe, a New York tea merchant, at that time a resident of South Orange. The first meeting was held at the headquarters of the Republican Club, in 1864, Mr. Beebe being at that time President of the club. Others soon became interested in the matter, among whom were: Charles J. Beebe, F. L. B. Mahew, George Wait, Rev. D. G. Sprague, Rev. J. Allen Maxwell, Lewis B. Henry, Edwin H. Mead, Joseph L. Taintor, Phineas Bartlett, Eugene H. Durand, Joseph W. Taylor and Moses A. Peck. Donations of books and money were given by the citizens, and the room of the Republican Club was used for some time as a library. Stephen Ballard was appointed librarian in 1865, at a salary of $150 per annum, and with this amount he was required to furnish an assistant. He did not continue long, however. In 1867 the upper floor of Lane's store, on South Orange Avenue, was fitted up for the use of the library, and was used until 1888, when it was removed to the Freeman building, where it remained until the erection of the present building.

The South Orange *Bulletin*, under date of Nov., 1871, says: "Seven years ago this November a movement was made by some of the leading citizens of South Orange for the establishment of a reading room and library. After some preliminary meetings, attended with considerable enthusiasm, a constitution was adopted and a Board of Directors appointed. At the close of the first year there were 139 annual members, with 567 volumes on the shelves of the library, and twenty-four newspapers and magazines in the reading-room. The present year, of 1871, began with a balance in the treasury of $184.67. The whole number of volumes in the library at this time is 1,336; number of books taken out during the year, 3,260."

In order to maintain and replenish the library, lectures and other entertainments were held which yielded but small returns. The minutes of the association, in 1877, state that the proceeds of General Kilpatrick's lecture "was the modest sum of $5.25:" and it was unanimously resolved "that hereafter the library entertainments should cost a little less and yield a little more than $5.25." Notwithstanding these discouragements, the library was well patronized and became a public necessity. The stock of books was increased through private donations and by amounts realized from the public entertainments.

On October 25, 1886, the Library Association was incorporated under the general law passed April 8, 1884, entitled "An Act to incorporate and establish free public circulating libraries in this State." The incorporators were: Carl Edward Billqvist, Annie Redmond Cross, Lily Page Ely, Bella C. Brown, Sophia Rutan Connett, Margaret Howard White, Henry Lilly, Frank A. Wright, Ella Speir Morrow. The officers elected at this time were: President, C. Edward Billqvist; Vice-President, Mrs. J. McC. Morrow; Treasurer, Henry F. Hitch; Secretary, Mrs. W. Howard White.

On November 28, 1894, Mr. Eugene V. Connett wrote to the association offering to give a lot "on the north side of Scotland Road and Taylor Place, having a frontage of 50 feet on said road and about 106 feet on Taylor Place, on condition that the sum of $7,500 be subscribed on or before the first of May next (1895), and that a stone or brick building be erected thereon without unnecessary delay, and that the building be used only for library purposes." The total amount was in due time subscribed and the building erected in accordance with the conditions stipulated by the donor of the lot, who, when he found the frontage was insufficient for the building, increased his previous generous gift by giving an additional 25 feet in width.

The library building was formally opened on Friday evening, May 8, 1896. Mr. Edward Self, an old resident of South Orange, made the address of the evening and entertained the audience with interesting reminiscences connected with the association—the history of its struggles, difficulties, &c. Mr. Billqvist introduced Mr. James McC. Morrow, chairman of the Building Committee, who made a report showing that the sum of $7,743.98 had been raised, all of which had been expended, leaving the

association free of debt. Mrs. Edwin H. Mead was thanked for her generous gift of the beautiful clock, a memorial of Mr. E. H. Mead. T. O'Connor Sloane was mentioned as the first to raise a subscription for the building fund. Mr. Billqvist, on behalf of the association, thanked Mr. Connett for his generous gift of the lot to the Free Library. Harmon H. Hart, President of the village of South Orange, spoke also in the same vein. The annual report showed the number of books taken out during the year 1895-6 was 19,319. The total number of books now in the library is 4,571. The treasurer's report showed that the total receipts for the year were $2,114.40; disbursements, $1,304.84; leaving a balance on hand of $809.56.

The association elected seven trustees to serve for three years: Mrs. A. C. Babson, Mrs. C. F. Loutrel, Miss Josephine Alice Pulsford, Miss Harriet Spining, Spencer Miller, E. D. Shepard, R. S. Sinclair. The meeting of the Board of Trustees followed the annual meeting and the board elected the following officers to serve for the coming year: President, C. E. Billqvist. Vice-President, Mrs. J. McC. Morrow; Secretary, Mrs. E. D. Shepard; Treasurer, R. S. Sinclair. Those who are serving unexpired terms are: Mrs. E. V. Connett, Mrs. W. S. Edgar, Mrs. J. McC. Morrow, Mr. C. Edward Billqvist, Mr. Henry W. Freeman, Mr. Bleeker Van Wagenen, Mr. A. F. Wright, Mrs. R. J. Cross, Mrs. Arthur Dyer, Mrs. E. D. Shepard, Mr. W. F. Allen, Mr. Walter L. McCoy, Mr. J. McC. Morrow, Mr. T. O'Connor Sloane.

SOUTH ORANGE BULLETIN.—The issue of a modest little sheet, with the above caption, began in March, 1870, with Joseph W. Wildey, the present Clerk of the village of South Orange, as editor and proprietor, the object of its founder being to further his real estate business. It was started as a four-page paper, 9x12, with three columns, and was published monthly. The first editorial was written by the late Rev. J. Allen Maxwell. On the first anniversary of its birth, March, 1871, the editor congratulates himself on its success, and, with pardonable pride, says: "With the present number (12), the first volume of the *Bulletin* closes. One year ago, starting without any pretension, the first number was given to the community, and although it was doubted by some if the second number would appear, six months afterwards the size of the little journal was doubled to meet the demands of the public, and at this time a larger sheet could be maintained successfully, without doubt, and the publishers hope to make such arrangements, at no great future time, as will enable the issue of the paper oftener, at least, if no enlargement is effected." Its proprietor claimed at this time a monthly issue of 3,000 copies; this, however, included a partially gratuitous circulation. It was printed at this time and for some time after at the office of Ward & Tichenor. Although not a professional journalist, the proprietor deserves great credit for his push and energy. He had a good advertising patronage, which was constantly increasing. In October, 1871, the size of the paper was increased to 12x18 inches, with five columns. On May 1, 1872, it became a semi-monthly, and on January 2, 1874, to a weekly, and from that time forth has received the liberal support of the community. In 1874 Mr. Wildey sold the paper to Charles Lum and O. B. Smith. The new firm opened and fully equipped an office of their own in South Orange. They had a good-sized power printing press, the "power" being furnished by a blind negro named George Thompson. O. B. Smith, who had obtained control of the paper, sold out to Fred DeF. Crozier, in 1882, who subsequently sold his stock and equipments to Charles Starr, of the East Orange *Gazette*, and the paper was printed for some time in the office of the *Gazette*. Later, Mr. Crozier again opened an office in South Orange, which he equipped with the best modern presses and other material for a first-class country office. In 1889 he sold out his entire stock, together with the paper, to Mr. Edgar Williams, of the Orange *Journal*. Neither of the previous proprietors had had any experience in journalism. Under the new management the paper has greatly improved, both in appearance and in the character of its news columns—every public meeting and public event of any kind being faithfully reported by an experienced shorthand reporter. It is independent in local politics, and is well supported by all classes of people in the village of South Orange and surroundings. It will compare favorably with any weekly journal in the State.

LODGES, ETC.

CENTURY LODGE, No. 100, F. & A. M. This lodge was chartered January, 1870. The first officers were: Daniel T. Smith, W. M.; Joseph W. Wildey, S. W.; Anson A. Ransom, J. W.; Charles E. Lum, Treasurer; Benjamin L. Chandler, Secretary. [The Secretary and W. M. of this lodge have failed to respond to repeated requests to furnish more complete data.—ED].

HOPE LODGE, No. 179, I. O. O. F. This lodge was instituted April, 1874, with the following as charter members: Aaron B. Baldwin, Aaron G. Smith, Isaiah Smith, Joseph W. Wildey and Moses P. Smith. The first officers were: Aaron G. Smith, N. G.; Joseph W. Wildey, V. G.; Moses P. Smith, Secretary; Aaron B. Baldwin, Treasurer. Those who have filled the office of N. G. since its organization are: Aaron G. Smith, Joseph W. Wildey, George W. Drake, Rodman Coon, David Boe, David C. Allen, Jacob B. Maxwell, Charles E. Force, Charles W. Brown, Walter P. McGee, George H. Osborn, Charles W. Drake, George W. Godfrey, Joseph G. Morrison, Henry D. Munther, Edward Brown, William H. Evans, George H. Clark, J. Albert G. Parry, John M. Drake, Manning E. Drake, Moses P. Smith, Henry T. Trenchard, John J. Weaver, George W. Eager, Randolph A. Gardner, George S. Devon, Edward R. Price, William N. Drake, Harvey G. Galbraith, Robert J. Lloyd, Manning H. Dorland. The present officers are: George S. Devon, N. G.; Henry T. Trenchard, V. G.; Moses P. Smith, Rec. Sec.; Manning E. Drake, Per. Sec.; Jacob B. Maxwell, Treas. The present membership of the lodge is 30. The regular communications of the lodge are held at Odd Fellows' Hall, on South Orange Avenue.

ORANGE LAWN TENNIS CLUB. This is one of the oldest and strongest tennis clubs in this country. It was organized on October 4, 1880, by a number of well-known gentlemen of the Oranges. The first officers were: President, Richard J. Cross; Secretary, Edward Winslow; Treasurer, Richard M. Colgate. Directors, Henry F. Fitch, Samuel Campbell, E. F. Sandford and A. M. Wood. The other original members were: Frederick Almy, Frank Arnold, Henry Barrill, D. L. Bennett, Henry Coolidge, John P. Gillis, John O. Heald, S. Y. L'Hommedieu, J. H. Kelley, N. B. Martin, F. J. Martin, Albert D. Smith, Charles A. Munn, Henry N. Munn, J. Montgomery Hare, Appleton D. Palmer, Richard Pancoast, Frederick E. Snow, Henry A. Page, Robert W. Hawkesworth, Charles F. Watson and John C. Wilmerding. The club-house and tennis grounds are located on the corner of Berkley Avenue and Montrose Avenue, South Orange. There are no finer tennis grounds in the whole country. The club leases about ten acres; it is perfectly smooth and level and is almost entirely surrounded by a grove of forest trees. The grounds are divided into eight grass courts and two clay courts. The club achieved a reputation almost from the start and some of the finest players in the country were brought together here. In the summer of 1882 the memorable contest took place between Sears and Dwight when, after a spirited contest lasting two days, Sears succeeded in wresting the victory from Dr. Dwight, his tennis preceptor.

The Middle States championship has been held on these grounds since the summer of 1892. The magnificent silver cup offered in 1887, so often contested for, has passed through several hands and has inscribed on it probably more names than that of any other cup in the country. It was won in 1887 by R. L. Beekman, in 1888–9 by Howard Taylor, in 1890 by E. P. McMullen, in 1891 by C. E. Sands, in 1892–3 by Richard Stevens, in 1894–5 by W. A. Larned and in 1896 by Clarence Hobart. The victor, to hold it permanently, must win the cup three times. No one as yet has won it more than twice. During the sixteen years of its existence the Orange Lawn Tennis Club has brought into prominence many players who have won honors for the club on many a hard-fought field.

Those who have filled the office of President of the club since its organization are: R. J. Cross, 1880 83; Edward Winslow, 1883 86; J. Crosby Brown, 1886 ; Henry F. Hitch, 1887–91; Chas. A. Munn, 1891 95; Russell A. Griffin, 1895, still in office. The club still maintains the reputation it has achieved and has a membership of 150, composed of the best class of citizens of all the Oranges. The

LAWN TENNIS GROUNDS

present officers are: President, Russell A. Griffin; Secretary, Stanley Ward. Treasurer, S. Bryan Kneass. Directors, in addition to the above, Charles A. Munn, Walter D. Osborne, Ernest M. Price, Clifford A. Gould.

SOUTH ORANGE FIELD CLUB. This club was organized in the summer of 1889, for the purpose of encouraging out-door sports of all kinds and for promoting social intercourse and physical culture. The first meeting for organization was held at the house of William F. Allen, in South Orange, June 14, 1889, and forty-four gentlemen signed the following agreement: "The undersigned hereby agrees to become a member of an athletic club for South Orange and vicinity under by-laws to be hereafter adopted, the initiation fee not to exceed $5." The first officers of the club were: Reune Martin, President; William H. Curtis, Vice-President; Henry W. Freeman, Treasurer; Robert Speer, Secretary. These, with others, comprised the Executive Committee or Governing Board.

During the summer of 1889 the club played baseball and tennis at Dr. Fenner's field, and in the fall of the same year effected a five year lease with the Meadow Land Society whereby the cost of all grading be paid for by issuing stock to the Field Club of equal value, the same to be sold by the Field Club, so that practically the expense of grading was borne by the Meadow Land Society. A barn which stood on the premises was presented to the club by E. H. Mead in January, 1890. This was remodelled and improved, and served a very good purpose as a club-house for some years, while it lasted. In 1890 many improvements and additions were made, which included bowling alley, tennis club, baseball grounds, etc., and the membership of the club increased to 220 active and 55 junior members. In 1893, new by-laws enacted provided for a board of twelve governors to control the affairs of the club, each governor to be a chairman of some important committee, etc. A skating pond and other additions were made in 1894 and the membership increased to over 400. The club-house was destroyed by fire in January, 1895, and arrangements were soon after effected for building a larger and more commodious building. This contains two billiard, two pool tables, four bowling alleys, a locker room for senior and also for junior members; the cost of the building was between $10,000 and $11,000. The club now owns the ground on which the club-house stands—about two acres—and leases about eighteen acres additional. It has three baseball diamonds, a full quarter-mile track—cinder—seven clay tennis courts, two or more spaces for croquet; for the autumn, two football fields, and for the winter, two acres of ice for skating. The total value of property owned by the club is about $15,000.

The following persons have served as officers of the club since the second year of its organization: Presidents.—Reune Martin, 1890–91; W. H. Curtis, 1892–93; R. S. Sinclair, 1894; Spencer Miller, 1895. Vice-Presidents.—W. H. Curtis, 1890–91; N. B. Martin, 1892–93; M. H. Roberts, 1894; A. C. Babson, 1895. Secretaries.—R. W. Spier, 1890–92; T. Stallnecht, 1892–93; W. W. Palen, 1894, still in office. Treasurers.—H. W. Freeman, 1891–92–93; L. Middleditch, 1894–95. The present officers and Board of Governors are: President, Walter J. McCoy; Vice-President, W. J. Nevius; Treasurer, Philip Muder; Secretary, H. W. Palen; Austen Colgate, Orange; Rev. R. H. Gage, C. G. Kidder, Orange; J. J. Hathaway, J. G. Hagemeyer, E. C. Sherman. The present membership is 370, of which there are resident members, 195; non-resident, 115; juniors, 60.

PERSONAL HISTORY AND HOMES OF THE BUILDERS OF SOUTH ORANGE.

The first and oldest of those classified as his Builders of South Orange—Abijah F. Tillou is a descendant of one of the Founders, the father having become a resident at the Mountain before Orange was set off from Newark. Peter Tillou, the grandfather of Abijah F., was a descendant of one of the early Huguenot families of New York City, and was by trade a chair maker. He married Mary Brown, daughter of Joseph Brown, a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of South Orange. The homestead farm of the Browns has remained continuously in that family since it was first acquired from the Indians.

Joseph B. Tillou, son of Peter and father of Abijah F., was born in New York City in 1773, and

came with his uncle to South Orange in 1783, just at the close of the War of the Revolution; he was then ten years of age. He became a prosperous farmer and acquired considerable land. He married Mary, daughter of Amos Freeman, a descendant of Stephen Freeman, one of the original settlers of Newark.

ABIJAH FREEMAN TILLOU, son of Joseph F. and Mary (Freeman) Tillou, was born at the homestead of his father on the Ridgewood Road, October 3, 1810. He worked on the farm and assisted his brother at shoemaking. He inherited his father's farm, a portion of which he divided into plots which he sold to good advantage. At the time the township of South Orange was incorporated he had been for a number of years a trustee of the village and has since served on the Township Committee. His life has been full of modest usefulness, active, industrious, efficient. The purity of his motives, the constancy of his principles, the inviolability of his trusts have been observed and relied upon by the entire community. Mr. Tillou has already passed his four score and six years, but is still strong and hearty and attends personally to all his business affairs. He is full of reminiscence and is one of the connecting links between the present and the past. As a stockholder and director of the Orange National Bank he attends its weekly meetings and interests himself in its affairs. His personal history has been identified with the history of the South Orange Presbyterian Church, of which for many years he has been a consistent member and a trustee.

Abijah F. Tillou

Mr. Tillou married, in 1844, Pamelia Brown, daughter of Samuel Brown, son of Joseph, who was in the same line of descent of that of his grandmother. The issue of this marriage is Mary Ellen, Samuel B., Daniel W.

THE REDMOND FAMILY.

The name of Redmond has been so long associated with the history of South Orange as to appear ancient history. Only three names have been connected with the large estate which bears his name, since the red man of the forest parted with it for a few strings of wampum.

WILLIAM REDMOND was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in October, 1806. He came to this country at the age of seventeen, and settled first in Charleston, S. C., and removed thence to New York City, where he carried on a successful business for some years and acquired a competence. After spending two summers in Orange he purchased, in 1850, a large tract of land fronting on the Ridgewood Road, and extending to the top of the mountain. This was a part of the Ludington, later known as the Squire farm, and included the Squire homestead, built in 1774, still in a good state of preservation. Mr. Redmond came to South Orange to enjoy the quiet life of a country gentleman. He was fond of good horses, and was the first to introduce Jersey cows in this section of country. He made many improvements on the place, and built the large brown-stone mansion which, in its day, was considered one of the finest in this part of the country. His religious connections were with St. Mark's Church, Orange, until the organization of the Church of the Holy Communion in South Orange, in which he became greatly interested, and contributed materially to its success. He was a man of great kindness of heart and of generous impulses. He died September 13, 1874. Mr. Redmond married Sabina, daughter of Goold Hoyt, a native of Norwalk, Conn., whose wife was Sabina Sheaf, of Philadelphia. He was a man of great liberality. He gave $10,000 to the Episcopal Church. One of his sons married a daughter of Gen. Winfield Scott. Goold Hoyt was a direct descendant of Deacon Zerubbabel Hoyt, one of nine persons who, by act of the General Court, were to purchase of the Indians a certain tract of

land lying about fourteen miles northward of the town of Norwalk, Conn., to settle a plantation there. Hoyt's Island, mentioned in the Fairfield records of 1649, was named from the ancestor. Mrs. Redmond died in March, 1870, regretted by all who knew her She was a noble example of Christian womanhood. She was always ready to listen to the tales of the needy or those in distress. Her words of advice and counsel were freely given to those in need, and her purse always open to help the worthy poor. Her children, and the many recipients of her kindness and bounty, "rise up to call her blessed." Of the large family of five sons and six daughters left by Mr. and Mrs. Redmond, only two are settled in South Orange; one of these, Sabina, married J. Walter Wood. Mrs. Wood has been interested in the Orange Memorial Hospital and the Orange Training School for Nurses, of which latter institution she has been President for the past five years. She was also one of the founders of the House of Good Shepherd, one of the noblest charities ever established in the Oranges.

J. Walter Wood, who married Sabina Redmond, is a native of Glasgow, Scotland. His ancestors for several generations have been prominent in Scotland as merchants and bankers. His father was connected with a large banking firm in Scotland, which had branches in London, Liverpool and New York. Mr. Wood came with his parents to this country in 1845 He was graduated at Columbia College, and was afterwards a partner in his father's firm. He was also in business with his brother-in law, under the firm name of Wood & Redmond; later of J. Walter Wood & Co. He retired from business in 1878. He moved to South Orange in 1856, and was one of the founders of the Church of the Holy Communion. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wood are: Sabina Redmond, married Robert Struthers, Jr.; Mary Redmond, married Frank E. Martin; Harriet Amelia, married Herman C. Hoskin; J. Walter, Jr.

Another daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Redmond, who has a summer residence in South Orange, is Mrs. R. J. Cross.

JOHN GORHAM VOSE. M. O. Halsted in East Orange, David N. Ropes in Orange, Llewellyn S. Haskell in West Orange, and John Gorham Vose in South Orange, were the pioneers in the development of these several localities. None of them lived to witness the fruition of their hopes or the completion of their plans. John G. Vose lived in advance of his time, but he possessed the remarkable faculty of drawing others to himself and impressing them with his own enthusiasm and his own way of thinking. He was no visionary; he was thoroughly practical, as evidenced by the work he accomplished. He was cut off in the midst of his labors in the very prime of life, with no one man to take up the work where he left it.

John Gorham Vose was born in Boston, Mass., in 1829; died March 17, 1874. He was the son of Reuben Vose, a descendant of, probably, Robert Vose, who settled in Milton, Mass., in 1638. For six generations the male members of this family were noted ship builders and were nearly all men of mark. Mr. Vose was a graduate of New York University and was for many years a member of a large New York law firm. Mr. Vose began spending his summers in Orange Valley in 1859, and became deeply impressed with the beauty of his surroundings and its possibilities as a place of suburban residence. It was not until 1871 that he began his real estate operations in the valley and beyond. He purchased the old Jotham Quinby farm on Scotland Road, subsequently known as the Graham farm, containing some seventy-odd acres. He began by laying out, in connection with Mr. Page, that section of Montrose Avenue lying between Scotland and Valley Roads. He purchased other property, including the Deas farm; the whole purchase amounting to upwards of one hundred and seventy-five acres. His property extended from Centre Street on the east to Valley Road on the west; from beyond Montrose Avenue on the north to South Orange Avenue on the south. He opened Montrose, Sterling, Warwick, Haxtun, Raymond and Ralston Avenues, Randolph Place, Grove Road, etc. He built a number of handsome residences, and for his own use, upon the summit of the hill on Montrose Avenue, he built a magnificent and palatial residence.

The property at the time of his purchase was worth from $500 to $700 an acre. It has since increased in value to more than ten times that amount. Mr. Vose started various other enterprises,

among which was the Newark and South Orange Horse Car Company, of which he was President. He was the chief mover in the founding of the Memorial Hospital and Dispensary, and had he lived, it was his intention to provide that institution with a liberal endowment. He was almost prodigal in his generosity and gave freely to both public and private objects of benevolence. His social qualities endeared him to all who knew him, and his friends were legion. He was a member of the Orange Valley Congregational Church and, while he held no official position, he was a great help to the church financially. He was a man of domestic tastes and a most devoted husband and father. He married Myra R. Haxtun, daughter of Andrew B. Haxtun, of New York City. The death of his wife was the means of hastening his own death. He left a son and three daughters, also a sister, the wife of Mr. John Van Vechten, of South Orange.

THE CONNETT HOMESTEAD on Scotland Road. It would be difficult to find in this whole region of country east of the Mountain a more delightful location for a residence than the one selected by Mr. Eugene V. Connett. It is picturesque and historic, and corresponds to the description so often referred to in the early records as "Upper Chestnut Hill." The property consists of about seven acres, fronting on Scotland Road, beautifully laid out in lawn, with here and there a bed of flowers, which adds a bright coloring to the landscape. With the exception of the wide lawn in front, which leaves an unobstructive view of the house from Scotland Road, the whole place is covered with a variety of evergreen and forest trees, which gives it the appearance of a private park. The entrance is through a winding carriageway, just where Scotland Road forms a sharp bend to the east, continuing in a northerly direction.

THE CONNETT HOMESTEAD.

The large frame villa—Queen Anne style—with its broad verandas and roomy interiors, is in delightful contrast to some of the modernized, so-called "Colonial" structures, conspicuous for the largest amount of roof attainable, with the smallest amount of comfort and convenience. The house stands on a broad, level plateau, on the crest of the hill. On the south side there is a steep declivity, ending in a deep ravine, through which flows a little rivulet, apparently running upwards to the mountain, but turning abruptly to the left, continues its course, uniting with the west branch of the Rahway River.

Mr. Connett was one of the pioneers in the movement which led to the development of South Orange as a place of suburban residence. He came here in 1865, and during his residence of thirty or more years he has been in some way connected with almost every public movement that tended to advance the interest of the community or improve the condition of the village. He served five years as a member of the Board of Village Trustees, and two years, 1894 to 1896, as President of the village. He assisted those who were trying to maintain a public library for the benefit of the citizens of South Orange, and his recent generous gift of a plot of ground, on Scotland Street, on which to erect a building for this institution, places him among the foremost of our public benefactors, and he received, as he justly deserved, the grateful acknowledgements of his fellow citizens. His gift enabled those who had

been so long working to establish a *free* library to complete their work, serving as it did as an incentive to others by inducing additional contributions, so that when it was finally opened to the public it was dedicated free of debt.

The various members of Mr. Connett's family have been equally conspicuous for their good works in the community. His wife has been especially active in the various local benevolent and church organizations, while his sons are prominent in the clubs and social organizations

THE BREWER FAMILY.

William H. Brewer, Jr., who represents the New England branch of this family, was one of the pioneers of the new settlement in South Orange. He is a direct descendant of Daniel Brewer, who came to this country in 1632 and settled in Boston. The line of descent is through Nathaniel (1), son of Daniel, Nathaniel (2), Nathaniel (3), Nathaniel (4), Samuel and *William Augustus*.

William Augustus Brewer, son of Samuel and Sally (Norton) Brewer, was born in Boston, Mass., March 21, 1807; died in the house of his son, in South Orange, April 11, 1890. He was a druggist in Boston for many years, but during the latter years of his life resided with his son in South Orange. He married Mary Sawin Hunting, daughter of Bela Hunting, a direct descendant of John, of Dedham, Mass., 1638. They had four children, of whom *William Augustus, Jr.*, was the eldest.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BREWER, JR, eldest son of William A. and Mary Sawin (Hunting) Brewer, was born in Boston, Mass., October 9, 1835; was graduated in the Lawrence Scientific Department, of Harvard, in 1854. For about two years he engaged in civil engineering and was afterward appointed to a position in the Actuary's Department of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. On the organizatien of the Washington Life Insurance Company, of New York, in 1860, Mr. Brewer became its Secretary and Actuary, and nine years later was made Vice-President; he was elected President of the company in 1879, and still continues in that position.

Mr. Brewer came to South Orange in 1867 and bought the old landmark known as the "Stone House by the Stone House Brook." He built a modern house in front and made additions to the rear leaving as much as possible of the old house in its original condition. He named the place Aldworth, signifying "old mansion." Mr. Brewer has taken part in all the efforts to advance the growth of South Orange since he became a resident. He was Commissioner of Assessments for a number of years, was President of the village 1875-77, and Secretary and President of the South Orange Library Association for a long period. He was one of the Commissioners of Drainage appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in 1881 to provide means for draining the east branch of the Rahway River. He was one of the original members of the New England Society, of Orange, and was for twelve years its Treasurer, two years Vice President and President for two years. He is a member of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, of South Orange. Mr. Brewer married Bella Calvert Fisher, daughter of Charles Willis Fisher, of Medway, Mass. Their children are May, married Eugene V. Connett, Jr., Graham H., Calvert, Clara, married William A. Minott.

THE TURRELL FAMILY.

The Turrell family settled in Litchfield and Fairfield Counties, Conn., in the early part of the seventeenth century. In the earliest records the name is spelled Terril and Terrill, but was changed some years later. It is a noteworthy fact that a descendant of the same family was among the early settlers of Connecticut Farms, N. J., and appears at a little later date at what is now South Orange. By the will of Daniel Riggs, dated October 1, 1786 (whose homestead occupied the site of the rectory of the Church of the Holy Communion, in South Orange), he conveys a farm known as "Bower's Place" to one of his sons, "excepting five acres on the southeasterly corner thereof, which he gave to his daughter, Phebe Terril." The immediate ancestor of George B. Turrell, so long identified with South Orange as one of its chief Builders, was Jonathan Turrell, who was settled in the town of Munro, Conn., about

nine miles north of Bridgeport. He enlisted in the French and Indian War, 1754–1762, and died in the service about 1757. He sent home his powder horn with his name engraved on it, coupled with the request that it should descend through his line to those bearing the name of Jonathan. He left two sons, the eldest of whom, *Oliver*, was about nine years of age at the time of his father's death.

Oliver Turrell, son of Jonathan Turrell, was born at Monroe, Conn., about 1748. He subsequently removed to New Milford, Conn. He was among the first to enlist in the War of the Revolution and went with the Connecticut troops to "the Relief of Boston in the Lexington Alarm," April, 1775, and was afterwards regularly enlisted in the "Connecticut Line." He was at the battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill and a few months later in the hard fought battles of Long Island and White Plains, N. Y. He re-enlisted May 26, 1777, in the regular service, honorably discharged January 9, 1778, and was probably with the Connecticut Militia after this, as it is said he served throughout the war. He married Huldah, daughter of Abel Barnum, a descendant in the fourth generation of Thomas Barnum, one of the first eight settlers of Danbury, in 1684–5; removed later to Fairfield, Conn. Oliver Turrell had, among other children, *William J.*

William J. Turrell, son of Oliver and Huldah (Barnum) Turrell, was born at New Milford, Conn., in 1791. He served in the War of 1812–15. He was a farmer and a leading man in the town, a member of the School Committee and held other local offices. He was also a member of the Baptist Church. He married Polly Bearss, daughter of Benjamin Bearss and Ruth Benedict. The latter was a descendant of Thomas Benedict, born in Nottinghamshire, England; died in Norwalk, Conn., 1690. The children of William J. and Polly (Bearss) Turrell were: Laura, Lucy, Benjamin, Caroline, *George Benedict*, William and Polly Ann.

GEORGE BENEDICT TURRELL, fifth child of William J. and Polly (Bearss) Turrell, was born at New Fairfield, Conn., March 26, 1825. He attended the public school of his native village and Professor Irwin's Danbury Academy. At the age of seventeen he obtained a clerkship in a village store at South Farms, and soon after he became of age was taken into partnership with his employer, under the firm name of Pickett & Turrell. About six years later he went to Waterbury, Conn, and bought out the store of the Waterville Manufacturing Company. He continued his interest in this business, but withdrew his active service soon after to accept the Secretaryship of the Tuttle Manufacturing Company of Naugatuck, Conn., one of the largest manufactories of hoes, forks and other agricultural tools in the country. He came to New York City in 1854, to assume charge of the company's affairs at that point. He withdrew from active service one year later, and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law in the cloth-finishing business, under the firm name of Migeon & Turrell. He continued in this for several years, and did a prosperous business. In 1860 Mr. Turrell, with two others, organized the Union Hardware Company of Torrington, Conn., which became one of the largest manufactories of skates and other hardware in the country. In 1874 he was induced to accept the Presidency of the company, and continued in this capacity until 1889, when he retired from active service, but still continues his interest in the business as director and adviser.

About 1888 Mr. Turrell bought what was known as the "Red Gate Farm," located at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., consisting of 324 acres, which had been brought to the highest state of cultivation, and it was known as the "model farm of New Jersey." He grew the first crop of tobacco ever raised in Sussex County. He stocked the farm with a herd of seventy of the best Jersey cows, many of which were imported direct from the Island of Jersey. He introduced a system of cooling and aerating milk by which it could be safely bottled and ready for shipment within twenty minutes after it came from the cow, instead of waiting ten or twelve hours, as was the case under the old process. His process was by trickling the milk over a series of horizontal copper pipes, through which cold water was kept constantly running, each layer of pipe (which was nearly flat oval instead of round), being cooler than the one above it. By this method of treatment, all the animal heat, offensive odors and gases, were thrown off, which permitted the milk to take up a sufficient quantity of oxygen to preserve it for several hours, and rendered the milk absolutely pure. This process has since been adopted by most of the leading

GEORGE B. TURRELL.

milk producers. The milk was shipped to Brooklyn and yielded the producer double the price of that received by others treated under the old process, which required twelve hours to cool. In addition to his Jersey cows Mr. Turrell stocked his farm with 125 black-faced Southdown sheep. The management of this farm, while it afforded great pleasure and recreation to Mr. Turrell, he found that it absorbed too much of his time, and after bringing it up to a high state of cultivation he sold it, and has since given his attention to his other business affairs.

In all his business enterprises Mr. Turrell has met with unvarying success, and every change he has made has been one step higher. His success is not due to what the world calls luck or good fortune, but to those great underlying principles which are the foundation of true character notable characteristics of his ancestors, viz: honesty, probity and a conscientious regard for the rights of others. Added to this, his general kindly nature, uniform courtesy and urbanity of manner, by which means his circle of friends and acquaintance were widened from year to year.

When Mr. Turrell came to South Orange, in 1864, it was then but little more than a hamlet. It contained only a few modern houses, and "village improvements" were then an "unknown quantity." Its miles of well-paved and well-lighted streets, its splendid drainage, and its reputation as a healthful suburban resort, are due largely to his efforts and to his hearty co-operation with other enterprising residents. Mr. Turrell purchased what was known as the Sprague property, on Scotland Street, consisting of eleven acres. He enlarged the house, adding a number of modern improvements, in hard-wood finish and other decorations in the interior, making it one of the most elegant mansions in this part of South Orange. In 1891 he opened a street through his property, from Scotland Street to Grove Road, which, at the request of his neighbors, was named Turrell Avenue. The property has since been laid out in building lots, and on these he erected two beautiful cottages —one for his son and the other for his married daughter.

Mr. Turrell was one of the chief promoters of the plan for securing a charter for the village of South Orange, in 1869; he was one of the original trustees and was elected President of the village the following year. In the autumn following, owing to failing health, he was obliged to resign, and went abroad for a time. On his return he was again elected President. During his travels on the continent he made a careful study of the system of road-making, and in his report for 1874 he recommended, among other improvements, the system of road-making which he described as "Construction by Repairs," but which has since become known as the "Turrell pavement." It met with strong opposition at the outset, notwithstanding its economic features, but after a thorough test it was finally adopted by the village authorities, and has proved to be the best and most economical of any system now in use, effecting a saving in the cost of construction of nearly five thousand dollars a mile. While not apparently aggressive, Mr. Turrell has been persistent and persevering in his efforts for this and other village improvements. Owing to the large amount of surface water deposited from the streams, and the imperfect drainage, the village for a time was in a very unhealthy condition.

Mr. Turrell was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, in 1881, as one of three Commissioners of Drainage, to act under a law passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, in March, 1881, making it the duty of such commissioners to first determine if drainage was necessary for public health, and if so, giving them ample power to carry out the work. A thorough system for draining the east branch of the Rahway River in South Orange was commenced by the commissioners in 1882 and completed in about two years time, and residents of South Orange have reason to be grateful for the accomplishment of a work that has contributed so much to the healthfulness of the village. The present site of the Field Club forms a part of the lands reclaimed from a bog covered with water and filth most of the year, and now transformed into a place of beauty and pleasure. This entire locality is now one of the healthiest in the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Turrell was also one of the promoters of the Meadow Land Society, and during his residence of more than thirty years has been identified with every movement tending to the advancement of the moral, physical and social condition of the people of this locality. He is a trustee in the Presbyterian

Church and a generous contributor to its support, and was a large contributor to the additions and improvements made in enlarging the church edifice. Mr. Turrell married Elise J. Migeon, daughter of Henri Migeon, a native of France and a warm personal friend of the Marquis de Lafayette. Mr. Migeon came to this country with letters of introduction from Lafayette to Mr. Howe, then Mayor of New York City, couched in the most flattering terms, which, with other correspondence with Lafayette, are deposited with the Connecticut Historical Society, at Hartford, Conn. Mr. Migeon established a successful business in New York City. He subsequently purchased and resided in the old Gov. Wolcott homestead, at Litchfield, Conn. Of the children of George B. and Elise J. (Migeon) Turrell, two only are living. William H. occupies a cottage near his father's residence; Elise married Harvey I. Underhill, formerly agent of the Guion line of steamers. She also resides in one of the cottages built by her father. Louise, the wife of Dr. E. T. Weed, died in 1894.

THE RESIDENCE OF THOMAS S. KINGMAN, situated on the corner of Montrose Avenue and Centre Street, is the most striking in appearance and shows more individuality, if not originality, than any house in South Orange. It possesses many of the characteristics of the Elizabethian style of architecture, but is varied somewhat to suit the present tastes of the owner. It is built entirely of brick and is paneled above the first story. Instead, however, of adopting the sixteenth century style of panels, in plaster, these are formed of brick, set in herring-bone pattern, giving a striking and yet a most pleasing effect. The windows, doors and exterior trimmings conform in appearance to the general style indicated. The exterior of the house is unique in design and finish. While there are no two rooms alike, there is nothing offensive to the eye or taste of the observer, and there is a perfect blending and harmony of color throughout. Every room is a study of itself. The finish and decorations of the rooms on the first floor represent the English, German and French styles of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The walls of the dining-room are covered with canvas and painted in oil colors. In the sitting-room adjoining, the ceilings are formed of quartered oak panels, with decorative tints to correspond, the body of material being of plaster. The large parlor, light and airy, is thoroughly French, both in the trimmings and decorations. The walls and ceilings are finished in the most delicate tints, with here and there a bit of stronger coloring to brighten the effect. Red, blue and green, with a background of light tints, are the prevailing colors of the rooms on the second floor, while the furniture, coverings, etc., are in perfect harmony with the decorations.

Mr. Kingman's fondness for the antique has led to his selection of some rare old pieces of furniture dating back to the twelfth and fifteenth centuries. These form an appropriate setting to the antique surroundings. In his travels abroad many years ago, Mr. Kingman found a painting of "Priscilla," which forms the subject of Miles Standish's and John Alden's courtship, the conception being the ideal work of a foreign artist. This painting forms an interesting link in the history of Mr. Kingman's family, as will be shown hereafter. Both on the paternal and maternal sides, Mr. Kingman is identified with the Pilgrim Fathers, and his descent is traced in an unbroken line from the original settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

THE KINGMAN FAMILY.

Henry Kingman, of Weymouth, Mass., the American ancestor, came from Wales in 1632. He was made a freeman in 1636; grand juror in 1637; representative, 1638 and 1652. He married Joanna ——. He died about 1666, aged seventy-four. He had six children, of whom *John* was the third child.

John Kingman, third child of Henry and Joanna (——) Kingman, was born probably about 1650. He purchased of Michael Bacon, Jr., of Billerica, the estate of West Bridgewater, Mass., formerly belonging to Daniel Bacon. He married Elizabeth ——, and had children, John, *Henry* (2), born 1668, and four others. He died in 1690.

Henry (2) Kingman, second son of John and Elizabeth (——) Kingman, was born in 1668. He married Bethiah, daughter of John Howard. Their children were: Bethiah, Elizabeth, Sarah, Martha,

THOMAS S. KINGMAN.

Henry (3), born April 19, 1701; Keziah, born 1703; Hannah, born 1705, married John Alden, son of Isaac, son of Hon. John Alden, the Pilgrim ancestor; the other children were, Jonathan, born 1708; Anne, born 1710; Mary, born 1713.

Henry (3) Kingman, fifth child of Henry (2) and Bethia (Howard) Kingman, was born April 19, 1701. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Allen, and had among other children, *Matthew*, born September 8, 1732.

Matthew Kingman, second son and eighth child of Henry (3) and Mary (Allen) Kingman, was born September 8, 1732. He married Jane, daughter of David Packard, and had *Abel*, born August 22, 1768.

Abel Kingman, son of Matthew and Jane (Packard) Kingman, was born August 22, 1768. He married Lucy Washburn, daughter of Elisha Washburn, of Kingston, Mass., son of William, son of William, son of John (3), son of John (2), son of John Washburn, the ancestor, who was the first Secretary of the Council of Plymouth, England; he, with his two sons, were of the original proprietors of Bridgewater. Hon. Abel Kingman, above mentioned, occupied a conspicuous place in the administration of the municipal government of North Bridgewater. Few men lived longer or led a more active and enterprising life than he. For a number of years he represented the town in the Legislature of Massachusetts, and for two years occupied a seat in the State Senate, from Plymouth County. He was a Justice of the Peace, Captain in the militia, and held other public offices. He died January 19, 1850, aged eighty-two. He had among other children, *Abel Washburn*, born April 22, 1806.

Abel Washburn Kingman, M. D., son of Hon. Abel and Lucy (Washburn) Kingman, was born at North Bridgewater, Mass., April 22, 1806; graduated at Amherst College in 1830, and soon after began the practice of medicine in his native town. He married Clarissa Alden, daughter of William Alden, son of Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1), son of "Deacon Joseph," son of Joseph, son of Hon. John Alden, who came to Plymouth in the Mayflower, in 1620. His name has been immortalized in verse by Longfellow, in "The Courtship of Miles Standish," the courting being done by John Alden as the "*proxy*" of the redoubtable Captain, who became the *principal* in the affair, through the reply of Priscilla in the form of a query, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" John Alden married Priscilla, daughter of William Mullins. The children of Dr. Abel Washburn and Clarissa (Alden) Kingman were: Francis Williams, Clara Gifford, Abel Willard, Hannah Williams, *Thomas Sewall*, Helen Barton Elliot.

THOMAS SEWALL KINGMAN, third son of Dr. Abel and Clarissa (Alden) Kingman, was born in North Bridgewater, Mass., April 5, 1840. He attended the public school and later the academy kept by Dr. Adams, at Newton, Mass. He entered the large wholesale dry goods house of Jordan Marsh Co., of Boston, and remained in the employ of this firm for thirteen years, rising from the lowest to the highest position in the house, viz., that of buyer and manager of the dry goods department. The push, energy and perseverance which led to his success were traits inherited from his father and grandfather. His first real estate venture began while he was in the employ of this firm. He purchased property in that part of the city of Brockton known as Winchester Park, where he built and sold fourteen houses, the first built in the park, and thus laid the foundation for a successful and prosperous settlement, it being now occupied by a large number of fine residences.

Mr. Kingman came to New York City in 1870 and took a similar position that of dress goods buyer—with A. T. Stewart & Co., and continued in the employ of this firm for twelve years. With twenty-five years' experience in two of the largest houses in this country, he embarked in business for himself in 1882, under the firm name of Brown, Wood & Kingman, dry goods and commission merchants. The firm did a successful business from the start, and Mr. Kingman retained an active interest in the business until 1892; since that time he has been largely engaged in real estate operations.

Mr. Kingman's connection with the Oranges began in 1876. He lived for about a year on the Fuller place and then bought land on what was known as the Elliot place, where he erected an elegant mansion. After living there for about six years he bought, as has already been stated, the Bishop Baldwin farm, and soon after merged his individual interests into the syndicate which continued the work begun by him. This, however, did not prevent him from engaging extensively in other real estate

operations, all of which have been successful. He is a man of generous impulses and considerate of the wants of others, and all his business operations have been conducted on that high plane which always inspires confidence between man and man. His aim has been to provide beautiful homes for men of means who had neither the time nor the inclination to attend to the details of building. Mr. Kingman, while aiding to the extent of his ability in maintaining the cause of good government, has always been averse to holding public office, and would never consent to the use of his name in this connection. Mr. Kingman married Miss Anna H. Jenks, daughter of David Barclay Jenks, one of the brightest and most promising young lawyers in the State of Pennsylvania, who died at an early age. His brother, Hon. George A. Jenks, has long been recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the country. He filled many positions of honor and trust, and was appointed Solicitor General of the United States by President Cleveland, in 1888. The children of Thomas S. and Anna H. (Jenks) Kingman are: Nellie L., Tom Sidney, Mabel, Russell Barclay.

THE MINOTT FAMILY.

Since the first settlement of East New Jersey by the Puritan *founders* there has been a steady influx from New England, and this has always been the predominating element in the building up of the Oranges. Among this number, whose influence has been felt in no small degree, is that of the Minott family, represented by Joseph A. Minott. This name is found among the earliest of the New England settlers. It is of English origin, and is traced to Thomas Minott, Esq., Secretary to the Abbott of Walden, by whom he was advanced to great possessions.

Elder George Minot, the American progenitor, was the son of Thomas Minot, Esq., of Saffron, Walden, Essex, England, and was born August 4, 1594. He was among the first Pilgrim emigrants to Massachusetts, and of the first settlers of Dorchester, Mass. His place of residence was near Neponset Bridge, and he owned the land which has since become known as "Squantum." He was made a freeman in 1634, and represented the town in 1635–6. He was one of the first signers of the Church Covenant, and was a ruling elder in the church for thirty years. He died December 24, 1671. He was a contemporary with Elder Humphrey. "His death," says the record, "was much lamented by the town." A gravestone in the old burying-ground of Dorchester contains the following:

> "Here lies the body of Unite Humphrey and Shining Minot;
> Such names as these they never die out."

By his wife, Martha, who died December 23, 1657, he had issue: John, born 1626; *James*, born 1628; Stephen, born 1631, and Samuel, born 1635.

James Minott, second child of Elder George and Martha ( ) Minot, was born December 31, 1628. He married Hannah, daughter of Col. Israel Stoughton, who was Ensign of the Dorchester Band, commanded by Capt. Mason; was chosen Assistant (Lieutenant-Governor) in 1637. He commanded the Massachusetts Expedition against the Pequods; arriving after the battle of Mystic Fort, he nearly completed the destruction of the Pequod tribe. He returned to England in 1643, and served there in the Revolution as Lieutenant-Colonel, under Rainsford. John, the brother of James Minott, was a physician, Captain, Colonel and Justice of the Peace, a military officer of thirty years, and a member of the King's Council. The children of James and Hannah (Stoughton) Minott were, *James* (2) and others. He married, second, Hephzebah Corlet.

James Minott (2), son of James (1) and Hannah (Stoughton) Minott, was born in Dorchester Mass., April 2, 1659. He removed to Concord, where he married Rebecca, daughter of John Jones, and had a son, *Jonathan*.

Jonathan Minott, son of James (2) and Rebecca (Jones) Minott, was born in 1714, probably at Concord, where he married Elizabeth Stratton. He removed to Westford, Middlesex County, Mass. They had six children, of whom *Jonathan* (2) was the fourth.

Jonathan Minott (2), fourth child of Jonathan (1) and Elizabeth (Stratton) Minott, was born June

JOSEPH A. MINOTT.

19, 1723. He lived in Westford. In 1773, soon after the Boston pamphlet was issued, the people of Westford declared their sympathy with the "Boston brethren," and voted to chose a committee "to correspond with Boston or any other town, as occasion may require." This committee consisted of Mr. Samuel Gardner, *Capt. Jonathan Minott*, Deacon John Abbott, Dr. Asaph Fletcher and Mr. Nathaniel Boynton. The title of "Captain" was probably received for service in the French and Indian War. Capt. Jonathan Minott served with distinction in the War of the Revolution. On February 7, 1776, he was chosen Second Major in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, and on February 14 following, he was chosen First Major of the same regiment. He married Esther Proctor, of Chelmsford, and had nine children, among whom was *Jesse*.

FRONT VIEW OF RESIDENCE OF J. A. MINOTT.

Jesse Minott, son of Major Jonathan (2) and Esther (Proctor) Minott, was born at Westford, Mass., Nov. 5, 1759. He married Betsy Adams, (a descendant probably of Henry Adams, of Braintree), and had issue: Jesse, Jonathan, *Joseph*, Otis, Thomas and Isaac.

Joseph Minott, son of Jesse and Betsy (Adams) Minott, was born in Westford, Mass. He married Fanny, daughter of Jeremiah Hildreth. He settled in Albany, N. Y., where he resided for a number of years, and in 1850 removed to New York City, where he died in 1854. His children were: *Joseph Albert* and George Rufus; the latter died in infancy.

JOSEPH ALBERT MINOTT, eldest son of Joseph and Fanny (Hildreth) Minott, was born in Albany, N. Y., March 15, 1836. He attended the Albany Academy and subsequently was sent to Westford, (Mass.) Academy to complete his studies. He came to New York in 1854, and was for three years engaged in the business of wholesale dry goods. In 1857 he went with William D. Russell, then engaged in the rubber-clothing business, and in 1861 he, in connection with F. M. Shepard, founded the Rubber-Clothing Company, and in 1872, also with Mr. Shepard, founded the Goodyear Rubber Company, and has been Secretary and Treasurer of both companies since their organization. He is connected also with the several branch organizations in Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, and Washington, D. C. He is one of the trustees in the United States for the Union Assurance Society of London, England, and is also a director of the Victoria Fire Insurance Company of New York. Mr. Minott was one of the pioneers in the new movement in Orange, which began in the fifties. He removed thence in 1858, and settled on Arlington Avenue, East Orange. In 1880 he erected one of the

REAR VIEW OF RESIDENCE OF J. A. MINOTT.

largest and finest houses in all the Oranges. It gave character to the locality, as well as increased value to the surrounding property, and influenced a class of people to settle here who, but for this, would doubtless have selected other localities. He sold this property in 1886, and resided for some years in New York City. The old attractions of the Oranges, however, won him back again, and in 1892 he moved to Montrose, South Orange, and purchased a lot on Scotland Road, between Montrose and Irving Avenues, where, in 1895, he built a handsome house of the most approved modern style, known as American domestic, designed by Rossiter & Wright, the latter of whom is a resident of South Orange.

While Mr. Minott's interests have, to a greater or less degree, been scattered among the Oranges, he has confined them mostly to East Orange. He was among the first, in connection with Mr. Shepard, to take up the matter of water supply, and assisted in the organization of the Orange Water Company, and was made its Treasurer. When the Munn Avenue, or First Presbyterian Church of East Orange was being organized, he was one of the chief promoters of this new interest, and was one of its earliest members. He has been conspicuous in the social and other organizations in the Oranges. He is a member of the New England Society, of the Essex County Country Club, the Riding and Driving Club and other local organizations.

Mr. Minott married Mary Kilburn Mandeville, daughter of Abram and Lydia (Kilburn) Mandeville, of Orange. Abram Mandeville was the son of Giles, son of Hendrick Mandeville, one of the original settlers of Pompton Plains, N. J. The latter was the son of Giles Jansen Mandeville, who came to this country in 1647 in company with Governor Stuyvesant. He owned a large tract of land in what is now the centre of the city of New York, his house being located near the present site of Abingdon Square. The children of Joseph A. and Mary Kilburn (Mandeville) Minott are: Joseph Otis, Frederick Shepard, Samuel Jones, Arthur Mandeville, William Albert, Mary Mandeville, and Harold. William Albert married, April 6, 1896, Clara, daughter of Wm. A. Brewer, Esq., of South Orange; Arthur Mandeville married, June 24, 1896, Florence Glisan, of Portland, Oregon, daughter of the late Dr. Rodney Glisan, of that place.

THE MEAD FAMILY.

The Mead family of the Oranges was represented by Edwin H. Mead as a resident of South Orange for more than a quarter of a century. The name is recorded in the English College of Heraldry as early as 1569. Among the most prominent of the Scotch representatives of the family was the Earl of Clanwilliam. The founder of the English branch was granted *Arms.*—Sable a chevron or, between three pelicans, vulned of the last. *Crest.*—An eagle sable displayed, beaked and armed or. *Motto.*—"Tojour pret." The eagle in the crest was given to Sir Robert Meade for his services in the cause of the German Empire in the wars of Gustavus Adolphus. The chevron indicates the head of the house or the commander of an expedition. The pelican is used in arms as an emblem of tender care for the offspring, or undying devotion to country's cause.

William Mead, the American ancestor, was born in England in 1600. He came to this country about 1630 and settled first in Massachusetts; removed thence to Hempstead, L. I., and settled finally in Greenwich, Conn., about 1660. He is supposed to have been a member of a family of Saxon origin which had been settled since very early times in Somersetshire, but had removed to Essex in the reign of Henry VI, early in the fifteenth century.

John Mead, son of William, was born in 1635. He married Hannah, daughter of William Potter, of Stamford. They had a son, *Ebenezer*, and other children.

Ebenezer Mead, son of John and Hannah (Potter) Mead, was born in Greenwich, Conn., 1663. He married Sarah Knapp and had *Jeremiah*, and other children.

Jeremiah Mead, son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Knapp) Mead, was probably born in Greenwich, about 1705. He married Hannah St. John, of Norwalk, and had among other children, *Stephen*. He removed to Stratford, Conn.

Stephen Mead, son of Jeremiah and Hannah (St. John) Mead was born in Stratford, Conn., about

EDWIN H. MEAD.

1750. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution and served as private in Capt. David Hait's company, Ninth Regiment, Connecticut Militia, commanded by Liet.-Col. John Mead. He was also in Capt. Smith's company, same regiment. He enlisted again January 11, 1777, in Capt. Hobby's company, same regiment. His name appears on the pay roll of the "Company of Householders in Greenwich, Capten Abraham Mead Melish Destrich, and in Cornel John Mead Regemint." Stephen married Rachel Sanford, of Redding Conn., born February 25, 1753, daughter of Capt. Samuel Sanford. After the war he removed to Pittsfield, Mass. He owned the land now occupied as the village green, in Pittsfield. He had among other children, a son, *Ephraim*.

Ephraim Mead, son of Stephen and Rachel (Sandford) Mead, was born, probably, in Stratford, Conn., July 12, 1773, and removed with his parents to Pittsfield, Mass. He was a millwright by trade and a man of great inventive genius. He married Polly Strong, and had by her four children, among whom was *Henry Sanford*.

Henry Sanford Mead, son of Ephraim and Polly (Strong) Mead, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1798. He came to New York City when a young man and engaged for some years in mercantile pursuits. During his residence in New York he married Mary Gay Larchar, daughter of Joseph Warren Larchar, son of Pierre Larchar, who was sailing master of the "Bon-Homme Richard," the flag-ship of Capt. John Paul Jones during the War of the Revolution; he took part in some of the most important naval engagements in the war. During the great yellow fever epidemic in 1825, Henry Sanford Mead returned with his family to Pittsfield, Mass, where he remained for some years, and finally settled in Albany, N. Y. He died at New Canaan, Conn., in 1883. He had two sons—*Edward Henry* and Hiram Warren, and four daughters: Mary Elizabeth, married John R. Pease; Julia Frances, married William Elliot; Maria Josephine, married James A. Bieber; Martha Louisa, married J. B. Van Doren.

EDWIN HENRY MEAD, eldest son of Henry Sanford and Mary Gay (Larchar) Mead, was born in New York City, March 23, 1822, in the house on Broadway, which stood at the entrance of what is now Lispenard Street, the house having been removed to open that street. One year after his birth, Edwin H. removed with his parents to Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained long enough to receive a good education. He went to Albany in 1840 and found employment with Belknap & Kearcher, then the leading firm of coal dealers is that city. He afterwards entered the service of Harnden's Express Co., in Albany, and was also with the same firm in Boston. He was for one or two years with John Gihon & Co., linen importers, Boston, whose principal office was in New York. Mr. Mead came with the New York firm in 1849 and was later in the employ of Sears, Adriance & Platt. Mr. Platt, of this firm, was also interested in the Pennsylvania Coal Co, which was then being organized, and asked Mr. Mead to open the books of the new company. As the result of this he was soon after appointed Secretary, and when Mr. George A. Hoyt, the treasurer of the company, was advanced to the presidency, Mr. Mead succeeded him. On the death of Mr. Hoyt, Mr. Mead not only succeeded to the presidency, but continued in his position as treasurer and held both positions until his death, February 3, 1895. The success of this company is due in no small degree to the business sagacity and executive ability of Mr. Mead. He was also the managing director of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railway Company, and a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and of the American Geographical Society. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his business associates, and his marked individuality of character was shown in all his business enterprises.

Mr. Mead resided in Brooklyn for a number of years after he began business in New York. Tiring of city life he removed to South Orange, N. J., in 1868, and bought a beautiful plot of ten acres fronting on the old Ridgewood Road. On this he erected a handsome villa The natural beauty of the spot selected by him was much enhanced by the good judgment displayed in the planting of fine trees, shrubs, flowers, etc. His library of well-selected and useful works afforded him ample opportunity for study and recreation. He was especially fond of the study of languages and his collection included almost every written language in the world. His beautiful country home, which he named "Springlawn," attracted others to this locality and people of culture and refinement were induced to settle here, and

thus the influence of Mr. Mead has widened from year to year. He was not only a pioneer in the settlement of South Orange, but a promoter of the several public improvements tending to its development. He was a strong advocate of and assisted in securing a village charter for South Orange and served two terms as President of the Board of Village Trustees, and one term as trustee. He took an active part in the measures which were adopted for improving the drainage and reclaiming the waste land in South Orange. He was an influential member of the Meadow Land Association; he was an original member of the Orange Athletic Club and the South Orange Field Club, to both of which he was a generous contributor; he was a member of the Free Library when the financial support of such men was most needed. His real estate operations were quite successful and yielded satisfactory returns. He was a broad-minded, public-spirited citizen and did much to stimulate the growth of enterprises that tended to the further development of the village. While identified with the Republican party, he never permitted politics to interfere with his duty as an citizen.

Mr. Mead was a man of fine personal appearance; genial, kind-hearted and sympathetic, with a ready, open hand for "deeds of devoted charity." He was ever approachable and had a kind word for all. He loved his home and was a model husband and father. His wife, Laura A., was a daughter of Moses Belknap, son of Moses, son of Simeon, of Randolph, who settled in Orange County, Vt., a descendant of one of the early Puritan settlers. The children of Edwin H. and Laura A. (Belknap) Mead were: Fanny Belknap, died young; Frederick Warren, Charles Frederick, Frank, Margaret Harper, married C. N. Graves; Morris Belknap, married Mary Eleanor McAndrews, daughter of Thomas Herbert McAndrews, of New York City, and Winthrop L.

THE CHURCH FAMILY.

Ebenezer Church, the ancestor of this branch of the Church family, emigrated to New England about 1740, and settled in the town of Pretybrian, Mass. He removed thence to Brattleboro, Vt., and about 1791 removed to Bainbridge, (formerly Jericho), Chenango Co., N. Y. He and his sons and one or two other families, were known as the "Vermont Sufferers." He died in 1806. His children were: Eben, (or Ebenezer), who remained in Brattleboro; *Josiah*, and two other sons and three daughters.

Josiah Church, son of Ebenezer Church, was born in Pretybrian, Mass., in 1751, and removed with his parents, in 1791, to Chenango County, N. Y. He married Comfort Robbins, daughter of Captain Robert Robbins, a seafaring man. He settled in Coventry, Chenango Co., and the locality became known as Church Hollow. He had eleven children, viz.: Robert Robbins, whose daughter Mary married Governor Geary of Pennsylvania, and second, married Dr. E. H. Goodman, of Philadelphia; Henry, Nancy, John, Francis, Jeremiah, Jessie, Betsey, *William*, Mary and Williard.

William Church, ninth child of Josiah and Comfort (Robbins) Church, was born in Chenango Co., N. Y. He married and had a son, *William*.

William Church (2), son of William (1), was born in Chenango Co., in 1806. He kept a store in Coventry in 1830, and in 1832 returned to Church Hollow, where he carried on business for some years, and again settled in Coventry, where he was Postmaster about 1854. He married Elizabeth Houston, daughter of John Houston, of Orange County, N. Y. They had a son, *Edward Frances*.

EDWARD FRANCES CHURCH, son of William (2) and Elizabeth (Houston) Church, was born in Coventry, Chenango Co., N. Y., November 13, 1844. He received a thorough education in the higher branches at Leicester, Mass., and afterwards took a business course, graduating with honor at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His first business experience was in the retail dry goods store of A. T. Stewart, New York City, where he spent three years and acquired a practical knowledge of the several branches. In 1868 he entered the wholesale house of Bradley, Keith, Welty & Co., where he had greater opportunities for advancement, and in time became manager of the flannel department. He remained six years with this house, and then accepted a similar position with the firm of Collins, Downing & Co. In 1881 the dry goods commission house of Field, Morris, Church & Co., was organized, two of the firm, Charles M. Field and John J. Morris, being representatives of one of the oldest

dry goods jobbing houses in the city. The new firm of which Mr. Church was a member, did a successful business for about four years, when, owing to the death of Mr. Field, the firm was dissolved, and soon after the firm of E. F. Church & Co. was organized, which continued in the same line of business until 1893. The same year Mr. Church accepted an offer from the old established house of L. S. Jaffray & Co., to take charge of their woolen department. After the dissolution of that firm Mr. Church again started in business for himself.

Mr. Church's connection with South Orange began in 1874, and although he did not become a property-holder until some years later, he interested himself in public affairs almost from the beginning, and during his residence of nearly twenty-two years, his time and energies, outside of his regular business, have been largely devoted to the affairs of the village of South Orange. With no ambition for public office, Mr. Church has always evinced a willingness to serve his fellow-citizens, and often at great personal sacrifice. He was elected a member of the Board of Village Trustees in 1877, and in 1890 was elected President of the village, and on the expiration of his term of two years, was re-elected, holding the office continuously for four consecutive years.

EDWARD FRANCIS CHURCH.

Some of the most important improvements in South Orange were made during his administration as President. The system of water supply, which is brought from the top of Summit mountain, was one of the projects which he urged and which was finally adopted, providing the village of South Orange with the best water in the State at little or no cost. The system of rapid transit was also established between Newark and South Orange in the face of a most determined opposition, the poles having been erected in one night. A sewerage system was started by the purchase of a farm a few miles below the village, but owing to the opposition of the people of Milburn the matter has remained in abeyance for some time. Mr. Church was a most earnest advocate of all these improvements and was ably supported by the leading residents of the village. His interest in the cause of education is well known. He has served as a member of the Board of Education for three consecutive terms—nine years altogether. He was one of the organizers of the Meadow Land Society, of which he is still a stockholder; he also assisted in organizing the South Orange Field Club. Mr. Church purchased, in 1884, the John Milligan place, near Prospect Street, to which he added many improvements, making it one of the most delightful and attractive homes in this part of South Orange. Mr. Church has been twice married. His first wife was Matilda Morrison, daughter of Robert Morrison, of Brooklyn. Three children were born to them, viz.: Edward Francis, Jr., Matilda and Kate E. His present wife, Isabella R. Church, is the daughter of Charles Kellogg, a descendant of an old New England family, and on the mother's side is of Danish parentage. They have had four children, three of whom are living A. Bonzano, Douglas, Jasperson and Lucille Isabella.

THE BRUSH FAMILY.

The connection of the Brush family with the Oranges began nearly twenty-five years ago, when Mr. C. E. Brush, the present representative, took up his residence in Orange and a few years later in South Orange. With a constantly increasing interest in his surroundings and a manifest desire on his part to promote social intercourse and extend a helping hand to his neighbors, his influence in the community has gradually widened, and when he was finally induced to accept public office he fulfilled the duties connected therewith as an honest and fearless citizen. Sterling honesty and unflinching courage are distinguishing traits of the Brush family, the ancestor of whom was among the early Puritan settlers of New England. The ancestor of the Brush family was Thomas Brush, of Southold, L. I., 1662; made a freeman of Connecticut, 1664, that part of Long Island being at the time under the jurisdiction of Connecticut.

Jacob Brush, probably a son of Thomas, was born at Huntington, L. I., 1689; died October 17, 1731. He had a son, *Jacob Brush, Jr.*

Jacob Brush, Jr., son of Jacob (1), was born at Huntington, L. I., September 6, 1727; died April 6, 1813. He had a daughter, Sarah, born September 24, 1763; married John Rolph. They had a daughter, Sally Rolph, born September 27, 1795; died December 22, 1873. She married Joshua Brush, son of Jonathan, who was probably the son of Jacob Brush, Sr.

Joshua Brush, son of Jonathan, was born December 14, 1794; died November 18, 1864. Married Sally Rolph, and had *Jonathan Ethelbert* and other children.

Jonathan Ethelbert Brush, son of Joshua and Sally (Rolph) Brush, was born at Smithtown, L. I., February 25, 1818; died February 6, 1889. He was a well-known New York merchant and carried on the wholesale hardware business under the firm name of W. N. Seymour & Co., for upwards of forty years. He was well known and highly respected among New York business men. He married Cornelia Turck, of Germantown, N. Y., a descendant, probably, of John Christian Turck, one of the commissioners appointed in 1710 by Gov. Hunter, who purchased 6,000 acres of Robert Livingston for the use of a colony of German settlers, who gave it the name of Germantown. Jonathan E. and Cornelia (Turck) Brush had issue, *Clinton Ethelbert*.

CLINTON ETHELBERT BRUSH.

CLINTON ETHELBERT BRUSH, eldest son of Jonathan and Cornelia (Turck) Brush, was born in New York City, May 24, 1844. His educational advantages embraced everything except a collegiate course. He attended the University Grammar School, Grammar School No. 40, and the Free Academy. Thus equipped he entered at once upon a successful business career as clerk in the house of Hastings, Cook & Valentine. He did not remain long in a subordinate capacity, his industry, push and energy having won him the confidence of his employers and secured his rapid advancement. In 1862 Mr. Hastings withdrew from the old firm and organized that of Hastings & Potter. Mr. Brush went with the new firm and in February, 1866, a new partnership was formed under the name of Hastings, Brush & Co. In 1874 he sold his interest and started on his own account, and soon established an extensive trade. Three years later, with his

brother as partner, he opened a branch house in Toronto, Canada. The business increased to such an extent that he became the largest importer of dress trimmings in the Dominion. He continued in this line with unvarying success for eight years. On January 1, 1885, he accepted a position from the Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers of the Ball corset, to take entire charge of their eastern department and establish a branch in New York City. It was a great undertaking, owing to the strong competition in this line, but Mr. Brush was equal to the task. He was convinced that his goods were superior to those of his competitors and he was not long in convincing the public of this fact. He began by a judicious yet liberal system of advertising, and the first year opened 1,000 accounts and had orders in excess of the company's immediate ability to supply. He increased his amount of advertising from year to year with a proportionate increase of sales, which now exceed one million dollars a year, probably the largest in amount of any house in this line of business in the world.

Although a mere boy in years and appearance at the breaking out of the Civil War, Mr. Brush rendered important service to his country during the most trying period of our struggle for existence as a nation. He joined Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, New York Militia (now N. G. S. N. Y.), in September, 1862, and served with it through the famous Gettysburg campaign of 1863, and later in the New York draft riots of the same year. He completed his full term of service and in 1876 became a member of the Veteran Association, Seventy-first Regiment. Mr Brush moved to Orange in 1870 and for a time rented a house on Centre Street. In 1877 he purchased two and one-half acres on Irving Avenue, being a part of the Gould farm. On this he built a fine house where he has since resided. While active in social and religious matters, he took no special part in public affairs until 1893, when he was elected a member of the Township Committee. The accounts of the collector had been passed upon by the committee year after year without question. When the annual report was submitted that year, Mr. Brush suggested as a matter of form the auditing of the collector's accounts, and he was appointed a committee of one to make the examination. He discovered that there was a deficit of $14,700. This led to a more critical examination, and other irregularities affecting a large number of property-holders were discovered. He found that several pieces of property had been sold for taxes at different times and omitted from the records. Through the efforts of Mr. Brush a proper system of book-keeping has been adopted, the Township Committee has been more watchful of the affairs, and a large amount saved to the township.

Mr. Brush has been for many years active in both speculative and capitular Masonry. He was a charter member of Bunting Lodge, F. & A. M., of New York City, and dimitted from Sylvia Chapter, R. A. M., of Harlem, to Orange Chapter, R. A. M., of Orange. He is a director in the Orange Valley Y. M. C. A.; is treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church, of South Orange; a member of the South Orange Field Club, Village Improvement Society and other organizations. Mr. Brush was married, November 10, 1869, to Eliza Thompson, daughter of William S. Whitlock, of New York City, whose wife was Rebecca Smith Fanshaw, daughter of Daniel Fanshaw (born 1788, died 1860), and a granddaughter of Thomas Fanshaw, an English clergyman.

William Schenck Whitlock, father of Mrs. Clinton E. Brush, was the son of John (born August 22, 1772, died December, 1859) and Mary (Schenck) Whitlock. John was the son of Lieut. John Whitlock, a member of Third Battalion, of Gloucester County, N. J., in the War of the Revolution, also of Col. Somers' Battalion, State Troops. He was killed at Navesink Highlands. He was the son of Thomas Whitlock, born about 1700, son of Thomas, born about 1666, son of Thomas, born about 1640, son of Thomas, born about 1615, living at Gravesend, 1664. Thomas, Sr., and Thomas, Jr., and another brother had a grant of land in Middletown, Monmouth County, N. J., in 1664. Mary Schenck, wife of John Whitlock, above referred to, born 1786, died 1858, was the daughter of Capt. John Schenck, born August 28, 1745, died August 28, 1834, an officer in the War of the Revolution, lived in Pleasant Valley, Monmouth County, N. J. A battle was fought on his farm. He was the son of Garret (born August 30, 1712, died August 20, 1757) and Jane (Van Cowenhoven) Schenck, son of Garret Roelofse (born October 27, 1671, died September 15, 1745) and Neitge Coerlin (Van Voorhees) Schenck, son

of Roulof Martinse (born 1619) and Neitge (Van Cowenhoven) Schenck, son of Martin Peterse Schenck, son of Peter Schenck, of Holland. The first of this name of whom any mention is made in history, is Edgar de Schencken, who, in A. D. 798, occupied the position of Imperial Seneschal to Charlemagne, Emperor of Germany and France.

The children of Clinton E. and Eliza Thompson (Whitlock) Brush are: Rebecca Whitlock, born August 26, 1870; Cornelia, born September 19, 1872; William Whitlock, born July 28, 1874; Grace Louise, born November 25, 1876; Clinton Ethelbert, born March 22, 1879; Edward, born May 7, died May 9, 1881.

THE ALLEN FAMILY.

Samuel Allen, the American ancestor of the Philadelphia branch and one branch of the New Jersey family of Allens, came from Bristol, England, in 1681, and settled near Philadelphia. He was a member of the Society of Friends and, as is shown by the date of his arrival, preceded the settlement of the Penn colony. He had a son, Samuel (2), who had a son, Samuel (3), who had a son, *Samuel* (4).

Samuel Allen (4), son of Samuel Allen (3), was born in Philadelphia. He married there, Sarah Brown, whose nephew, Gen. Jacob Brown, greatly distinguished himself in the War of 1812 and was Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Army, 1821 1828. He had among other children, *Samuel* (5).

Samuel Allen (5), son of Samuel (4) and Sarah (Brown) Allen, was born in 1782. He married Sarah W. Warner, of Bucks County, Pa. His eldest son was *Joseph Warner*.

Joseph Warner Allen, son of Samuel (5) and Mary (Warner) Allen, was born near Bristol, Pa., July 22, 1811. He was by profession a civil engineer. His first service was in connection with the Delaware branch canal, from Easton to Bristol, Pa. He was also connected with the construction of the Camden & Amboy R. R. and various other railway enterprises in different parts of the country. In 1860, as chief engineer of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, he completed the construction of the Bergen tunnel, now owned by the Erie Railway Company. He was also chief engineer of the Dundee Water Power and Land Company, of Passaic, N. J. He represented Burlington County, N. J., in the State Senate for several terms. He was appointed by Gov. Charles Stratton (whose term of office was from 1845 to 1848) Deputy Quartermaster-General of the State of New Jersey. He was serving in this capacity when the war broke out in 1861, and, as a member of Gov. Olden's staff, his wide experience as a civil engineer in the handling of large bodies of men, enabled him to render important service to his country in the organization of the three-months men and of the first eight regiments of three-years men. In September, 1861, he raised the Ninth Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel by Gov. Olden. This regiment contained 1,200 men, being composed of twelve companies of one hundred men each—the first regiment ever organized on that basis in this country. This unique plan of organization, although abandoned by the regiment after his death, has recently been adopted by the United States Army. The regiment was attached to the Burnside Expedition, but Col. Allen, who accompanied it, was drowned at Hatteras Inlet, January 15, 1862. Col. Allen married Sarah Burns Norcross, daughter of James S. Norcross and Isabella Burns, of Bordentown, N. J. The children of this marriage were: Bethea Burns, who married Dr. I. D. Young, of Bordentown, N. J.; Joseph Warner, deceased, married Emily Beaston, of Camden, N. J.; *William Frederick* and *Edwin Stevens*.

WILLIAM FREDERICK ALLEN, third child of Col. Joseph and Sarah Burns (Norcross) Allen, was born in Bordentown, N. J., October 9, 1846. His early education was received at the Model School of Bordentown; he was afterwards sent to the Protestant Episcopal Academy, and his studies were chosen with a view of his entering upon a course at West Point. As a school-boy he was a warm friend of Mr. Gilder, the present editor of the *Century Magazine*, and when thirteen years of age he and his elder brother, with young Gilder, started a little campaign paper in which that gentleman was equal partner. The death of his father left the family entirely dependent on William and his elder brother. William became a rodman on the Camden and Amboy Railroad in 1862, and after a year was promoted to the

position of assistant engineer. He had charge of the party surveying the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad and the Camden and Burlington Counties Railroad. He was also assistant engineer on the survey and construction of the old Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad and soon afterwards, in 1868, he became resident engineer of the West Jersey Road. This position he resigned in 1872 to assume the chair of assistant editor of the *Official Railway Guide*. The following year he became its editor. In 1875 he was elected Permanent Secretary of the Railway Time Convention, now the American Railway Association, in which nearly all the railway companies of the country are members and are represented through their presidents, general managers or superintendents. When the association was reorganized in 1886, Mr. Allen was again elected its Secretary, which office he now holds. Mr. Allen has achieved a world-wide reputation in his successful efforts to perfect and secure the adoption of the system of Standard Time now in general use throughout the civilized countries of the world. The adoption of a practical system of standard time had long been considered "a consummation devoutly to be wished," but exceedingly difficult to accomplish. Numerous schemes had been proposed from time to time by various men of science at the national councils of the railway authorities, but none of them were so well defined as to admit no doubt of their successful operation. The first to give the matter much attention was Prof. C. F. Dowd, of Saratoga, who proposed a system of time standards with hour differences, in 1869, but the scheme was not worked out in detail to the satisfaction of railroad managers and the matter was accordingly abandoned. "The system subsequently adopted and the first *practical* one ever devised was," says a well-known authority on this matter, "we are constrained to say, after the most diligent investigation, perfected and carried through by Mr. William F. Allen, editor of the *Official Railway Guide* and Secretary of the American Railway Association.

WILLIAM FREDERICK ALLEN

Mr. Allen was appointed in 1884, by President Arthur, one of the five delegates to represent the United States at the International Meridian Conference, which met by invitation of our government at Washington, in October of that year, at which meeting twenty-five different nations were represented. At this conference the Meridian of Greenwich was chosen as the International Prime Meridian and Standard of Time Reckoning. This system of standard time has since been generally adopted in Europe. Great Britain, Holland and Belgium use the time of the first hour section; Germany, Austro-Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Sweden and western Turkey use the time of the second section, and Bulgaria, Roumania and eastern Turkey that of the third. The same system has also been adopted by Japan and recently by the Argentine Republic and in Australia. In June, 1895, he represented the American Railway Association at the International Railway Congress, held in London, England, having been selected as one of the eight delegates of the association. The railways of all the countries of the world were represented at the meeting. In addition to the other business connections of Mr. Allen already mentioned, he is Manager of the National Railway Publication Co., President of the Knickerbocker Guide Co., Treasurer of the American Railway Supply Co., and a director in numerous other companies.

Mr. Allen's connection with the Oranges began in 1880. He purchased a house and lot on Ralston Avenue, which he afterwards sold, and in 1886 bought a plot of ground on Scotland Street, where he erected a pretty villa which, in exterior design and interior finish, combines many of the best features

of what is now known as American architecture, under the general term of "American Domestic." During his fifteen years' residence in South Orange many changes and improvements have been made, in all of which Mr. Allen has borne a conspicuous part. Probably the most important improvement connected with the village of South Orange was the organization of the Meadow Land Society, of which he was the chief promoter and is still its President and one of its largest stockholders. It has not only maintained and enhanced the value of all surrounding property by its restrictive features, but has done more to bring together the best elements of the village through its membership and that of the club which occupies a large part of the grounds, than any movement of the kind heretofore attempted. The father of Mr. Allen, whose ancestor for more than six generations had been connected with the Society of Friends, was the first to sever his connection with that society. He united with the Protestant Episcopal Church shortly after his marriage. William, the subject of this sketch, was brought up in and has been for many years a communicant of that church, and on coming to South Orange united with the Church of the Holy Communion and, with the exception of one term, has served continuously as a member of the vestry of that church. Mr. Allen served one term as a member of the village Board of Trustees, two terms as a member of the Governing Board of the South Orange Field Club; he is one of the Board of Managers of the South Orange Free Library, a member of the New England Society, of Orange, and has served as one of its Board of Counsellors, as a member of the Committee on Public Welfare, and as an officer and member of other local organizations. Through his business and professional associations he is identified with many of the leading scientific and other societies of national repute. He is a member of the American Metrological Society and one of its council since 1882, member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Statistical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Economic Association. He is also an honorary member of the "Die K. K. Geographische Gesellschaft," of Vienna, Austria. Mr. Allen married, in 1871, Caroline Perry Yorke, daughter of Judge Thomas Jones Yorke, of Salem, N. J., at one time President of the West Jersey R. R. Co. The children of this marriage are Yorke, Frederick Warner, Eugene Yorke and John Sinnickson.

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM F. ALLEN.

EDWIN STEVENS ALLEN, youngest son of Joseph Warren and Sarah Burns (Norcross) Allen, was born in Bordentown, N. J., January 5, 1860. He was graduated at Princeton University in 1880. He is assistant editor of the *Official Railway Guide* and Secretary and Treasurer of the Knickerbocker Guide Co. He is a veteran of the Seventh Regiment N. G., S. N. Y., having served with honor his full term in that regiment. He moved to South Orange in 1890 and bought a house and lot on Scotland Street, adjoining the property of Mr. G. B. Turrell. He married Julia Hawks Oakley, daughter of Richard Oakley and granddaughter of Rev. Francis Hawks, D. D., of New York. The children of this marriage are Sara Burns, Marjorie Hawks and Doris Harwood. Mr. Allen is Secretary of the Meadow Land Society, Secretary of the Village Improvement Society, and a member of various local and other organizations.

H. A. MANDEVILLE. M D.

THE MANDEVILLE FAMILY.

Line of descent of Henry Addison Mandeville, M. D.

The family of Mandevilles appear in the English records at a very early date. The Mandevilles came originally from France and had, no doubt, a common origin with the English branch. Giles Jansen de Mandeville, the American ancestor of the family, was born in France and, tradition says, fled from Normandy to Holland; came to America in 1647 in company with Gov. Stuyvesant, and settled as a farmer on Manhattan Island, north of New Amsterdam, near what is now the foot of Twelfth Street, New York, on the North River, then called Shappanaconck, his farm extending from Fourteenth to Twenty-first streets, and from the river to the Warren Road. His dwelling was standing in 1870. He married, in the Province of Guilderland, Holland, Elsje Hendricks, and had seven children, of whom *Hendrick* was the eldest.

Hendrick Mandeville, eldest child of Giles Jansen and Elsje (Hendricks) Mandeville, was born in Guilderland, Holland, about 1646. He resided first at Flatbush, L. I. He bought lands at Pompton Plains and Pacquenac (now Mountain View), N. J., about 1701. He resided in a stone dwelling at Pacquenac. He married, first, Annetje Pieterse Scholl, of Hempstead; he married, second, Elizabeth Jansen Berry, of New Albany and New York, and had six children, among whom was *Giles*.

Giles Mandeville, youngest child of Hendrick Mandeville, was born at Pompton Plains, January 25, 1708. He married, about 1731, Leah Bruin or Brown, of Second River, and had eight children, among whom was *Anthony*.

Anthony Mandeville was born March 7, 1742, at Pompton Plains. He was a man of wealth and some prominence. He married, first, Williampe Van Houten; second, Margaret Jones; third, Charity Van Devort. He had six children, among whom was *Giles A.*

Giles A. Mandeville, son of Anthony Mandeville, was born May, 1777, at Pompton Plains. He was a farmer and resided in the brick house in the central part of the Plains. He married, September 20, 1798, Elizabeth Doremus, and had ten children, among whom was *Thomas*.

Thomas Mandeville, son of Giles A. and Elizabeth (Doremus) Mandeville, was born at Pompton Plains, February 13, 1803. He married Hester Secor, of New York City, and had ten children, the eldest of whom was *Giles Henry*.

Rev. Giles Henry Mandeville, D. D., son of Thomas and Hestor (Secor) Mandeville, was born in New York City, December 12, 1725. He returned with his parents, in early childhood, to the place of his father's birth, in New Jersey. He attended a preparatory school at Hackensack, N. J., and was graduated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, in 1848, and pursued the prescribed theological course of three years in the seminary of the Reformed Church in America, connected with the college, and in 1851 he was licensed to preach and ordained to the ministry, and the same year accepted a call to the Reformed Church, of Flushing, L. I. During his pastorate, which was a very successful one, he wrote a history of Flushing, a most excellent work and a valuable contribution to the history of Long Island. In 1859 he was called to the pastorate of the Reformed Church, at Newburgh, N. Y., where he labored successfully for ten years, when he accepted a call and became pastor of the Reformed Church, of Harlem. After eleven years' faithful service he resigned his charge to devote himself to the cause of education, to which he had already given much time and attention and for many years had been a member of the Board of Education of the Reformed Church. He was elected provisional president of a Michigan college established in 1866, which, owing to unwise management, had become seriously involved. Dr. Mandeville succeeded in placing the college on a firm basis after two years of arduous and incessant labor. After being relieved of the provisional presidency, he resumed his former position and devoted himself exclusively to the interests of the Board of Education. He was made Corresponding Secretary, with the direction of its affairs under his guidance. To him is committed, by virtue of his position, the task of keeping alive the interests of the denomination in its various struggling institutions in the West, as well as to hold them to the duty of providing for the support of young men who are studying for the ministry.

On July 29, 1854, Dr. Mandeville married Rachel Jacobus, daughter of Nicholas Jacobus, a descendant of James, of Pacquenac, a grandson of Roloff Jacobus, who came from Holland and settled first on the mountain, south of Singac, then called Paper Berg, in Essex County, N. J. His descendants settled at Pompton Plains, Te Waughow and other parts of Morris and Essex Counties. The children of Giles Henry and Rachel (Jacobus) Mandeville are Mrs. W. P. Selleck, Mrs. Dr. G. DeW. Hallett, Mrs. R. A. Hevnor and *Dr. Henry A. Mandeville*.

HENRY ADDISON MANDEVILLE, M. D., only son of Rev. Giles Henry and Rachel (Jacobus) Mandeville, was born in the parsonage, at Newburgh, N. Y., December 16, 1858. He came with his parents to New York City at the age of nine years. His preparatory education was received mostly under his father's tuition. He was a close student and remarkably precocious. He entered New York University at the age of thirteen, one of the youngest, if not the youngest student who ever matriculated at that institution. Although thoroughly qualified, it was with great difficulty that he gained admission, owing to his extreme youth. He completed the usual course at the age of seventeen. During the latter part, however, he took up a line of special studies, preparatory to taking a medical course. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which he was graduated immediately on attaining his majority. After a few weeks' rest he entered upon the important course of medical experience, covering two years, in the Presbyterian Hospital, New York. He subsequently became associated in practice with Dr. Thomas H. Burchard. His special abilities as a practitioner were soon manifest, and he rapidly rose in favor with the profession, and achieved distinction in his chosen line.

Dr. Mandeville's connection with South Orange began on September 17, 1887, when he married Mrs. Jennie J. Morgan (née Rice), and from that period to the present he has devoted his time, his talents and his energies to the moral, intellectual and physical development of this locality. Progressive, earnest, public-spirited, he has left no stone unturned to make the village of South Orange the most attractive to suburban residents of any place in the country. He was elected a member of the village Board of Trustees in 1893. He was elected trustee of the school in 1891, and after serving for three years, was re-elected in 1894. Many improvements have been made during this period, and Dr. Mandeville has endeared himself to the people by his straightforward, manly course, and his efforts to promote the best interests of the whole community, without fear or favor. Like his father, he has been a most earnest advocate of, as well as an earnest worker in, the cause of education, and believes in giving the poor, as well as the rich, the best educational advantages, by increasing the facilities of the free school system. He has held various positions in connection with the schools of South Orange, and when the Board of Education for the township was established, by act of the Legislature, in 1894, he was elected its first President. This is the strongest possible evidence of the confidence the people have in him and his methods.

As a member of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, Dr. Mandeville has been earnest in his support of its temporal affairs and loyal to the pastor in the latter's advancement of its spiritual interests. Dr. Mandeville is whole-souled and liberal in his support of every enterprise which tends to better the condition of his fellow-men, whether religious, social or benevolent. He is a member of the Orange Club, Essex County Country Club, one of the governors of the South Orange Field Club, also of the Orange Riding Club. He still attends to his professional duties to a limited extent, and keeps up his old New York connections. He is attending surgeon to the Colored Hospital, New York City. He is a member of the New York Pathological Society, New York Academy of Medicine, Hospital Graduate Society, Manhattan Surgical Society, Psi Upsilon Club, New York Club, New York Athletic Club and Down Town Insurance Club.

ROSEMONT, is the name of the charming country seat of Robert Ward, a man well known to the people of South Orange during the last sixteen years. It would be difficult to find a more beautiful site for a residence in all the Oranges. It is apparently the highest point east of the railroad. The house is situated on a level plateau on the crest of the hill, showing an unobstructive view of the moun-

tain on the west, the city of Orange on the north, the valleys and hills of Newark, with the surrounding country, on the east, and on the south almost the whole range of Clinton township, with Elizabeth and Newark Bay in the distance. From the rear of the house the appearance is that of an extensive park, dotted here and there with beautiful residences. The entrance to the place is from Raymond Avenue on the south. The driveway winds around to the rear of the house, thence through the port cochere to the stable, in the extreme rear. There is about three and a half acres in the plot, every foot of which is utilized to the best advantage, with no overcrowding. Rows of Norway spruce, maples, larches and other evergreens, form the dividing line which separates Mr. Ward from his neighbors. From the house the land slopes towards the west, and on the well-kept lawn there are no obstructions, save two old cedars, the only connecting link between the past and the present. The transformation from the old corn field, with its unsightly surroundings, to its present condition, would never be recognized by those who knew it in former days. The collection of trees and shrubs are arranged in such a manner as to give the effect of spontaneous growth, and everything like mathematical precision is avoided. Embraced in this collection are found the magnolia, larch, silver maple, purple beech, copper oak, hyperin, Japanese cherry, Persian lilac, copper-fringed oak, arbor vitæ, cornus cappadocia, spiræ, together with a variety of azaleas, rhododendrons, etc.

The style of the house is that of the modern English villa, and is well suited to the location. The first story is of Belleville red sand-stone, laid up solid with rubled facing. From the second story the frame-work is carried up to the roof, ending in a number of gables which are in perfect harmony with the general design. The interior is made to conform to the architectural features of the exterior, without sacrifice of space or comfort. Solidity, strength and beauty are the notable features throughout. The wide hall, extending through from front to rear, is finished in quartered oak, and the massive oak doors are set with heavy plate-glass. The parlor is finished in solid mahogany, while the wall decorations, as well as the furniture, are harmonious both in color and design. Mr. Ward has a fine collection of bric-a-brac and antique furniture. A small table, highly prized by the family, was once the property of Aaron Burr, and was presented by him to the sister of Mrs. Ward's mother.

ROSEMONT, THE RESIDENCE OF ROBERT WARD.

Mr. Ward is a native of England. The family name, variously written, Ward, Warde, de Warde and de la Warde, is of great antiquity. As far back as the reign of Edward III, Simon de Warde sat in Parliament for Northamptonshire, and Richard Ward was elected for the borough of that shire under the reign of Henry VI.

Mr. Ward came with his parents to this country in 1855, and settled in Stoughton, Mass., where his father enlarged one of the oldest woolen mills in the State and carried on the manufacture of woolen goods up to the day of his death. Boston was the principal market for the goods at that time. In 1860 Mr. Ward, who had been associated in the business, came to New York City and established a branch, which has since become the main outlet for the sale of the goods. To Mr. Ward belongs the credit of having manufactured and introduced the first knitted flannel piece of goods ever sold in this country, and probably the first in the world, and known as "Eiderdown cloth." His business experience and observation have made him an earnest believer in the principle of protection.

Mr. Ward came to South Orange in 1879; afterwards bought the property and built the house where he now resides. He has been conspicuous in local affairs, and has been energetic and successful in promoting such public enterprises as the majority of his fellow-citizens desired. He was one of the most active of the original promoters of the Meadow Land Society, and was elected its Vice-President at its organization, which office he still holds. Mr. Ward has been an officer of the local Republican Club since its organization, and the representative of the district in the Republican County Committee for about three years. He is a member of the New England Society, of the Essex County Country Club and of the South Orange Field Club. He married Miss Mary Snedeker, daughter of Joseph Snedeker, of Troy, N. Y, a descendant of one of the early Holland families. Mrs. Ward's grandfather served in the War of the Revolution, and she is a member of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ward are, Arabella, Stanley (a graduate of Harvard), and Holcombe.

RESIDENCE OF MURRAY W. FERRIS, corner of Scotland Road and Raymond Avenue. This is one of the few houses in South Orange that posseses individuality as well as originality of design. The aim of the architects, Messrs. Rossiter & Wright, was to make it a modern American house in the truest sense of the term. The location is one of the finest that could be selected, commanding as it does a view of the valley for miles in extent. The house was specially designed to suit the location and the grade of the land. The first story is of rough cast cement; the structure above is of frame, ending in a hip roof, from which project two dormer windows. The front porch is strictly colonial. On the north side of the house is an oriole window, which stands out in bold relief, forming a very pretty feature by itself. A broad veranda extends around the side and rear, resting on a foundation of boulders, which, owing to the steep grade between the front and rear, rises some fifteen feet above the ground. Underneath the rear veranda the space is utllized as a carriage-drive, with broad, open stone arches, entrance to the drive being through a porte cochere of the same material. The whole design is simple and yet extremely picturesque. From the broad veranda in the rear a magnificent view of the surrounding country is obtained, showing Eagle Rock and Montclair on the north, Milburn and Wyoming on the south, while a beautiful panorama is spread out in the valley below, extending to the top of the mountain.

RESIDENCE OF MURRAY W. FERRIS.

The same simplicity and homelike features are observable in the interior as of the exterior. The wide hall extends from the front of the house through to the veranda in the rear; a window five feet wide in the rear of the hall seems but as a frame to a beautiful picture, as you look through at the mountain opposite. The small-paneled wainscot, as well as the staircase, is of cypress, laid up so as to show the grain of the wood to the best advantage. The parlor is entered from the right of the hall, and through this a broad doorway to the large sitting-room in the rear. The exposed beams of the ceiling remind one of "ye olden time." The richly-carved mantle, some nine feet in length, extending from floor to ceiling, is a fine, artistic piece of cabinet work. Blazing wood fires on the broad hearth make it very attractive. The library, or sitting-room, opens into a

cosy nook some ten or twelve feet square, literally filled with books and curios, known as the "den." The stained glass in doors and transoms throughout the first floor is all in neutral tints. The dining-room, which opens out of the hall to the left, is finished in cypress, and evinces taste, good judgment and economy in the arrangement. The special feature of this room is the large, handsomely carved sideboard, set in a recess fitted for the purpose. This avoids the necessity of closets and additional doors, which are often a serious detriment, and occupy space that might be used to better advantages for other purposes. A corner closet for choice china is of leaded glass. The house is heated by hot water, the radiators being all concealed by seats in the window fronts, which thereby serve a double purpose. In addition to this heating arrangement there is a large, indirect radiator in the main hall, affording an even temperature in the coldest weather.

For solid comfort the second story is, in many respects, superior to the first. The platform of the main stairway, half way up the stairs, opens on to a large porch in the rear, which is enclosed with glass in the winter, and is left open in the summer. From this point a more extended view of the surrounding country is obtained than from the veranda below. The bed-rooms on the second floor are all tastefully arranged, and all connect with each other. One of the most attractive features of the northwest room is a cypress mantle, nine feet in width, of rich design, with leaded glass closets, forming panels at either end. There is a private bath-room connected with this room. The two bath-rooms on this floor are covered with white tiles; there is also a servants' bath-room on the floor above, and all are fitted with every modern convenience. The kitchen is in the southwest part and is one of the most attractive rooms in the house, particularly pleasant and convenient. There is a large billiard-room, with open fire-place, on the basement floor and laundry, faced all round with white tile. Everything, from basement to ceiling, is arranged for home comfort rather than display.

The large stable, with its stone tower, is even more picturesque than the house; the entire floor is made of cement, with accommodation for six horses; stable connects with house by private telephone.

EAST ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

THE township of East Orange contains about two thousand and four hundred acres, or less than four square miles of land, and has a population of nearly twenty thousand. Few regions of our country have, within half or a quarter of a century, exhibited such complete changes in social and material aspects as the territory embraced within the limits of this township. Prior to the building of the railroad the beautiful undulating country, now traversed in all directions by finely macademized roads, adorned on either side by rows of trees, so thickly settled as to almost possess the character of a city and displaying everywhere tasteful and even palatial homes, with all the adornments of art, was a pastoral spot sparsely settled, an expanse of field and orchard and woodland, dotted here and there by the quiet and quaint homes of the early settlers. During the past ten or fifteen years the increase in population has been much greater than most other New Jersey suburban towns. Men of business in the large cities near, and persons seeking health or quiet, have here found the most favorable combination of conditions that they could desire for rural homes. Climate, sanitary advantages, beauty, well-ordered society, churches, schools, easy accessibility from the great towns are all realized here and recognized each year by an increased number of those who seek the advantages of city and country combined. The old landmarks that formed an interesting chapter of the past have nearly all disappeared, and there remains only a few old chimneys or foundation walls to mark the homesteads of the early settlers. The old streets and lanes have not only changed their appearance, but in many cases have adopted new names. The old Whiskey Lane, identified with the Revolutionary period, is now North Grove Street; Munn Lane is now Munn Avenue; Pluck Street, and later Cherry Street, has given place to North Arlington Avenue; the Doddtown Road, to Prospect Street, and Tory Corner Road to Washington Street. The families of Munn, Peck, Jones, Hedden and a few others are still represented here.

The people of East Orange were the last to sever their connection with the old township of Orange. South and West Orange had withdrawn and a strong effort was made to induce the residents of this, the largest extent of territory embraced in the Oranges, to remain loyal to the newly-established town government. Public meetings were held and the matter fully discussed; the "separatists," however, proved to be largely in the majority, and East Orange was organized as a separate township by an act of the Legislature passed March 4, 1863, which prescribed the following boundaries: "Beginning at a point on a line between the town of Orange and the township of South Orange, where the centre of Centre Street in said town of Orange would intersect said line; thence in a northerly or northeasterly direction to a point on the north side of Main Street, in the said town of Orange, where the line between the lands of Caleb G. Harrison and Nathan W. Pierson, near the corner of Baldwin and said Main Street, would intersect the north side of said Main Street; thence in a northerly or northeasterly direction to a large oak tree on the lands of and near the residence of William Patterson; thence in a northerly or northeasterly direction to a point on the east side of Park Street, in said town of Orange, where the angle in said street, near the residence of Aaron Williams, would intersect said point; thence on in the direction of the last-mentioned line to the west side of said Park Street; thence in a northerly

or northeasterly direction to a point in the centre of the bridge over the Nishayne Brook, where the south side of Dodd Street (or the street running from David Riker's store to the Orange Cemetery would intersect said point; thence in a northerly or northeasterly direction to a point in the centre of the north side of the bridge near the residence of Henry Stucky, and thence in the line of the last-mentioned line to the line between the town of Orange and the township of Bloomfield; thence along the line between the said town of Orange and the said township of Bloomfield, to the line between the town of Orange and the city of Newark; thence along the line between the said town of Orange and the said city of Newark to the line between the town of Orange and the township of South Orange; thence along the line between the said town of Orange and the said township of South Orange to the place of beginning."

The first election was held on the second Monday of April, 1863, at the house of Stephen W. Tichenor, Aaron B. Harrison serving as judge and Charles Crane as clerk. Under the original charter the Township Committee consisted of seven members, two from each of the three school districts, and one at large. A change was made in 1886, when the township was divided into four wards, which gave two additional members. A fifth ward was added in 1892, giving two more members, making eleven altogether, the present number. An act of the Legislature was passed in 1895, known as the Township President Bill of East Orange, amending the charter and providing for the election by the people of a Township President, with executive and veto powers. The changes which have been made from time to time in the form of government have kept pace with the growth of the township and, with the additional powers conferred, it is equal in most respects to that of a city government. Thus far, men of the highest character have been selected to fill the various positions from year to year. The following is a list of those who have served on the Township Committee from 1863 to 1895, at which time the new township law went into effect. The list from 1863 to 1884 includes also the various offices of Clerk, Assessor, Counsel, Auditor, Receiver and Justice of the Peace:

Frederick Adams, 1869–70; Frederick Allen, 1877; T. P. Anderson, 1879; George Booth, 1871 2 3–4, 1882; Samuel W. Baldwin, 1865 6–7 8; William T. Bowman, 1891 2–3 4; Edward E. Bruen, 1894; Richard Berry, 1894; Richard T. Crane, 1876; Charles Crane, 1863 65; George Condit, 1863 4 5 6 7 8–9; W. S. Condit, 1873; Jotham H. Condit, 1873 4–5–6 7; Linus D. Condit, 1875–6 7 8, 1880 1 2; A. P. Condit, 1884; John Coyne, 1877–8–9–80–1–2–3–4; Z. E. Carrington, 1874; Gardner R. Colby, 1874–5; Edward M. Cowdry, 1876; Richard Coyne, 1885 6 7 8 9–90–1; Noah M. Calberson, 1886 7 8 9–90; Ferdinand Coyne, Jr., 1893–4; Matthias M. Dodd, 1886 7 8; Amzi S. Dodd, 1871; L. L. Dodd, 1872–74; Israel L. Dodd, 1873–5–6–7, 1883 4 5 6 7; Elias O. Doremus, 1863, 1884–5; Elijah Doremus, 1876–7–8, 1883; Abram J. Doremus, 1875; Frederick E. Daum, 1878–9–80–1; Josiah DeWitt, 1866; Theodore A. Dates, 1894; George Dorer, 1894; Joseph W. Ellor, 1892 3 4; Horace W. Fowler, 1875 6; Julian C. Gregory, 1875–6–7–8; Daniel N. Gardner, 1875; Stephen Grimes, 1876; Aaron B. Harrison, 1863–4–5 6–7 8–9 70; Thomas Harrison, 1867–8; Caleb G. Harrison, 1871 2; Lewis D. Harrison, 1880; George E. P. Howard, chairman, 1889 90; Jotham Hedden, 1863 4–5 6, 1869–70; E. J. Halstead, 1864–5–6, 1875–6–7; A. T. E. Hilton, 1875; James Hamm, 1877 8; Alfred Hubbins, 1891–2; Samuel C. Jones, 1863–4–5, 1878–9–80–1 2 3 4 5–6–7–8; Henry E. Jepson, 1890 1–2 3; Charles E. Joralemon, 1892–3–4; William King, 1863 4–5; Austin M. Knight, 1871–2–3, 1878; Rev. F. E. Kenyon, 1866; Aaron Lyon, 1880 1; Robert Lane, 1884; S. M. Long, 1873–4; Robert Lane, 1885 6 7; Francis Lang, 1892–3–4; Joseph L. Munn, 1863, 1867 8 9, 1880–1–2–3; Thompson C. Munn, 1863, 1867 8–9, 1873 4 5; Alfred F. Munn, 1869 70, 1875; Aaron P. Mitchell, 1864; Edward Meeker, 1873 4; Lucius McAdam, 1883–4–5 6–7; Francis A. Nott, 1889 90–1 2; Wallace Oughcltree, 1894; Henry Powles, 1874 5 6 7, 1886; John Ray, 1870; John W. Russell, 1872 3; John L. Roberts, 1881–2 3; John M. Randall, 1863, 1869; James E. Reynolds, 1873; Peter M. Reynolds, 1877, 1882; Abraham H. Ryan, 1888 9 90 1 2; Daniel S. Rice, 1891 2 3; Matthias Soverell, 1864, 1872, 1882 3; William J. Soverell, 1879 80; Samuel Seitz, 1873; John F. Smith, 1887 8–9 90; Wm. C. Schmidt, 1891 3 4; Roderick M. Sanger, 1893; Walter Tompkins, 1869–70; Joseph P. Thompson, 1887–8; Thomas E. Vermilye, Jr., 1889, resigned

1890; Moses H. Williams, 1863-4-5 6-7-8 9-70-1-2; Aaron Williams, 1864-5 6-7; George D. Woodruff, 1871; Martin B. Wallace, 1879-80-1 2; Philemon Woodruff, 1883-4-5; William H. Wiley, 1887-8 9; David Wilson, 1888-9 90 1; Adolphus P. Young, 1871 2.

The amended township charter enacted by the Legislature of 1894-5, went into effect in April, 1895. This enlarged the powers of the Township Committee, provides for a township President with executive and veto powers, making the office practically equal to that of mayor of a city. The following-named persons were the first to serve under the amended charter: Township President, Joseph B. Thompson; Township Committee—William C. Schmidt, chairman; Edward E. Bruen, vice-chairman; Edwin R. Crippen, Joseph W. Ellor, Francis Lang, Edward P. Alling, Ferdinand Coyne, Jr., Wallace Oughcltree, Richard Berry, George Doran, William T. Bowman. The various departments of the township, together with the present incumbents—1896-7—are shown in the following list: Township President, Joseph P. Thompson. Township Committee—William C. Schmidt, chairman; Harry D. Miller, member-at-large; First ward, William Cardwell, William C. Schmidt; second ward, Edward I. Condit, John H. Palmer; third ward, Edward E Bruen, Ferdinand Coyne, Jr.; fourth ward, Stephen W. Oughcltree, Edward O. Stanley; fifth ward, George Dorer, Edwin R. Crippen. The Township Committee meets on second and fourth Monday evenings in each month. Township Committee rooms and office of Township President, Receiver of Taxes, Auditor, Township Engineer, Street and Sewer Commissioner and Building Inspector, Township Building, Main Street. Clerk's office, 342 Main Street.

Sinking Fund Commissioners.—David S. Walton, President; George W. Fortmeyer, Joel W. Hatt, William M. Franklin, William C. Schmidt, Alonzo Durkee, clerk. Board of Health, composed of members of the Township Committee and the Assessors.—William C. Schmidt, President; W. D. Mitchell, M. D., Secretary; Health Officers, William D. Mitchell, M. D., Health Physician; William T. Bowman, Health Inspector. Officers, 1896-7.—Township Clerk, Stephen M. Long; Counsel, J. Frank Fort; Auditor, Alonzo Durkee; Receiver of Taxes, Louis McCloud; Township Engineer, Street and Sewer Commissioner, William H. V. Reimer; Overseer of the Poor, John J. Moore; Township Physician, Dr. W. D. Mitchell; Chief of Police, Henry Blaurock; Police Justice, George H. Elliot; Chief Engineer Fire Department, Samuel J. Blair; Building Inspector, William T. Bowman. Assessors.—First ward, Israel L. Dodd; Second Ward, Philip C. Williams; Third Ward, Charles M. Matthews; fourth ward, Daniel C. Whitman, Jr.; fifth Ward, William F. Poucher.

POLICE DEPARTMENT. The increase of crime naturally increases with the increase of population, necessitating frequent additions to the police force. According to the report of the Township Committee for 1895, the regular force consisted of a chief, three sergeants, two roundsmen, eighteen patrolmen, and five chancemen, making a total of twenty-nine men in all; some five or six have been added since this report was made. This force would seem to be entirely inadequate to a population of nearly twenty thousand, but a more law-abiding people cannot be found in this or any other State in the Union, as is shown by the record of crime for 1895. It will be noted that three-fourths of the arrests were for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and violation of township ordinances. The total number of arrests was 423, as follows: Atrocious assault and battery, 5; assault and battery, 24; grand larceny, 13; breaking, entering and stealing, 15; entering and stealing, 2; forgery, 1; false pretences, 3; drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 250; violations of township ordinances, 66; cruelty to animals, 1; suspicion, 6; vagrancy, 12; bastardy, 3; desertion, 2; non-support, 2; insane, 9; as witnesses, 2. Of this number, 133 were fined, 50 discharged and 71 sentence suspended. The character of the men on the police force is shown in the fact that only two charges were preferred against members of the force for violation of rules and regulations of the department during the year. The Chief of Police, Henry Blaurock, is a thorough disciplinarian, and fearless in the discharge of his duty. He has been tried and never found wanting.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. It was several years after East Orange became a separate township before the people felt the necessity for making any special provision for protection against fire, and it was not until one or two destructive fires occurred that any effort was made in this direction.

ASHLAND HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. 1, organized January 25, 1879, formed the nucleus of the East Orange Fire Department. It was incorporated March 8, 1879. It had a membership of twenty-five, which comprised many of the leading people of the township and a sprinkling of old fire veterans. Mr. B. Y. Everett was chosen Foreman; J. F. Walsh, Assistant Foreman; S. M. Long, Secretary, and E. S. Atwood, Treasurer. The money for the purchase of a truck and other apparatus was raised entirely by subscription. The truck was stored and the place of meeting was in the first story of Williams' carpenter shop, No. 500 Main Street. A hose carriage and 1,000 feet of hose was purchased October 1, 1882; manned by volunteers from the truck company, and named Ashland Hose Company No. 1. The system of water supply was introduced about this time, and soon after the Ashland school building took fire, and was saved from destruction by the prompt action of the hose company, which received an abundant supply of water from the water works. Ashland Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and Hose Company No. 1, were accepted by the township, and became part and parcel of the East Orange Fire Department, June 11, 1883. Each, however, was allowed to continue its organization as a volunteer company. The fine brick building on Main Street, between Ashland Avenue and North Clinton Street, was erected in 1886, at the expense of the township. It affords ample accommodations for both companies, and is also used as the headquarters of the Fire Department. All the apparatus of both companies, including a new truck owned by Ashland Hook and Ladder Company, was purchased by the township in April, 1887; all the expenses of the two companies, from 1883 to 1887, were borne by the township. The new brick building referred to, contains, in addition to the apparatus of the two companies, the Chief Engineer's gig, five horses, hose drying tower, two company rooms, bunk-room for five permanent men, and a bath-room. Those who have served as officers of Ashland Hook and Ladder Company since its organization are: Foreman, Peter Y. Everett, 1879; C. E. Leveridge, 1880; Henry Mills, 1880 to 1889; E. J. Condit, 1890 to 1892; S. J. Blair, 1893; John Muller, 1894 to 1896; Secretary, S. M. Long, 1879; John Hamilton, 1880 to 1882; A. F. Munn, 1883 to 1890; O. H. Condit, 1891 to 1896; Treasurer, E. S. Atwood, 1879 to 1895.

ASHLAND HOSE COMPANY NO. 1. Organized by Ashland Hook and Ladder Company, accepted by the township June 11, 1883; housed in fire headquarters, on Main Street. Equipment, one hose wagon (carrying 1,000 feet of hose), two horses, one permanent man. The first Foreman elected by the company was J. R. Robinson. The present officers are: Foreman, William Shears; Assistant Foreman, J. F. Mills; Secretary, E. J. Hageman.

EASTERN HOSE COMPANY NO. 2. Organized and accepted by the township December 11, 1883; located in brick building, north side of Main Street, east of Grove Street. Equipment, one hose wagon (carrying 1,000 feet of hose), two horses, one permanent man. Building contains company-room, bunk-room and bath-room.

FRANKLIN HOSE COMPANY NO. 3. This company was organized and accepted by the township April 14, 1884. It is located in the brick building corner Dodd Street and Brighton Avenue. Equipment, one hose wagon, 1,000 feet of hose, one horse, one permanent man. The interior accommodations are the same as No. 2.

PROSPECT HOSE COMPANY NO. 4. This company was organized and accepted by the township May 24, 1886. It was located in a frame building on Prospect Street, north of Dodd Street. Its equipment consisted of one hose carriage, drawn by hand. The company was disbanded April 1, 1895, and some of its members transferred to Franklin No. 3.

ELMWOOD HOSE COMPANY NO. 5. This company was organized and accepted by the township September 12, 1887. It is located in the brick building corner of Elmwood Avenue and Clinton Street.

Equipment consists of one hose wagon, 1,000 feet of hose and one permanent man. The interior accommodations are the same as those of No. 2. The first officers of the company were: Foreman, J. B. Lindsley; Assistant Foreman, William Hetzel; Secretary, H. Waters. Present officers: Foreman, L. Ohlman; Assistant Foreman, C. Hetzel; Secretary, C. B. D. Norwood.

The East Orange Fire Department was organized in 1884. Henry Mills was appointed Chief Engineer, continuing until 1892; he was succeeded by Joseph D. Burchan, who filled the position for one year. The present incumbent, Samuel J. Blair, was appointed in 1894. The annual report of the Township Committee for 1895 shows the following condition of the Fire Department at that time: The apparatus of the Department consists of one hook and ladder truck, four hose wagons and one hose carriage. The department is under the command of one Chief Engineer and two Assistant Engineers. The active membership is 147, of which Ashland Hook and Ladder Company has 32; Ashland Hose Company No. 1, 18; Eastern Hose Company No. 2, 24; Franklin Hose Company No. 3, 22; Prospect Hose Company No. 4, 26; Elmwood Hose Company No. 5, 25. The disbanding of Prospect Hose Company No. 4 does not materially diminish the force, as has already been stated; several members were transferred to Franklin No. 3. Eight permanent men are continually on duty under pay. During that year the department answered twenty bell alarms and six still alarms. The total losses by fire amounted to $3,145.

WATER WORKS. The greatest improvement ever made in East Orange since it became a separate township was the establishment of the present system of water works. In 1867 the legislature granted a special charter to the Orange Water Company, allowing the construction of water works and laying of pipes through the streets of the city of Orange and adjoining townships. This charter, however, remained unused for thirteen years, until the summer of 1880, when the Citizens' Health Association, composed of members from all the Oranges, began to agitate the question of a water supply for all this district. Frequent meetings were held and a proposition was made by a private individual to sink wells and erect pumping works and furnish water ready for delivery into pipes for $125,000. This proposition was referred to a committee of prominent citizens who, finding the actual cost would be about $25,000, leaving $100,000 profit to the constructor, or 400 per cent. on the investment, reported adversely on the scheme and the matter was dropped for the time.

In December, 1880, advertisements appeared giving notice of the opening of books for subscriptions for stock of the Orange Water Company, and to frustrate any speculative design, citizens of Orange and East Orange at once subscribed for 600 of the 1,000 shares of capital stock, securing control of the company. More stock was subsequently taken by the East Orange residents, who now hold all of it. The large blocks of stock were afterwards offered to citizens of Orange and East Orange without reserve, in order that they might be directly interested. The company was organized by the election of the following officers and directors: President, F. M. Shepard; Vice-President, David N. Ropes; Treasurer, Joseph A. Minott; Secretary, George P. Kingsley; Directors, F. N. Shepard, David N. Ropes, J. M. Randall, C. A. Lighthipe, J. A. Minott, Dr. William Pierson, J. L. Munn. Steps were at once taken to perfect a plan for supplying Orange and East Orange with water

The valleys between the First and Second Mountains were surveyed, the flow of the stream toward Milburn ascertained during the dry summer of 1881 and the living springs were located. The plan proposed by the company was to construct a storage reservoir and take the water along a clean gravel bed of the stream to the Campbell pond, where some large springs come in, and from a reservoir at that point pump the water to a standpipe or basin at the top of the mountain, which would give ample supply and head for the highest points in Orange and East Orange. The water company hired Music Hall for a public meeting of the citizens of Orange and presented a proposal for furnishing water on a basis of hydrant rental. The meeting decided in favor of bonding the city and constructing their own water works. The water company held valuable options for the purchase of land and water rights in the mountain valley, and at the request of some citizens of Orange the present Mayor Gill being one

to remove obstacles to the immediate prosecution of the work in the city of Orange, transferred these options without charge. The authorities of Orange allowed these options to expire and afterwards paid the owners of the property nearly twice as much. A similar proposal was then made to the citizens of East Orange, who favored it, and a contract was made between the township and the water company, December 11, 1881, for ten years, which, with modifications, has been renewed for another term.

The water company decided to use a supply to be obtained from the neighborhood of the Great Boiling Spring. This spring had never been known to fail, and in the original surveys formed the corner boundary of the township of Newark, Orange, Bloomfield and Belleville. Three artesian wells were drilled, and as the supply of water proved large, an open well of twenty-four feet diameter was excavated, followed by one of fifty feet diameter, another of one hundred feet diameter, then two wells of twenty-seven and one of fifty feet diameter, connected by an underground water gallery 700 feet long, ten feet wide and twenty feet deep, also five additional artesian wells. All the artesian wells have their iron pipe casing driven into the rock, and the open wells and water gallery have walls of solid water-tight masonry built up from the bedrock, completely excluding surface water. These wells furnished a supply sufficient for the townships of East Orange and Bloomfield, but in 1894 the water company, considering the rapid growth of the towns and their future wants, decided to separate their water supply and furnish Bloomfield with the Pequannock water, which left an ample supply for East Orange during the extreme drouth which occurred during the summer of 1894.

The work at the wells, setting up the pumps and laying pipe in the street, began in the spring of 1882 and five months later, November 1, 1882, a public exhibition showed sufficient head of water at the hydrants to throw strong streams over the highest building, and to the top of the Brick Church steeple. The pumping plant consists of three pumps, with a total capacity of 7,000,000 gallons per day, supplied with steam from five boilers, all of which can be operated separately or together. Ten miles of street mains were laid in 1882, to which additions have been made every year, the total length of pipe in East Orange being more than forty miles. To protect the purity of the water the company purchased from time to time land surrounding the wells, until they own about 142 acres, a large part being kept as a park, with drives and footpaths, to which the public always have access. The waters were tested in 1882 by Prof. George H. Cook, State Geologist, and he pronounced them "good, wholesome waters, fit for all household purposes; they are free from all organic matter." They have been tested several times since by competent chemists, who have pronounced them entirely free from all organic impurities. In fact, East Orange is conceded by all experts to have the finest water of any place in New Jersey and not excelled anywhere. The care of the water by covering the wells and constructing the water gallery has been approved by visitors from all countries, and not long ago a request was received from an engineer in Moscow, Russia, for a description of the plant, he having been in this country on a visit and had come to East Orange with some acquaintances and was shown the water works. There was no change in the Board of Directors from the date of the organization until after the death of Mr. Randall, in 1895. The present officers are: F. M. Shepard, President; Vernon L. Davey, Vice-President; J. A. Minott, Treasurer; F. M. Shepard, Jr., Secretary; Directors, F. M. Shepard, J. A. Minott, Joseph L. Munn, J. T. Rockwell, Dr. William Pierson, Vernon L. Davey, Fred. M. Shepard, Jr.

COL. GEORGE P. OLCOTT, Superintendent of the water works, was born in New York City, June 16, 1850. He came with his parents to Montclair about 1860, and later to East Orange. His first knowledge of civil engineering was obtained as an employee of a railroad company. He was a member of the engineering corps which constructed the Passaic River dykes on the Newark meadows. On the completion of this work he became associated with W. H. V. Reimer, civil engineer, continuing until 1878. He then took up the special work of drainage and sanitary engineering. He constructed the works of the Orange Water Company, and has been Superintendent of the company since 1882. He has served four years as a member of the East Orange Board of Education. He represented his district

in the State Legislature in 1893, and was re-elected the following year. During the latter term he introduced and urged the passage of the Township School Act. Of this, Mr. Poland, in his school report for 1894, says: "The passage of the Olcott school bill of 1894 will stand for years to come as one of the epochs in the school history of New Jersey." Col. Olcott served six years in the National Guard of New Jersey, and was made Quartermaster of Third Battalion in 1890, and in 1894 was made Quartermaster-General with the rank of Colonel. He is a member of the Gatling Gun Armory Association of East Orange, and other local societies and organizations. He married Ella H. Condit, a native of East Orange, and has seven children.

BANKS AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

East Orange, while in no sense a manufacturing town, enjoys exceptional advantages in its financial institutions. Prior to the year 1890, there was but one bank of discount in the entire section known as the Oranges. The necessity for increased banking facilities had for some time been felt, and an effort to interest the people of Orange in the organization of another bank had been made and failed, principally for the reason that its proposed location would make it a direct competition for business with the old and well-established Orange National Bank. An effort to secure a charter for a State bank in East Orange had also been made, but for some reason the application was not favorably considered in Trenton.

PEOPLE'S BANK. In December, 1889, a few prominent residents of East Orange asked for a charter for the People's Bank of East Orange. The well-known character, standing and financial responsibility of the applicants, and the necessity for banking facilities in that township, the richest and, in many respects, the most important in the State, were acknowledged, and the charter was granted immediately. In February of the following year the new bank opened its doors for business at its present location, 533 Main Street, and from that time its success has been phenomenal. The necessity for a secure depository for money, and the convenience of keeping a bank account, were soon recognized by the people living and doing business in the vicinity, and within a month the success of the new bank was placed beyond question. It has paid dividends almost from the beginning, and has accumulated a handsome reserve fund. No change has been made in the Board of Directors since its organization, which shows that the stockholders are satisfied with the manner in which their interests have been cared for. A large and magnificent building, of brick and stone, was erected near the site of the present bank building, in 1896. This is one of the finest public buildings in the township, and reflects great credit on the managers of this institution. Following is a list of the officers and directors: William M. Franklin, President; Edward P. Alling, Vice-President; Abraham H. Ryan, Cashier; James B. Dill, Counsel; Frank Q. Barstow, William C. Horn, Caton L. Decker, William W. Jacobus, David Bingham and Edward W. Ashley, Directors.

The success of the People's Bank is due chiefly to the efforts of William Morris Franklin, whose residence here dates from the erection of East Orange as a separate township. He was the founder of the bank and has been its President from the date of its organization. Mr. Franklin was born in New York City, but has resided in the Oranges since 1863. He is a descendant of Matthew Franklin, a quaker, who settled in New York in 1665, the year following the capture of the city by the English. Mr. Franklin has been well known in New York for many years as a member of the lithographing firm of Julius Bien & Co. He retained his interest in the company after its incorporation and is still active in the business. In East Orange his influence has been felt and acknowledged upon many occasions. He is a warden of Grace Church and for twenty-two years has been a member of its vestry. He is President of the People's Bank, a director and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Savings Investment and Trust Company, and a large stockholder in each institution. He is one of the commissioners of the sinking fund of East Orange, and active in everything that concerns the welfare of the township. He is Vice-President of the Orange Athletic Club, a director of the Riding Club and

WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN.

PRESIDENT OF PEOPLE'S BANK.

a member of the Essex County Club, the Grolier Club, of New York, and the Newport Casino. Mr. Franklin married the third daughter of the late Israel Sheldon, who was a well-known citizen of Orange, and resides in Prospect Street, honored and respected by a veritable host of warm personal friends.

THE SAVINGS INVESTMENT AND TRUST COMPANY. This company began business October 1, 1897, but even in its early career it was a fixture in the community. It has been very successful from the start, and its business is growing at a rate that augurs exceedingly well for its future. The company has a remarkably broad charter, is authorized to act as executor, administrator, trustee and guardian; it receives deposits subject to sight drafts, issues certificates of deposit bearing interest, transacts a general banking and trust company business, and becomes security on bonds of executors, trustees, guardians, receivers, etc. There is also a department for savings. Deposits of $1 and upwards are received and interest allowed on deposits. The company, since its organization, has occupied a part of the People's Bank building, and on the completion of the new building, removed thence, where a large vault was built for a safe deposit department, provided with the best and all the latest improvements for this purpose.

The high and honorable character and great ability of the gentlemen who stand at the head of its affairs assure careful, conservative and successful operation, as will be seen at a glance from the following list of names: President, Abraham H. Ryan; Vice-President, James B. Dill; Treasurer, Edward P. Alling; Secretary, Harry D. Miller; Directors, Edward P. Alling, Edward W. Ashley, Frank Q. Barstow, Charles Hathaway, Richard Coyne, Herbert J. Condit, Caton L. Decker, Henry O. Clark, James B. Dill, William M. Franklin, William H. Allen, Edward Green, William C. Horn, William W. Jacobus, John C. Kirtland, E. V. Z. Lane, Frank H. La Pierre, Abraham H. Ryan, George Seabury, J. L. Seward, M. D., E. K. Silby, Hamilton Wallis and George N. Wilcox. Comment upon these names is hardly necessary, they are so well known as representing the best business and professional talent of this locality and as gentlemen of means and influence, who have proven their capability to care for the monetary interests of others by the success that has attended the management of their own personal affairs. The state courts have recognized and endorsed the reliability of the company by sending it important receiverships, accepting its guarantees on the receivers' bonds in the Burkhalter case, where $75,000 was involved, and in the still more important matter of H. M. Silverman Company, of Jersey City. Coming to East Orange for bonds and directing receivers to deposit their funds in the Trust Company, was not only highly complimentary to our home company, but an acknowledgment of the old adage that "nothing succeeds like success," and to those who have had unprecedented success shall be given more and more confidence and trust.

The affairs of this Savings Investment and Trust Company are under the management of Colonel Abraham H. Ryan, one of the incorporators and its first President, who has been a resident of Orange for the past sixteen years. He was born in New York City in 1837, removing to Illinois when a boy. On the first call to arms, in 1861, he assisted in organizing Company A, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was elected First Lieutenant, but was made Adjutant when the regiment was mustered into service. At Shiloh, as Adjutant of the Third Brigade, he commanded the brigade for several hours after its Colonel was mortally wounded, the only instance during the war of an officer of the rank of First Lieutenant commanding a brigade in a pitched battle. He was promoted to Captain for this service. In May, 1862, he was detailed as chief of staff by Brigadier-General Ross. After the fall of Vicksburg he was assigned to the staff of Major-General Steele, commanding the Army of Arkansas. February 10, 1864, he was mustered as Colonel of the Third Regiment, Arkansas Cavalry, and remained in this command until the close of the war. After peace was declared, Colonel Ryan went into business in Little Rock, Arkansas, and for several years was general manager of the Little Rock, Mississippi River and Ouchita Railroad. In 1873, while visiting Cape Cod, he saved the lives of two ladies and recovered the bodies of three others who had been drowned, and was presented by the citizens of Falmouth, Mass., with a gold medal, and by the Humane Society of Massachusetts with the highest testimonial medal. Colonel Ryan came to East Orange in 1880. He has served seven years as school

trustee and five years as member of the Township Committee. He is President of the Savings Investment and Trust Company, cashier of the People's Bank, and ex-President of the Orange Art Association. "The Colonel," as he is familiarly called, is known throughout the Oranges for his goodness of heart and the flawless integrity of his life. Socially, he is well-known and everywhere cordially welcomed. At the clubs he is as popular with the young men as with the elders. It is truly said that to the universal esteem and honor in which the cashier of the People's Bank is held, is due largely the success of the bank. No man in the Oranges has more thoroughly the honest respect and hearty friendship of the entire community than Colonel Ryan.

EAST ORANGE NATIONAL BANK. The organization of a bank in that section of East Orange known as the Junction was justified by the constant demands of the people living in this locality for more convenient banking facilities, and the gentlemen who believed the time was ripe for a new enterprise of this kind were justified in their conclusions, as shown by the result of the four years' business of this bank. The first meeting to consider the advisability of organizing a bank to be located in the neighborhood of Arlington Avenue and Main Street, was held in May, 1892, at the residence of Hon. J. Frank Fort. There were present at this meeting, John C. Cassidy, James J. Blackman, Orlando E. Condit, Rev. Elias Mead and W. H. Bryan. The result of this meeting was that a sufficient number of shares were pledged to justify the undertaking. Judge Fort, with his accustomed push and energy, soon succeeded in enlisting the support of a number of well-known business men. A public meeting was called in May, which was largely attended, and the full amount of capital stock—$100,000—was subscribed. On May 31, the following-named stockholders met and completed the organization, viz.: Frederick M. Shepard, Samuel O. Church, J. J. Blackman, F. W. Coolbaugh, R. M. Sanger, S. M. Long, E. E. Mills, W. P. Craig, Aaron Adams, M. Wheaton, Elias O. Doremus, J. H. Geduly, G. W. Bryan, O. E. Condit, J. E. Reynolds, Richard Coyne, S. O. Church, Chas. A. Groves, Chas. Hathaway, E. H. Masters and D. S. Walton. The directors met the same evening and elected Frederick M. Shepard, President, and Hon. J. Frank Fort, Vice-President; W. H. Bryan was elected cashier. Mr. Shepard resigned the presidency April 2, 1894, and Judge Fort was elected to succeed him; Dr. Groves was elected Vice-President. The report for July, 1896, shows the total resources of the bank as $486,671.02. The undivided profits at this time were $9,649.10, and the amount due depositors, $281,683.42. The bank has done a very successful business. A large, new bank building was begun in the summer of 1896, located nearly opposite the present one.

EAST ORANGE SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY. The name indicates the object and purpose of this institution. It was organized on May 4, 1887, with a capital of $50,000; the following named persons were the incorporators: Frederick M. Shepard, John M. Randall, John T. Rockwell, Joseph A. Minott, Joseph L. Munn, Dr. Wm. Pierson, Vernon L. Davey. The officers elected at the time were: F. M. Shepard, President; John M. Randall, Vice-President; Joseph A. Minott, Treasurer; F. M. Shepard, Jr., Secretary. The only change that has taken place in the officers since its organization is the election of Vernon L. Davey to the Vice-Presidency, in the place of John M. Randall, deceased.

COMMONWEALTH BUILDING.

COMMONWEALTH BUILDING. The directors of the Orange Water Company, feeling desirous of doing what they could to make East Orange an attractive place of residence, decided, in 1887, to build, in connection with a business office, a hall where entertainments and public meetings could be held. The plan, moderate at first, grew to the construction of the Commonwealth Building. After the

CHARLES STARR.

commencement of the work it was then decided to add safe deposit vaults, and later, the East Orange Safe Deposit and Trust Company being organized, the Commonwealth Building was sold to that company, the water company retaining the office in the corner room on the first floor. In the building are safe deposit vaults, safes and boxes, for safe keeping of valuable papers, jewelry, silverware, etc. The first floor is occupied by the East Orange National Bank, the Post Office and S. & J. Davis for a restaurant.

THE EAST ORANGE GAZETTE. When a town has reached that point where it can support a local paper, its subsequent growth is already assured. This fact was fully appreciated by Stephen M. Long, the enterprising real estate agent, when, in order to further his business operations, he started a real estate paper. The first number was issued May 1, 1873, and was a very modest affair. It was an eight-page sheet, 14x20 inches, five columns to the page, and was called the *East Orange Gazette*, the name it still retains. The experiment proved successful, and Mr. Long found the people of East Orange were ready to support a weekly newspaper of their own, and be no longer dependent on the neighboring township journals for their news. Being a Republican in politics, Mr. Long decided to make it a Republican paper, and received sufficient assurances from the leading members of that party to justify him in this course; it thus became, and still continues as the organ of the Republican party. The paper was subsequently enlarged to 20x26 inches, four pages, eight columns to the page. It was printed at first, partly in New York and partly in Orange, and for some time at the *Chronicle* office, in Orange.

On May 1, 1882, Mr. Charles Starr, the present proprietor, purchased the good will, etc., of the paper, there being no plant to dispose of. He at once enlarged it to its present size, and a year later put in a complete newspaper and jobbing plant. On January 1, 1893, he moved into his present quarters on Main Street, near the Junction. He fitted up the office with the best and all the latest improvements in presses, etc., and everything necessary to carry on his business in enlarged quarters. The expectations of the present proprietor have been fully realized; the circulation, as well as the advertising, has steadily increased, and the *Gazette* is recognized, not simply as the organ of a political party, but as one of the best family papers in the State.

CHARLES STARR, the editor of the *Gazette*, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio; born April 10, 1855. He is the son of Edgar P. and Lucy M. (Jackson) Starr, of New York, and a direct descendant of Comfort Starr, of Boston, who had a son and grandson named Comfort. A descendant of these, General Comfort Starr, was a distinguished officer of the Connecticut Line, in the War of the Revolution. Most of the descendants of the first Comfort Starr resided in Connecticut. Charles Starr came East with his parents when he was nine years of age, and since then has been a resident of Orange. He received his education at the public and private schools of the city. He left school at the age of fifteen and spent four years at surveying, in the office of Mead & Taylor. He began his journalistic experience in the office of the Orange *Chronicle*, as reporter, book-keeper and finally as local editor. He had an experience of seven years in this line of work, and when, in the spring of 1882, he decided to undertake the publication of the *Gazette*, he was well-fitted and thoroughly equipped for such an undertaking. Although the paper is the recognized organ of the Republican party, Mr. Starr has conducted it in such a manner as to win the confidence of the people without regard to party differences. Upright, honest and fearless in the discharge of his duties to the public as a journalist, he never oversteps the bounds of propriety by personal attacks on the individual, whatever may be the cause of grievance, but presents his facts in a clear, concise and forcible manner, leaving it for his readers to "hear and determine." He devotes his whole time to his journalistic labors, leaving others to manage the political affairs of the township. As a man he is courteous, kind and agreeable, and equally accessible to rich or poor. He is interested in the various benevolent organizations of the Oranges, in some of which he has borne a conspicuous part. He is Past Regent of Longfellow Council, No. 675, Royal Arcanum; Past Commander of Arlington Council, American Legion of Honor; Past Dictator of Garfield Lodge, Knights of Honor;

Past Archon, in East Orange Conclave, Improved Order of Heptosophs. He is also a member of Hope Lodge, F. & A. M., of East Orange; of Plato Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and other fraternal organizations. Mr. Starr married, October 20, 1880, Minnie E. Smith, daughter of Caleb A. and Mary J. (Munn) Smith. She died December 4, 1891, leaving one child, Charles Edgar. On September 10, 1896, Mr. Starr again married, his wife being Jean Tamezen Slee, daughter of Matthew Henry and Miranda Caldecott Slee, of Auburn, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL.

The public schools of East Orange will compare favorably with those of any township in the State. For the superior educational advantages, which the present system provides, great credit is due to Joseph L. Munn, President of the Board of Education, who has devoted the best years of his life to this purpose. In this he has had the hearty and liberal support of the people, and in the change from the old to the new system and the increased facilities provided from year to year to meet the demands of the increasing population, there has been little or no opposition. When East Orange was erected as a separate township, the boundaries of the three school districts which then existed were described in Section 6 of the act of the Legislature erecting the township, as follows: "*And be it enacted*, That the territory in the township of East Orange shall be composed and divided into three school districts, as follows: All the territory lying east of the centre of Cherry Street, from the Bloomfield line to Main Street, and from the said point on Main Street to the east side of the town farm on the South Orange line, shall be the Eastern school district; all the territory lying north of a line drawn from the junction of Cherry Street and the Bloomfield line to the junction of Park and Washington Streets, and on through the centre of Park Street to the line between the town of Orange and the township of East Orange, shall be the Franklin school district; all the remaining territory in said town shall be the Ashland school district; and the said districts shall hold elections for school trustees in their respective school districts according to the provisions of the general school law, on the first Monday in April, at the usual hour."

The division of these school districts corresponded very nearly with the neighborhood organizations that existed before any systematic organization was effected and the subsequent divisions under the old school law. An act passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, November 27, 1794, and entitled "An Act to Incorporate Societies for the Promotion of Learning," furnished the occasion and provided the means for the organization of the first schools of a public character. Three school-houses were built within the bounds of what is now East Orange township—one called the Eastern School-house, in the district which bore that name, another called the White School-house, located at Brick Church, in what was later known as the Ashland district, and another known as Doddtown School-house, in what was subsequently known as Franklin school district. The original book of minutes relating to the Eastern district shows that the money to buy the lot and build the school-house was raised by a number of small subscriptions, the subscribers becoming stockholders. In addition to the names of all the old families living in the vicinity, the subscription list shows also the names of several eminent citizens of Newark—Frelinghysen, Pennington, Whitehead and others. The government was vested in a board of seven trustees chosen at the annual meeting of the stockholders. The trustees held title to property and managed all affairs of the school. These schools were small and had but one teacher. They served a very good purpose until the organization of school districts under the general free school law.

Mr. Vernon L. Davey, the present School Superintendent for East Orange, in his annual report for 1893, gives a brief history of the schools of the township up to that time, showing the gradual development from the old to the new system. He says: "Prior to 1889 the township contained three districts, in each of which was a substantial brick school-house varying in size from eight rooms to fifteen rooms, and one of which contained a branch school in a four room brick building. As the rapidly-increasing school population had filled the buildings of the two larger districts, the question of additional buildings became an important one and was discussed in the school meetings of the different districts in March, 1889. The time was ripe for action, and by common consent, with hardly a dissenting voice, the

consolidation of the three districts into a new district, including the entire township, was effected. The new district took possession of all the school properties and assumed all indebtedness, bonded or otherwise. A Board of Education, consisting of eight members, was appointed in accordance with the statute providing that there shall be two members from each ward. This board recommended to the Township Committee the erection of a central High School building. An appropriation of $120,000 was made and the new building, which is, without exception, the most substantially and thoroughly constructed school-house in the State, was ready for occupancy December 1, 1891." This building is located on Winan Street, about three hundred feet north of Main Street.

The increasing population caused the erection of a new primary building (Columbian) and the division of a ward, in 1893, and there are now five wards, with a Board of Education of ten members, half of whom retire each year. The new building contains eight class rooms and cost, without the lot, $45,000. It is the most complete primary building in the State. There are now seven large school houses within the township of East Orange, the aggregate value of which approximates $400,000; total number of children enrolled, 2,931; estimated cost of maintaining schools, $87,500, an average of $30 per annum for each child enrolled.

THE HIGH SCHOOL, situated on Winan Street, between William and Main, has ten recitation rooms, manual training, gymnasiums, two study rooms and offices; total value $130,000. The lot is 197.6 feet front, by 183.6 deep. This building, which was erected for the sole use of the High School department, has been made to relieve the pressure in the grammar schools by admitting the highest grade of each school. While the aim of the school is not merely or chiefly to prepare students for more advanced studies, this is one of its important functions, and pupils are sent from here to the best colleges in the country as thoroughly prepared as from any other institution in the State. The faculty of the school consists of Vernon L. Davey, A. B., Principal, with seven assistants in the regular course, and in the preparatory class there are three teachers. The enrollment for 1895 6 shows, white children, 357; colored, 3; total, 360.

EAST ORANGE HIGH SCHOOL.

COLUMBIAN SCHOOL, corner of Grove Street and Springdale Avenue. This building is, in its general plan, a model of what a primary or grammar school should be; it has eight class and teachers rooms, and the halls are spacious and well-lighted; the value of this property is given at $50,000. The lot on which it is located has a frontage of 185.6 feet, and an average depth of 198 feet. Six teachers are employed in this school, of which Frank D. Coe is Principal. The enrollment for 1895 6 is, white children, 323; colored, 6; total, 329.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL, Dodd Street, located in that part of East Orange formerly known as Doddtown; has nine rooms. This attractive site is an irregular quadrangle, running to a point on the east and having an area of two acres, valued at $40,000. This lot is the largest belonging to any of the

schools. It is situated on the north side of Dodd Street, about seventy feet west of Girard Avenue; conveyed in 1812 to the trustees of the Franklin School-house, township of Orange; said conveyance not being recorded until fifty-seven years later (1882). The deed calls for a frontage of about 80 feet, and a depth of 200 feet, more or less. An adjoining property owner claims about twenty feet of this frontage, but a recent survey and search does not, it is said, sustain this claim. The building is equipped with all the modern improvements Frank S. Tisdale, A. M., a graduate of Hamilton College, is the Principal, with a corps of eight efficient assistants. The enrollment for 1895–6 shows, 453 white and 9 colored children, making a total of 462.

ASHLAND SCHOOL, on North Clinton Street, is the largest school in the township. It has sixteen rooms, and is valued at $75,000. The lot on which it is located is 244 feet front by 200.6 feet deep. Sixteen teachers, besides the Principal, Clarence E. Morse, are employed in this school; 722 white and 72 colored, making a total of 793 scholars enrolled. In his annual report, 1895 6, the Superintendent says: "The Elmwood School acts as a feeder to this school and sends yearly from fifteen to twenty pupils into the sixth-year class. The Columbian School has served the same purpose to a limited extent, as the territory from which it draws primary pupils includes some of the second ward."

ELMWOOD SCHOOL, situated on the westerly side and northerly end of Park Street, between Main and South Arlington Avenues. It has six rooms and is valued at $30,000. The lot is one hundred feet front by 300 feet deep. It is considered one of the best of the primary schools. There are six teachers besides the Principal, Albert H. Wilson. The enrollment for 1895–6 shows, 300 white children, 9 colored, making a total of 310.

EASTERN SCHOOL, situated on Main Street, near Maple Avenue, has twelve rooms and is valued at $60,000. The lot on which it stands contains one acre, affording ample room for enlargement and additional buildings. In addition to the Principal, Edward H. Dutcher, there are thirteen teachers. The enrollment, 1895–6, is, 695 white, 62 colored children; total, 677.

The present members of the Board of Education are: Alonzo G. Hyde and David O. Irving, first ward; George S. Hulbert and George P. Olcott, second ward; John Crowell and Roderick M. Sanger, third ward: Joseph L. Munn and William Thomas, fourth ward; George R. Howe and William H. Force, fifth ward. President, George S. Hulburt; District Clerk, Rev. John Crowell, D. D.; Superintendent of Schools, Vernon L. Davey, A. B.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS. Notwithstanding the fact that the people of East Orange have made such liberal provisions for free education, they have maintained some of the best private schools in the State. The first private school of importance—designed especially for young ladies—was started by M. O. Halsted, the pioneer of the new settlement, in 1847. His aim was to establish a seminary of a high order for the benefit of that class of people who could afford to give their children a better education than could be obtained at that time in the public schools. For this purpose he fitted up a large building on the west corner of Main Street and Washington Place, previously used by Amos W. Condit as a store and manufactory. The seminary was opened under the most favorable circumstances by Rev. F. A. Adams, a graduate of Dartmouth and a man well qualified for the position of Principal. Thirty-six pupils were enrolled the first day and it was soon filled with a class of students for which it was designed, and a number were received from abroad. Continuing for five years in its original location, furnished at the sole expense of the founder, it outgrew its surroundings, necessitating enlarged facilities. This led to the organization of a company of gentlemen interested in the furtherance of this object. The company purchased the property extending from Main Street to the railroad, including a large and eligible vacant lot, upon which they erected a concrete building planned to suit the wants of the school. In this building Mr. Adams continued as Principal for the next five years, and after his retirement the institution passed to the management of other instructors who, yielding to the adverse circumstances, abandoned the field, and the building has since been devoted to other purposes.

THE UNDERHILL SCHOOL. This school, conducted by the Misses Underhill, is the largest private institution of the kind in East Orange, and enjoys a liberal patronage. It is centrally located on Harrison Street, not far from Brick Church Station. The large corps of teachers enables each scholar to receive individual attention, as well as have the stimulus of working with others. In the primary department pupils are prepared for the discipline of the higher departments, and in the junior and senior grades the work is carefully arranged to graduate the pupils from either of the two courses of study, the classical or literary. In the classical course a complete preparation for college is given, and pupils entered on certificate. Special arrangements are provided to meet the requirements of those who desire to study French, German, art, elocution, cooking or sewing. Provision has also been made for those desiring a Normal course, with a view of teaching in industrial or other schools. The art department is fully equipped with every facility for pursuing this study, and all the arrangements are very complete throughout.

LODGES, ETC.

HOPE LODGE, No. 124, F. & A. M. This lodge has passed its first quarter of a century with a strong membership. It was organized under dispensation, July 22, 1871, with twenty-four charter members, and began work in the old school-house on Main Street, nearly opposite the present Eastern District Public School. The first officers elected under dispensation were: Thomas W. Topham, W. M.; N. G. Baldwin, S. W.; C. F. R. Moore, J. W.; George Booth, Treasurer; John D. Toppin, Secretary; Charles B. Day, S. D.; A. E. Hedden, J. D.; John G. Trusdell, S. M. C.; H. A. Hottewroth, J. M. C.; H. C. Willis, Tyler. The lodge was regularly constituted February 5, 1872, and held its first communication in the new Eastern District Public School-house. The first officers elected under the charter were: George W. Fortmeyer, W. M.; C. W. Anderson, S. W.; Charles B. Day, J. W.; George Booth, Treasurer; D. M. Logan, Secretary; N. G. Baldwin, S. D.; A. E. Hedden, J. D.; Oliver Libby, S. M. C.; E. S. Paucher, J. M. C.; Richard Libby, Chaplain; H. C. Willis, Tyler. The present membership of the lodge is between one hundred and twenty to thirty. Of this number are the following Past Masters: George Booth, A. B. Williams, H. E. Jepson, James A. Selvey, C. H. Gillespie, Jr., J. H. Bird, I. C. Cassidy, E. B. Gillbard, Louis McCloud, William B. Arnold, M. D. The present officers are: Robert D. Merrill, W. M.; Alonzo Durkee, S. W.; Wm. C. McIlvaine, J. W.; W. J. C. Cassidy, Treasurer; Frank R. Wickes, Secretary; George T. Boggs, S. D.; Franklin Webster, J. D. The regular communications are held on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

EAST ORANGE LODGE, No. 242, I. O. O. F. This lodge was instituted March 24, 1894. No further information could be obtained.—ED.]

EAST ORANGE DIVISION, No. 184, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, was organized March 22, 1880, in Kutcher's Hall, 191 North Park Street, East Orange, with thirteen charter members. Its first officers were: George Kutcher, W. P.; George Sutphen, R. S.; Joseph Murtha, A. R. S.; Charles Smith, F. S.; Caleb Riker, Treasurer; Rev. J. H. Marr, Chaplain; W. L. Soverell, Com.; David D. Sutphen, A. C.; John Gamble, I. S.; John Fisher, O. S. The present officers are: James Lowney, W. P.; Frederick Hickbohm, W. A.; Frank Cullen, R. S.; Ray Winner, A. R. S.; Walter E. Oakley, F. S.; George Kutcher, Treasurer; Wm. Morrow, Chaplain; George Smith, Conductor; Samuel Dope, Ass't Conductor; Charles Arlis, I. S.; H. E. Williams, O. S.; Mrs. Maynes Potter, Supt. Young People's Work; May Tyler, P. W. P.

ARLINGTON COUNCIL, No. 626, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR, was organized May 13, 1885, with the following charter members: S. M. Long, J. J. Moore, J. H. Gedney, George Purdue, W. H. Nichols, Richard Purdue, H. J. Richey, S. B Stewart, W. D. Robinson, M. D., W. Kean, Jr., J. Thompson, L. D. Gallison, Charles Starr, A. O. Lunischloss, J. D. Otis. The first officers of the council were: S. M. Long, Past Commander; L. D. Gallison, Commander; A. O. Lunischloss, Secretary; John Thompson, Collector; J. D. Otis, Treasurer.

THE EAST ORANGE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY, which was organized by Gardner R. Colby, Samuel C. Burdick, George W. Fortmeyer and other prominent citizens about 1880, and has proved itself to be a power in the township. Its main object was to suppress any nuisance which might have gained a foothold in this residential section and to carefully guard against the inroads of any objectional enterprise. It has always worked in harmony with the town authorities, and it not only abated existing nuisances but caused many improvements, such as the admirable sewer system, the planting of shade trees, macadamizing the roads, etc., etc. The society is composed of the best citizens of East Orange, with George W. Fortmeyer, President; Hamilton Wallis, Vice-President; Everett Mills, Secretary; and D. S. Walton, President Sinking Fund Commission. It stands ready at all times to support the Township Committee in furthering improvements, and inaugurates measures tending to add to the beauty of the section. It has a Committee on Public Welfare, which has the machinery to push and engineer new projects for the welfare of the people. It has proposed amendments to the charter, whereby the community may secure a president or mayor, with executive and veto powers, without incurring the expense of a city government. The society has now a membership of 250, is absolutely non-partisan and yet extremely active on all public questions affecting the public in general. It was organized to make sure that East Orange should be a model residential section, and now that they have secured that fact, they are determined to watch over and perpetuate the present satisfactory condition of affairs.

PROMINENT FAMILIES AND BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

The following list comprises only a part of those who have been prominent as Builders in East Orange, but the difficulty of obtaining data of many others is the principal reason for their omission. Only a few of the large number of beautiful residences have been selected in order to show the style of architecture of the present and past. Others were omitted because photos could not be obtained.

THE DOREMUS FAMILY.

Line of descent from Cornelius Doremus, 1690.

Cornelius Doremus, the ancestor of the Doremus family in this country, came from Holland about 1690, and settled at or near Acquackanonck (now Passaic), New Jersey. He was a large land owner. An Indian deed, of the Duck Purchase, dated May 16, 1703, of a large tract of land lying along the Passaic River, has his name attached as a witness, the conveyance being made by twelve Indians, probably of the Hackensack tribe of Lenni Lenapes. The name of his wife is not known. His children were: Johannes, born at Middlebury, Holland, about 1687; *Thomas*, born at Acquackanonck about 1690; Cornelius, born 1692; Hendrick, born 1695, and Joris, born about 1697.

Thomas Doremus, son of Cornelius, born at Acquackanonck about 1690, resided at Wesel, N. J.; married October 4, 1712, Anneke Abrahamse Ackerman, born at Hackensack, N. J. He had five children: *Cornelius*, born 1715; Goline, of Jacksonville, baptized November 14, 1720; Abraham, of Cedar Grove, born about 1722; Peter, of Cedar Grove, born about 1725; Johannes, born about 1726; Anneke, baptized May 5, 1756.

Cornelius Doremus, son of Thomas and Anneke Abrahamse (Ackerman) Doremus, born April 4, 1715, lived at Doremustown, N. J. He married, about 1738, Antje Young, and had ten children, viz.: Hendricus, of Wesel, N. J., baptized March 3, 1739, (married, Sept. 25, 1760, Margaret Van Winkle); Thomas, born April, 1741, (great-grandfather of Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, of New York); *Peter*, of Slotterdam, N. J., baptized June 8, 1744; Maritji, baptized May 17, 1746, (married Bartholomew Dodd, of Beaverstown); Johannes, of Doremustown, born about 1749, died 1821, hotel-keeper; Jannetji, baptized 1754; Susanna, born 1756; Alitta, born about 1758.

Peter Doremus, son of Cornelius and Antje (Young) Doremus, was born at Slotterdam, N. J., June, 1744. He married Polly Dey, and had issue: Jacob, Richard, *Cornelius*, Peter and two daughters, one of whom married Henry Perry; the other married J. Speer.

ELIAS O. DOREMUS.

Cornelius Doremus, son of Peter and Polly (Dey) Doremus, was born near Beaverstown, N. J., Feb. 17, 1787. He married Jane DeHart, and had issue: *Peter Cornelius*, John Cornelius and several daughters.

Peter Cornelius Doremus, son of Cornelius and Jane (DeHart) Doremus, was born April, 1807 and died June 30, 1869. He married Julia A. Osborn, daughter of John H. Osborn, born at Bloomfield, N. J., 1770. Her mother was the daughter of Zophar Baldwin, born February 9, 1741; served with the Essex County Militia in the War of the Revolution. He was the son of David Baldwin, son of Benjamin, son of Joseph, son of John Baldwin, Senior, the New Jersey ancestor who signed the Fundamental Agreement. Peter C. Doremus came to Orange in 1829, and located near the present corner of Main and Harrison Streets, and the following year sold that property and bought ten acres of ground near Prospect and Clinton Streets. He lived there until 1850, when he purchased what was later known as the Candler property, on Harrison Street, from which he moved to William Street, where he built the house in which he died in 1869. His children were: Mary Cook, born May 3, 1833, died August 17, 1873; she married Charles Clark, and left one surviving child, George Bishop Clark. Julia A. Doremus, the third child of Peter C., was born December 5, 1845, died March 10, 1881; she married David J. Rogers, and left two surviving children, Leslie D. and Edward. The eldest child of Peter C. was *Elias Osborn*.

ELIAS OSBORN DOREMUS, son of Peter Cornelius and Julia A. (Osborn) Doremus, was born at Orange, N. J., January 17, 1831. He was educated at the public school in Orange, and afterwards worked for some years with his father, a leading carpenter and builder of his day. He succeeded his father in the business, which he carried on successfully, under the firm name of Jones & Doremus, for about twenty-five years. This was the largest building firm in the Oranges, they having erected some of the finest buildings in this locality. In the year 1865 Mr. Doremus, together with Moses H. Williams and Samuel W. Baldwin, purchased some forty acres, extending from Washington Street to Arlington Avenue, in East Orange. William Street, extending from Washington Street, was opened through this property to North Clinton Street, and North Clinton Street to Summit Street, and Summit Street to Arlington Avenue; also Walnut Street was extended from William Street to Summit Street; Lincoln Street was opened from William Street to Carleton Street. The opening of these streets gave a great impetus to building operations in East Orange, and marked an era from which the great prosperity and growth of the town may properly be dated.

RESIDENCE OF ELIAS OSBORN DOREMUS.

In 1872 Mr. Doremus was nominated by the Republicans to represent the Second Assembly District in the Legislature of this State, and was elected by a large majority over his Democratic opponent. He was re-elected in 1873, and was made chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; also chairman of the Committee on Education, and also served as a member of other important committees. It was at this session of the Legislature that the Compulsory Education bill and the General Railway law were

passed, which received the earnest support of Mr. Doremus. Other important bills were enacted at this session to which Mr. Doremus lent material aid, and his whole course met with the hearty approval of his constituents. Mr. Doremus has filled various other important positions in the county and township. He represented East Orange in the Essex County Board of Freeholders for seventeen consecutive years, the last seven of which he was the President of this Board.

In 1876 he was made a director of the American Fire Insurance Company of Newark, and in 1881 was elected its Vice-President, and has since given his entire attention to the duties of this office. He was a director in the Orange National Bank for about twenty years, and was also a director in the Orange Savings Bank. He is a director in the U. S. Industrial Insurance Company of Newark, of the City National Bank, a member of the Newark Board of Trade, of the New Jersey Historical Society, of the New England Society of Orange, and the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and one of the Board of Managers of that association. He has long been a worthy and honored member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was raised in Union Lodge, F. & A. M., in 1852, and later assisted in organizing Corinthian Lodge, of Orange, of which he was a charter member. He is a member of Orange Chapter, R. A. M., also of Damascus Commandery, No. 5, K. T., of Newark.

Mr. Doremus married Harriet, daughter of William Peck, son of James, who was the son of David, son of Joseph (3), son of Joseph (2), the Newark ancestor of the Peck family, son of Joseph Peck (1), who signed the Fundamental Agreement at New Haven in 1639. The issue of Mr. Doremus' marriage with Harriet Peck was: Emily, born 1858, died 1867: Fannie, married George F. Bassett, who died May 20, 1891; Frederick Halsey, a merchant of New York and a member of the firm of George F. Bassett & Co., importers and dealers in crockery and china. Edwin Patterson, the youngest son of Mr. Doremus, died May 24, 1895. He was a young man of high promise, just entering on a prosperous career. His untimely death was a shock, as well as a great bereavement to his father, family, and a large circle of friends.

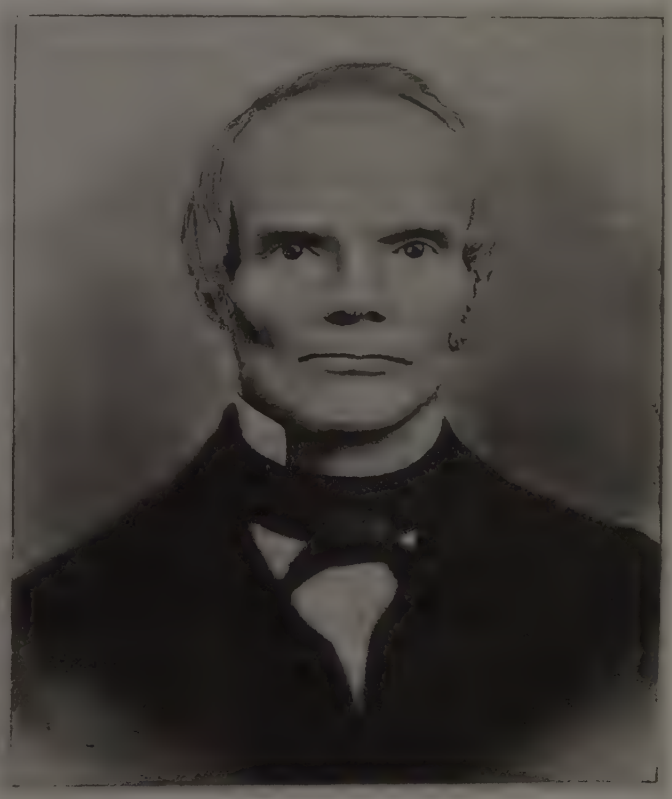
THE HATT FAMILY.

This family has been identified with what is now the township of East Orange for more than half a century, and while it has no special claims to remote ancestry, it has made for itself an honorable record, and every member so far as is known, has lived an exemplary Christian life and sought to make the world better. John Hatt was the first member of this family to settle in East Orange. He was born in Reading, Berkshire County, England, and emigrated to this country in 1831 as the head of a little colony of seventeen persons, his son Joel having preceded him one year. John, the father, was a man greatly beloved in his own country, and a man of great influence in the community where he resided. The little colony which came with him to this country had frequent meetings at his house, and his advice and counsel was sought on all occasions, and after he settled in East Orange he was still looked up to by his neighbors and was the leader of the first religious movement in this locality, and became the real founder of the First Baptist Church, of East Orange. His house was the centre for the gathering of the religious element in the community, and he lived to see the full fruition of his hopes in the completion of the little church for which he toiled and labored up to the day of his death. He was the first deacon of the church, and during the first two or three years frequently supplied the pulpit, having been regularly ordained as a Baptist preacher in the old country. He married, in England, Ann Church, and had issue, *Joel*, George, Ann, Mary, Phebe, William, Josiah.

JOEL HATT, eldest son of John and Ann (Church) Hatt, was born at Reading, Berkshire County, England. He learned the trade of boot and shoe-making, and desiring to better his condition, came to this country in 1831 and settled first in Williamsburg and afterwards in New York City. He induced his parents and other members of the family to come over, and they followed a year later and settled in East Orange. Joel subsequently joined his parents and continued to reside in East Orange until his death. He worked at his trade as a boot and shoe-maker and had the reputation of doing the best work of any one in his line of trade in this locality. He was poor in this world's goods, but rich in heavenly treasures. He exemplified the teachings of his blessed Master in his daily walk and conversa-

tion, and thus left to his children a richer legacy than gold and silver or houses and land. Probably the happiest day of his life was when he saw the completion of the modest little Baptist church for which he had toiled and struggled, practicing the most rigid economy and self-denial, in order that he might establish at this home of his adoption a religious home for his children. Joel Hatt married, in Reading, England, Rachel Wells. They had an adopted child, Annie, whom they brought from England. Rachel, born in England, married Rev. W. D. Hedden, D. D.; Mary, born in New York City, married Henry Tichenor, of Binghampton, N. Y.; John H., born in New York, married Julia Clarkson; *Joel Wells*, born in East Orange; Sarah A., born in East Orange, married Frederick M. Untiedt; Josiah Henry, died in 1858.

JOEL WELLS HATT, fourth child of John and Rachel (Wells) Hatt, was born in East Orange, June 16, 1837, the same day that gave birth to the First Baptist Church, of Orange. His early education was obtained at the little school kept by Miss Julia Ball; he also attended three terms—about nine months—at a Mr. Chittenden's. With this amount of "book learning," he began at the age of nine years to earn his own living. He worked for a time with his father and engaged in various other occupations until 1854, when he obtained a position as clerk in the dry goods house of Henry S. Ward and Thomas C. Chandler, of Newark, where he remained until after the breaking out of the war. In 1862 he enlisted for nine months in Company K, Twenty sixth N. J. Volunteers. This was attached to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Army Corps, then under the command of Gen. Sedgwick. He entered the army as private, was promoted to corporal and later to that of sergeant. Although in active service less than a year he saw harder fighting than many who passed through a three years' term. He was in the terrible engagements in and around Fredericksburg, of November 9 and December 11 to 16, 1862, in which both armies suffered severe loss. He was also in the battle of Marye's Heights, May 3, 1863. After the expiration of his term of enlistment he remained with the army as sutler for fifteen months and was with Sherman's army in front of Atlanta. He returned home in 1864 and resumed his old vocation with the firm of Marvin Dodd & Co., Newark, continuing until August 27, 1867. Having married the daughter of William King, of East Orange, he became associated with him in the lumber business, August 28, 1867. On the death of the latter, in 1882, Mr. Hatt succeeded him and continued under the old firm name until October 1, 1886, when he purchased the entire business which he has since carried on in his own name.



JOEL HATT

Mr. Hatt assisted in organizing the Lumbermen's Protective Association, in 1885, and became its

first President. His chief interest outside of his business affairs has centered in the Grand Army of the Republic. To meet his old comrades around the camp-fire and with them fight their battles o'er and o'er has been to him a delightful pastime, and many an unfortunate veteran has had his heart gladdened and the "wolf" driven from the door by the timely assistance rendered by Comrade Hatt. Mr. Hatt was one of the early members of Uzal Dodd Post, No. 12, G. A. R., of Orange, and was its Commander in 1888. He was commissioned Ass't Inspector-General of the Department of New Jersey by Commander-in-Chief R. A. Alger, in 1889. He has been a delegate to the several National Encampments held at Milwaukee, Boston, Indianapolis and Pittsburg. He is a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, with which he first received his "baptism of fire," and his personal record during the campaign of 1862-3 is one of which any man may justly feel proud.

In the First Baptist Church of Orange, later of East Orange, Mr. Hatt has continued the good work begun and carried on by his father, and has been one of its strongest financial props, as well as taking a deep interest in its spiritual growth and prosperity. Mr. Hatt inherits from his ancestors those strong characteristics that have marked each successive generation, viz.: Loyalty to the truth, unflinching integrity, and uncompromising honesty. With a gentleness of disposition and kindness of heart, characteristic of his father and mother, he has the courage of his convictions, and nothing can swerve him either to the right or left in a course he has once marked out for himself. He has earnestly supported the principles of the Republican party and contributed to its success. He has been fortunate in business, and nothing is more gratifying to him than the opportunity to help those in need, and to carry forward established benevolent projects. By his wife, Henrietta S. King, the daughter of his former partner, he has one child, Rachel M. His beautiful home on Grove Street is one of the attractive features of East Orange, and is a model of comfort and convenience. This is the old homestead of William King, his father-in-law, and is the identical spot where the first meeting was held for the organization of the Baptist Church.

THE HALSTED FAMILY.

The Pioneer Builder of the Oranges.

That a native of East New Jersey and a descendant of an adjoining town should become the *first* Builder of the Oranges, is a cause for congratulation by the native population. To the efforts of Matthias O. Halsted is due the wonderful growth of East Orange. He laid the foundation and gave it its first impetus. Little is known of the early history of the Halsted family. Jonas, Timothy and Joseph Halsted are found at Jamaca, L. I., as early as 1656-7. Timothy Halsted was the ancestor of the New Jersey family of this name.

Timothy Halsted, Jr., son of Timothy (1), was taxed on seventy-eight acres of land at Hempstead, in 1685. He probably sold his land and removed to New Jersey the same year, as appears by the following affidavit: "The testimony of Timothy Holstead, of Hempstead, in Queens County, [L. I.], who declareth y^{t} y^{e} purchasers of Affter Kull, (viz.): Daniel Denton, John Baylus and Luke Watson, did admit off myselff and my brother alsoe, vpon y^{e} disbursement off ffour pounds a peece in bever pay to be Associates w^{t} y^{m} in y^{e} purchase in case wee liked, which money we disbursed ffor Indean trade which say^{d} Indean goods went to y^{e} purchase of y^{e} s^{d} land at Affter Kull, at y^{e} request of y^{e} affores^{d} purchasers, we desliking y^{e} place vpon a run off it. And they imaging we should be pay^{d} ffor our goods and wee acknowledge y^{t} wee Received satisfaction off Dan^{l} Denton affors^{d}, one of y^{e} purchasers, the whole sum pay^{d} by selff and brother, was ffour pounds a peece and two and sixpence. Sworn before vs y^{e} 17th of Novem^{r}, 1685. Elias Doughty, Richard Cornwell, Justices in Quorem." Timothy Halsted, Jr., had a son, Caleb; the latter had a son Caleb, who also had a son, Caleb Halsted, born in 1741. The last Caleb married Rebecca Ogden, and had a son, *Robert*.

Robert Halsted, M. D., son of Caleb (3) and Rebecca (Ogden) Halsted, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., September 13, 1746. He was a leading and fearless citizen in the gloomy days of the Revolution. On one occasion a renegade Tory informed against him as a rebel and an ardent upholder of rebellion,

and he was temporarily lodged in the old Sugar House on Liberty Street, New York, where he suffered great hardship. He was released finally through the influence of friends. On another occasion he saved the life of Col. Aaron Ogden, who had been seriously wounded by the Hessians, while out alone on military reconnoissance. He was a physician of note. His younger brother, Caleb, was also an eminent physician. On July 25, 1825, the latter, while confined to his house by illness, received a visit from General Lafayette, and he had the pleasure of entertaining that son of France. Caleb Halsted, Jr., was for a long time Mayor of the borough of Elizabeth. Robert Halsted, M. D., married, first, Mary Wiley; second, Mary Mills. He had children, of whom *Matthias Ogden* was the fourth.

MATTHIAS OGDEN HALSTED, fourth son of Dr. Robert and Mary (Mills) Halsted, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., July 12, 1792. He was graduated at Princeton College and studied law with Matthias Ogden, of Elizabeth Town, N. J. He settled at Belvidere, N. J., where he practiced law for some years and was Surrogate of Warren County. He made many warm friends and was held in high estimation throughout that district of New Jersey. He subsequently relinquished the practice of law and entered, as partner, the mercantile house of Halsted, Haines & Co., New York City, which in his day was one of the largest and most successful dry goods firms in the country. Among their customers was Amos W. Cundit, of East Orange, who failed, owing the firm a large balance. He offered his farm 100 acres —and the homestead fronting on Main Street in liquidation of the debt. Mr. Halsted assumed the debt on his own account and took the farm in payment. He removed to East Orange about 1838, and in 1840 built the large elegant mansion with Corinthian pillars now occupied by Mr. Hawkesworth, who married a granddaughter of Mr. Halsted. The building attracted great attention at the time as there was nothing like it in this part of New Jersey. The farm which he purchased was known as the Gruett farm. It lay between what is now Halsted Street, and Clinton Avenue, with a frontage on Main Street and extending in a southerly direction nearly to the South Orange line. He subsequently bought thirty acres on Harrison Street, adjoining his original purchase. All this he laid out into large building plots. He erected homes for his two daughters and built other houses which he sold to his New York friends and induced them to settle here. When he began operations there was but one train each way on the D. L. & W. R. R. The morning train took him and the evening train let him off, both stopping near his residence for his *individual* accommodation. He soon provided better facilities. He erected a depot on the site of the present Brick Church station at his own expense, placed a man and wife in charge, and conveyed the property to the railroad company *free of cost*. He thus opened the way for the pioneer settlement and lived to see it well advanced, although he reaped but little pecuniary benefit from his large outlay. He was generous and liberal at all times. He gave freely to the Brick Church, of which he was a member. He was unostentatious in his charities and it afforded him pleasure to help his fellow-men. He mingled freely with the people, and took part in all their meetings. He was an elder of the church and Superintendent of the Sunday School. He established a private school for young ladies, erected a building on Washington Place and induced Rev. F. A. Adams, of Andover, Mass., a celebrated teacher in his day, to come and take charge of it.

MATTHIAS OGDEN HALSTED.

During the war Mr. Halsted was thoroughly loyal to the government and aided in the vigorous prosecution of the war by encouraging enlistments and arousing public sentiment. He lived to see the union of the States maintained and the government established on a firm basis. He died June 12, 1866.

Mr. Halsted was twice married. His first wife was Cornelia Wade, of Elizabeth, N. J. By her he had three children, Phebe, Mary, Enos. He married, second, Miss Hepzebah Clary, née Eastman, a relative of Daniel Webster. Their children were Julius, Cornelia, Emily and William.

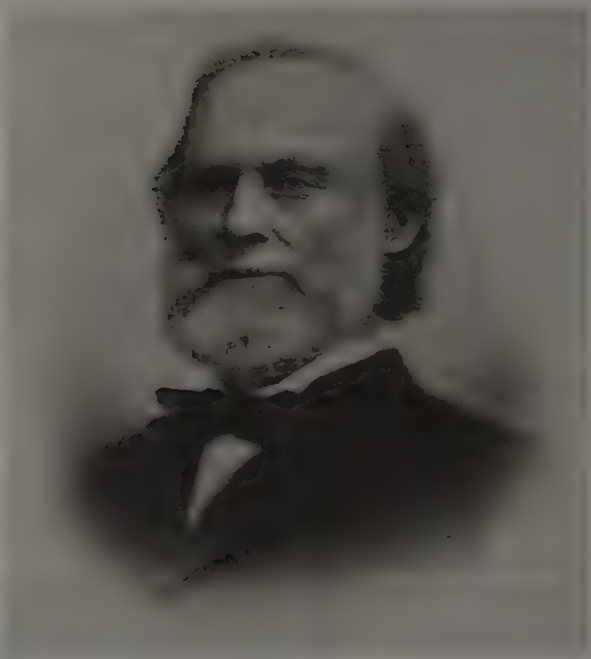
THE FRANKLIN HOMESTEAD, formerly the Sheldon Homestead, 74 Prospect Street. At the time of its erection, nearly forty years ago, this was considered one of the prettiest and most attractive places in East Orange. It has lost none of its natural beauty or picturesqueness, but has improved from year to year, the small saplings having grown into immense forest trees with their wide-spreading branches extending in every direction, affording ample shade. Rustic benches and settees here and there invite the weary to rest and enjoy the cool breezes. There is nothing modern about the place except the brightness and freshness of the flowers and the green, velvety lawn. The stiffness and over-cultivation observable in many suburban homes is nowhere to be found. With the exception of here and there a beaten path winding in and through the flowers, shrubs and trees, it looks as if nature had scattered her choicest treasures in rich profusion, leaving nothing further to be desired.

THE FRANKLIN (FORMERLY SHELDON) HOMESTEAD.

THE SHELDON FAMILY

Israel Sheldon, the earliest representative of this family in the Oranges, was one of the pioneers in the settlement of East Orange as a place of suburban residence. He was contemporaneous with M. O. Halsted, Llewellyn Haskell, David N. Ropes and others of this class, who founded the new settlements now known as the Oranges. Like most of the settlers of this neighborhood, Mr. Sheldon was a descendant of one of the old New England families which have exercised such a potent influence in shaping the destinies of our country. Of the English branch of this family from which the American ancestor descended, Burke says: "Of Sheldon, County Warwick, no mention is made in the Conqueror's survey, whence Dugdale infers that it was included in Colshill, and, together with it possessed by Geffrey de Clinton, in the reign of Henry I. Henry de Sheldon was employed by Edward I as commissioner to inquire 'touching the lords of every mannour, with the liberties, priviledges and extent of the same, as also concerning the patronage of the church and how it was endowed, etc.'" The Sheldon's, from the earliest period of their history, bore for *Arms.*—Sable, a fesse, argent, between three sheldrakes ppr. *Crest.* A sheldrake ppr. *Motto.*—"Optimum pati."

INTERIOR OF FRANKLIN HOMESTEAD.



ISRAEL SHELDON.

John Sheldon (2), the ancestor of the Rhode Island branch of the family, came from Lag and in early childhood and settled in Providence, R. I. He married, 1663, Joanna, daughter of William Vincent. They had a son, *Nicholas*, born about 1665.

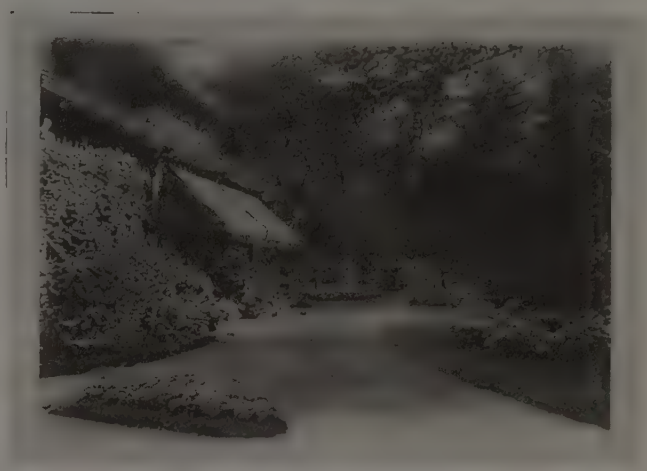
Nicholas Sheldon, son of John and Joanna (Vincent) Sheldon, was born in Pautuxet, about 1665. He married Abigail Tillinghast, a daughter of Elder Pardon Tillinghast, of Providence, R. I. They had among other children a son, *Joseph*.

Joseph Sheldon, son of Nicholas and Abigail (Tillinghast) Sheldon, was born in Pautuxet, in 1698. He is said to have married Mary Greene and had a son, *Christopher*.

Christopher Sheldon, son of Joseph and Mary (Greene) Sheldon, was born in Pautuxet, February 22, 1732 He married Rosannah Arnold in 1752. They had issue, *Remington* and other children. The Sheldon's inherited and owned much property and were conspicuous in the affairs of the town.

Remington Sheldon, son of Christopher and Rosannah (Arnold) Sheldon, was born August 22, 1753. He married Huldah, daughter of Stephen Greene and Mary Rhodes, his wife. Among other children they had a son, *Israel*.

ISRAEL SHELDON, son of Remington and Huldah (Greene) Sheldon, was born at Pautuxet, R. I., March 22, 1797. From his boyhood he seems to have had a fondness for study and work, and applied himself with remarkable energy and diligence. The old Academy at Woodstock, Conn., which he attended, was among the best in New England. He had for a classmate the father of Gen. McClellan, and some of the leading men of the country point with pride to this as their *alma mater*. Young Sheldon swung loose from his moorings and started on an independent career, assuming all the responsibilities of a fully developed manhood at an age when most boys are in the full enjoyment of childhood's sports. At the age of fourteen he went a long distance from home, as it was considered at that time, and obtained a clerkship with S. B & A. B. Arnold, at Wilmington, N. C., who were at that time largely engaged in a commission and export trade with the West Indies. After an experience of two years in the business, being then but seventeen years of age, he made a voyage to the Windward Islands with a mixed cargo, he being supercargo and part owner of the vessel. He disposed of his cargo at a good profit, and came home with a good freight in return. For three years he traded between the West India Islands and North Carolina.



VIEW OF GROTON'S FRANKLIN HOMESTEAD

At the age of nineteen he went on a voyage to the Spanish main, with a vessel and cargo, sailing from St. Pierre, Martinique. In attempting to reach Augustura his vessel was thrice captured by different parties then at war, the second capture costing the lives of over two hundred men in the fight for the possession of the prize. Young Sheldon conducted himself with great coolness and bravery amid these perilous scenes, and there is little doubt that had he been in command of a war vessel instead of a merchantman, his antagonists would have suffered defeat. The vessel and cargo were finally seized by the naval force under General Bolivar and condemned. Mr. Sheldon and his crew were kept close prisoners for four months. Our Government demanded an apology and payment for the loss sustained by the owners, and Commodore Perry successfully arranged the matter to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. There was a sad termination of the affair, however, for Perry, while descending the Orinoco River, was seized with a deadly climatic fever and died after a short illness.

On reaching his majority, Mr. Sheldon established himself in business in North Carolina and carried on a successful trade for many years; was clerk of the courts of Hyde County. It 1834 he started with his family and servants, journeying by wagon, to Alabama, which was then a sparsely settled country. There he made his home for many years as a merchant and planter, making annual trips to the North with his family, where he spent his summers, and at the same time purchased goods for his stores and plantation. He grew to love the people of the South, and was greatly respected in return, his business methods being in strong contrast to those of the typical Southener. Mr. Sheldon remained in Alabama until a short time previous to the Civil War. Foreseeing the impending conflict, he transferred his interests to the North, and when the first gun was fired at Sumpter, he was in Missouri on his way to New York. He was in sympathy with the South, but, like many Southern men, he was opposed to secession, believing that all differences between the North and South could be amicably arranged.

In 1857, four years before the trouble began, Mr. Sheldon bought a plot of land on Prospect Street, East Orange, and built for himself a pleasant summer residence, which was among the first of modern built houses in this locality. He improved his surroundings and made his home attractive; he also built a house for his daughter, and his efforts in this direction influenced other business men to settle here. After leaving the South, Mr. Sheldon made East Orange his permanent home, and watched with the deepest interest its rapid growth and development. He was one of the founders of Grace Episcopal Church, and assisted materially in carrying on the work at a time when the burden was necessarily borne by a very few. He was a man of great force and integrity of character, and a patriot in every sense of the word. Mr. Sheldon died September 25, 1884. He was several times married, and is represented by a number of descendants in the Oranges.

VIEW OF FRANKLIN HOME, LOOKING EAST.

DORCAS WALLACE SHELDON, daughter of Israel and Hetty Wallace Sheldon, married Robert W. Aborn, and had five children. Josephine Wallace, the eldest of these, married Stevens Hogan, who died, leaving two children, Margaret and William Strong. The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Aborn was Mary U., who married William L. Strong, the present Mayor of New York City, and had issue, Mary, wife of Albert Shattuck, and Putman Bradlee. The third child of Mrs. Aborn was Dora T. The fourth child, Rebecca Sheldon, married Robert St. John Beasley, of England. The fifth child, Robert W., married at the West and had three children, viz.: Dorcas, Georgiana Sheldon and Mary.

Fanny Sheldon, second daughter of Israel and Mary Wallace (Borden) Sheldon, was twice married; first to Dr. William Walton Woolsey; they had issue one child, Katharine Walton, who married Frederick H. Hamilton; she died in 1888, leaving two children, Cecil Woolsey, and Stuart. Fanny Woolsey married, second, Colonel Woolsey R. Hopkins, Quartermaster of the Second Army Corps, and had issue two children- Dr. Woolsey, who married Helen Birdsall, and has two children, Katharine Woolsey and Woolsey Rogers. Sheldon, the second child of Col. Woolsey R. and Fanny (Sheldon) Hopkins, married Ella Scribner. Katharine Josephine, daughter of Israel and Mary Wallace (Borden) Sheldon, married William Morris Franklin, a leading citizen of East Orange. Their children are: Katharine Borden, Sheldon and Rose Clare. Georgiana Esther, youngest daughter of Israel and Harriet Wallace (Cooke) Sheldon, married John S. Tilney, Esq., and has four children, viz.: Georgiana Sheldon, Israel Sheldon, Nicholas Lechmere and Robert Wallace. [See Tilney family, of Orange].

THE TAYLOR FAMILY.

Every man who induces another to settle in the Oranges adds just that much to the wealth of the whole community. When it is considered that the combined efforts of Abraham C. and Ira M. Taylor —father and son—in this direction extend over a period of more than sixty years, it is safe to say that they have added hundreds of thousands of dollars to the wealth of the Oranges. Both are natives of Essex County and are identified by marriage with some of the oldest families in this vicinity. William Taylor, the American projenitor of this branch of the Taylor family, was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Eccles) Taylor, of Randall's Town, near Belfast, Ireland. Jacob was a linen manufacturer, a native of Scotland, the family being all staunch Scotch Presbyterians.

William Taylor, son of Jacob, was a millwright. He came to this country soon after 1800, in company with Deacon John Nichol, one of the pillars of the Brick Church, East Orange. William Taylor settled in Bloomfield, where he married Gertrude, daughter of Colonel Thomas Cadmus of that place, a descendant of one of the old Holland families who settled in East New Jersey. The house in which Col. Cadmus lived, on Washington Street, Bloomfield, was built by his ancestors about 1672. This house is mentioned in the history of Bloomfield as Washington's Headquarters.

ABRAHAM CADMUS TAYLOR, son of William and Gertrude (Cadmus) Taylor, was born in Bloomfield, N. J., March 9, 1812; died in East Orange, December 17, 1883. He lived with his uncle, Abraham Cadmus, from an early age until the latter's death, and inherited most of his property. His grandfather, Col. Thomas Cadmus, served with distinction in the War of the Revolution and enjoyed the personal friendship of Gen. Washington, who presented him with a sword, the broken parts of which are still in the family. At the age of eighteen years Abraham C. Taylor came to Orange, where he spent the remainder of his life. He kept a country store for some years and subsequently established a large clothing business in Mobile, Ala., under the firm name of Taylor & Dickinson. Mr. Taylor remained North, attending to the buying, manufacturing, etc., while his partner attended to the Southern branch of the business. He continued until just before the panic of 1857 and thereby escaped financial disaster. Mr. Taylor was among the first of the old residents to appreciate the possibilities of Orange as a place of suburban residence, and, with wise forethought, he purchased large tracts of land in Orange and Montclair. His first home property was located on Main, Baldwin and Harrison Streets. He afterward purchased several acres on Washington Street and built for himself a new house, in which he lived and died. He divided this property into building lots, and opened William Street through the property, from Prospect to Washington Streets, and made other necessary improvements. Among other properties, he developed the Uzal Dodd tract at Doddtown; he also opened New Street to Orange. He did not wait for others to develop their property in order that he might reap the benefit, but with a worthy public spirit he spent his money freely in improving all his property, while many of his neighbors profited thereby. He was a whole-souled, enterprising business man, with large ideas which he was capable of carrying out. He was a leader in politics, although, with a single exception, he invariably declined to accept office. He worked earnestly for his friends, and whoever was fortunate enough to secure his influence was almost certain of an election. He managed all his own affairs with consummate ability, exercising wisdom and forethought in all his transactions. Though not a member of any church he led an exemplary life, and in all his intercourse with his fellow-men endeavored to conform to the Golden Rule. He had large business interests and was connected with various organizations. He was a director in the Orange Savings Bank, and in the Essex County Mutual Insurance Co.

Mr. Taylor married Elizabeth Simmons Condit, daughter of Samuel Wheeler and Sarah (Brundage) Condit, residents of what is now West Orange. Samuel Wheeler Condit was the son of Joel and Sarah (Wheeler) Condit. Joel served in the War of the Revolution. He was the son of Daniel, son of Samuel, the Newark ancestor of the family. The children of Abraham Cadmus Taylor and his wife, Elizabeth, were: Mary C.; Harriet, married Samuel G. Van Auken; William A., born November 17, 1840, died January 9, 1836; Elizabeth, married Marcus A. Gould; she is a practicing physician of the new school; Gertrude, resides in Washington, D. C.; *Ira M.*; Samuel M.; Caroline, died in infancy.

IRA M. TAYLOR, sixth child of Abraham Cadmus and Elizabeth (Condit) Taylor, was born in Orange, or what is now East Orange, October 31, 1846. He was sent to the best private schools in Orange, among which was that of the well-known institution of Mr. Adams. Mr. Taylor's first business experience was in New York City, where he was first engaged in mercantile affairs and afterwards in the manufacturing business. He was for some time connected with the Paragon Manufacturing Co., which made the first paragon umbrella frames in this country. After his father's death Mr. Taylor returned to East Orange to assume charge of the estate which for a time required his undivided attention. In the settlement of his father's affairs he was gradually drawn into the real estate business and began operations for himself and others. His pleasing and courteous manners drew people to him and without any special effort on his part, business increased. Strangers, as well as his personal friends, found they could always rely on his representations that he had no personal ends to serve. His aim has been to please the buyer as well as the owner of the property and he has never failed to state the true conditions as to health, drainage, etc., even though it might be to the detriment of the owner, and at a personal sacrifice of his own interests. His methods, which were actuated by a conscientious regard for the public welfare, and for the good of his patrons, have yielded their legitimate fruits, and a large number of the most desirable class of business men have been induced to settle in the Oranges and build for themselves fine residences. These in turn have induced others to locate here, who invariably commend Mr. Taylor as the best man to conduct negotiations. The fact of his individual success and prosperity is the best evidence of what he has accomplished in the development of the Oranges, and through his efforts hundreds of thousands of dollars have been added to the wealth of his native town, and without any pretense or assumption on his part he has proved one of the greatest of public benefactors. His conscientious regard for the truth, his honesty and perfectly fair dealings with all, have won him the confidence and support of both buyers and sellers of property.

IRA M. TAYLOR.

It was Mr. Taylor's reputation for honorable dealing, as well as his good judgment and strict impartiality, that led the projectors of "The New Orange Industrial Association" to make him their representative and manager for this district for the greatest real estate enterprise ever attempted in this country, viz., the purchase and immediate development of nineteen hundred acres of land lying between Milburn and Roselle and the immediate outlay of millions of dollars for improvements, etc. Mr. Taylor was one of the commissioners appointed to widen and straighten Second River in that part of the Doddtown district formerly known as Rattlesnake Plains. He organized and is Secretary of the Penn Bluff Brick and Tile Co., an enterprising and successful corporation. He served on a commission for opening new streets in East Orange. Mr. Taylor is thoroughly domestic in his tastes and habits and

has no interest whatever in club life. He is a member of Brick Church and was formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the Sunday School. Mr. Taylor married Kate N. Seymour, of New York City. They have one child, Catharine.

THE MEEKER FAMILY.

The progenitor of the New Jersey branch of the Meeker family was William Meeker, who came from England about 1635 to the Massachusetts Bay, and from thence removed to the New Haven Colony, of which he was one of the founders. While residing there he married Sarah Preston, a native of Yorkshire, England. In the spring of 1665, with his family and others of the New Haven Colony, (whom tradition says he brought in his own sloop), he landed on the site that became known as Elizabethtown Point, N. J., and was enrolled with his eldest son, Joseph, with the original "Associates," who acquired title by purchase of the Indians, and also by grant from Governor Nichols, for the ground, a portion of which now comprises the entire county of Union. Following the subsequent appointment of Sir Philip Carteret as successor to Governor Nichols, came (in the belief of the "Associates") invasions of their purchase rights, which culminated in dissatisfaction and final revolt on their part, and the flight of Governor Carteret. Chosen by the "Associates," and holding a commission from Governor Carteret as "Constable of the Town," William Meeker became an active adherent of Captain James Carteret, who succeeded the absent Governor. For this offense he was, in 1675, adjudged to lose his estate. The people of Elizabethtown and Newark, appreciating his fidelity to their interests, presented him with a tract of land at Lyons Farms, where the old homestead of the family was erected by his son, and where he died in 1690. The children of William and Sarah (Preston) Meeker were: Joseph, *Benjamin*, Sarah, Mary, John.

Benjamin Meeker, second child of William and Sarah (Preston) Meeker, was born in New Haven, March, 1649. He also was of the Elizabethtown "Associates." He was a planter and carpenter by occupation, and built the house known as the Meeker homestead at Lyons Farms, about 1677. This quaint old house, one of the oldest in the State, has never been alienated from the family. The successive generations, who have been its occupants, have adhered to the English rather than the American practice in cherishing "the old," even though homely. An enlargement, corresponding in style to the original structure, and the necessary repairs, have been made, but the main features have been preserved. Quite recently, however, the "old oaken bucket," and the still more antiquated well-sweep, after over two centuries of service, have given way to modern fixtures, and while it is not on record that the successive occupants dispensed with clocks, the ancient sun-dial not only indicates the meridian, but reminds the observer in the words of David, engraven upon the stone to which it is affixed, "Our days on earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding." Benjamin married Elizabeth ——, and had seven children, *William*, Benjamin, Jonathan, Daniel, Samuel, Thomas, Joseph.

William Meeker, eldest child of Benjamin and Elizabeth (——) Meeker, was born at the homestead of his father, October 13, 1677. He married Hannah Potter and had issue, *Jonathan*, Isaac and David. He died March 5, 1744.

Jonathan Meeker, eldest son of William and Hannah (Potter) Meeker, was born at the Meeker homestead, November 18, 1712. He married Sarah ——. After his marriage he built a house on a farm given him by his father, adjoining the homestead property. His children were Johanna, *Jonathan*, Obadiah, Sarah, Rebecca. He died in 1781.

Jonathan Meeker (2), son of Jonathan and Sarah Meeker, was born at Lyons Farms, February 11, 1744; died June 10, 1805. He served with the Essex County Militia in the War of the Revolution. He was twice married. His first wife was Mary Ogden, by whom he had three children, Obadiah, Hannah, Joel. He married, secondly, Rachel Denman. Of this marriage were born, Jonathan, Rebecca, *Denman*, Elly, Polly, David, Moses, Rachel.

Denman Meeker, third child of Jonathan Meeker (2) and Rachel (Denman) Meeker, was born at Lyons Farms, June 10, 1781. In connection with his brother Jonathan, he established a pottery in Newark, his interest in which continued till 1814, at which time he removed to Succasunna Plains and

established himself in the same business, which is still successfully run under the ownership of his son Josiah. He married Mary, daughter of John Maxwell, son of David. Thirteen children were born to them, of whom Josiah, Marcus and *Edward* are now living.

EDWARD MEEKER, youngest child of Denman and Mary (Maxwell) Meeker, was born at Succasunna Plains, Morris County, N. J., September 27, 1830, and received such educational advantages as the place of his birth afforded. After serving an apprenticeship to the carpenter trade, at Newark, he, in 1853, began contracting for the erection of buildings at Newark and Orange. In 1865 he removed his business entirely to East Orange, and availing himself of the wider opportunities offering, (for the great development of the Oranges dates from about that time), he engaged actively in the purchase and improvement of real estate, in addition to his former business of contracting. Both at Newark and in the Oranges he has constructed many public buildings, churches and private residences, which will compare favorably with those of any in the limits of the two places. In 1891 he retired from active business and is now devoting himself to the care of his real estate interests, which still continue to be large. In the public offices, he has held that of Township Committeeman, School Trustee and Commissioner of Appeals, etc. He endeavored to serve his constituents faithfully, on the basis of a wise economy in the expenditures of public moneys.

EDWARD MEEKER.

In 1854 Mr. Meeker married Emma Caroline, daughter of Nathaniel Douglas, of Hanover, N. J. The children of this marriage are: Henrietta M., now Mrs. M. P. Ward; Anne Maxwell; Edward C., who married Lorena, daughter of Stephen B. Colgate; Helen Douglas; Arthur Denman.

THE COLIE, DAYTON AND RUNYON FAMILIES.

The Colie family has been represented in East Orange for a number of years by Daniel Fordyce and his son, Edward M. Colie. James Colie, the ancestor, is mentioned among the Elizabethtown Associates who received their allotments of land previous to 1699. He came to this country with a number of Huguenot families who fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Daniel, a descendant of James in the second or third generation, resided in Springfield, Chatham township, the latter part of the last century, where he died in 1804 at an advanced age. He had among other children, sons, Daniel and *Samuel*. The former achieved quite a reputation as a school teacher and was known by the old inhabitants of half a century ago as "Schoolmaster Colie."

Samuel Colie, brother of Daniel (2) and son of Daniel (1), was born in Springfield, about 1790. He married Phebe Woodruff, and had among others, a son, *Daniel Fordyce*, born in 1818.

DANIEL FORDYCE COLIE, son of Samuel and Phebe (Woodruff) Colie, was born in Springfield,

EDWARD M. COLIE.

N. J., in 1818. He carried on a country store in Milburn for some years and afterwards removed to Newark. He became a resident of East Orange in 1855, and built himself a home on Arlington Avenue, known at that time as Cherry Lane. He was contemporary with M. O. Halsted and other enterprising business men who laid the foundation of the present township of East Orange. He built several houses and was successful in his real estate operations. He attended the Second Presbyterian or Brick Church and withdrew from that with a number of others to assist in organizing the Munn Avenue or First Presbyterian Church, of East Orange. He was an earnest worker in the new church and served as a member of its Board of Trustees for many years. He was dignified in his bearing, and in his private life was above reproach.

Mr. Colie married Elizabeth S. Dayton, daughter of Levi Dayton, of Newark. He was the son of Noah, who married Elizabeth Runyon. Noah, son of Robert, was born 1742, died 1814. Robert was the son of Jonathan Dayton, born May 1, 1701, died 1776. The latter was the father of the famous Gen. Jonathan Dayton, who served in the War of the Revolution in the "New Jersey Line." Continental Troops, as Paymaster Third Battalion, First Establishment, February 7, 1776; Paymaster Third Battalion, Second Establishment; Lieutenant and Paymaster Third Regiment to date, February 1, 1779; Major and Aide-de-camp to Major General Sullivan, May 1, 1779; Captain Third Regiment to date, March 30, 1780; prisoner of war November 4, 1780; Captain First Regiment, discharged at the close of the war. He was prominent in civil and military life after the war and was one of the signers of the Constitution of the United States. Jonathan, Sr., was the son of Samuel, born in 1660, at East Hampton, L. I., who was the son of Robert, born in England, came to this country with his parents in 1638. Robert was the son of Ralph Dayton, the ancestor, born at Yorkshire, England, in 1585; emigrated to America in 1638; was first in Boston, where his signature is found dated June 4, 1639; settled in East Hampton, L. I., where, in 1649, he was President and Constable of the place. The Dayton family bore *Arms.*—Or, on a fesse, between three annulets gules as many standing cups of the field.

The children of Daniel Fordyce and Elizabeth S. (Dayton) Colie were: Levi Dayton, born 1850, died in infancy; *Edward M.*, born 1852; Mary Dayton, married William S. Johnson, of Orange, and Henry W.

EDWARD M. COLIE, eldest child of Daniel F. and Elizabeth S. (Dayton) Colie, was born at Milburn, N. J., October 27, 1852. He came with his parents to East Orange when he was but three years of age. He attended the public school and later entered the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1873. He entered the law office of Stone & Jackson, Newark, and a part of the time, while pursuing his legal studies, held the position of Vice-Principal of the Ashland school, in East Orange. He passed a satisfactory examination and was admitted as attorney in 1876, and as counsellor in 1878. He practiced for a time under his own name and in 1888 entered the firm of Colie & Titsworth, succeeding to the practice of the old firm of C. S. & C. G. Titsworth, dissolved by the death of the senior member, Ex Judge Caleb S. Titsworth. Upon the retirement of Mr. Charles G. Titsworth from the firm of Colie & Titsworth, the firm of Colie & Swayze was formed in 1892. Mr. Colie's general practice is large and lucrative, and he is considered an exceptionally good lawyer. Of late years he has given special attention to insurance law, and his successful trials of difficult and complicated cases have given him a wide reputation, and he is recognized as one of the best insurance lawyers in the State. He is counsel for the Merchants' Insurance Company, of Newark of the Fidelity & Casualty Company, of New York, and at the same time represents several large companies in other States. As a lawyer he is careful, painstaking and thorough in his preparation and trial of cases. His clients trust him implicitly, knowing that every means in his power will be conscientiously employed to bring to a successful issue matters placed in his hands. He is a man of quick perceptions, strong nervous force and vital energy.

As a pastime, Mr. Colie has done considerable literary work. He has frequently contributed to *Appleton's Journal*, the *Christian Union*, the *Bookman* and other periodicals. He has one of the largest and best assorted libraries in the State. He is especially interested in Sociology and has a large

collection of works bearing on this subject. Ruskin is his favorite author, and a paper read by him before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the College of the City of New York, December 18, 1894, on "John Ruskin as an Ethical Teacher," has since been published in pamphlet form and received the favorable criticisms of students of Ruskin. Mr. Colie was one of the originators of the independent movement in politics, which for a time threatened to disrupt the old political parties and which has since held the balance of power. He was associated in this movement with Dr. William Hayes Ward, Wendell Phillips Garrison and other well-known reformers. Mr. Colie took the stump himself during the campaign of that year and did most effective work. In what might almost be called his native town of East Orange, Mr. Colie has been especially active in public and benevolent affairs. He has been long a director and is now Vice-President of the Orange Bureau of Charities. He is connected with the Township Improvement Society, and other societies of this character. His religious associations are with the Munn Avenue or First Presbyterian Church, of East Orange, in which he has served as deacon. He is interested in physical culture. He helped to organize the Riding and Driving Club of the Oranges and is a member of its Board of Directors. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Orange Athletic Club. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club; City College Club, and Reform Club, of New York City, and of the Essex County Country Club, and of the Essex Club, of Newark. He is also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of Charities and Corrections, and the Bar Association of the United States.

Mr. Colie married Carrie M. Runyon, daughter of Simeon M. Runyon, son of Clarkson Runyon, who was for many years a merchant in New Brunswick and subsequently a manufacturer of rubber goods, both in New Brunswick and Newark. Clarkson was the son of John, born 1767, married Christian Stelle, daughter of Abel and Sarah Stelle. John was the son of Ephraim, born 1737, whose wife was Ruth Molleson. He was the son of Reune and Rachel (Drake) Runyon. Reune, born 1711, was the son of Vincent Runyon, the ancestor of the Runyon family of this country. Vincent Runyon is first mentioned in the New Jersey records in 1663. He came to this country with the Stelles and other Huguenot families. He settled in Piscataway in 1677, and had allotted to him, in March of the same year, on the Raritan River, 154½ acres. He died November 19, 1713, his wife, Martha, surviving him.

The issue of the marriage of Edward M. Colie and Carrie R. (Runyon) Colie are: Edward M., Jr., Dayton, Runyon, Margaret and Frederick Runyon.

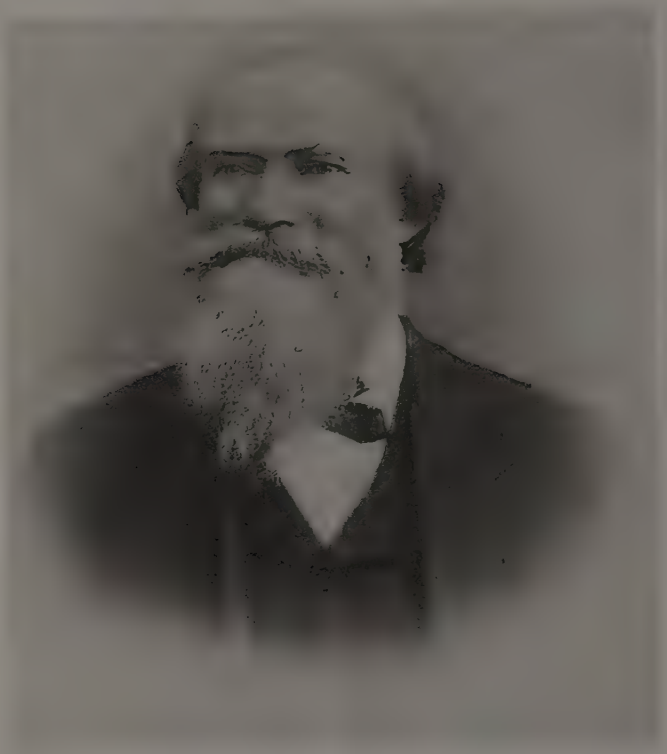
THE JOHNSON FAMILY.

Line of descent from Diedrick Jansen.

The ancestor of this branch of the Johnson family, Diedrick Jansen, or, as he was often called, Dirk Johnson, came to this country from Holland about 1700, and settled in Germantown, Pa., where he had a grant of land adjoining that of Hans Millan, whose daughter, Margaret, he married. They had a son, *John*.

John Johnson, son of Diedrick and Margaret (Millan) Jansen, was born in his father's homestead, at Germantown, Pa. He married Agnes, daughter of Anthony Klincken, a celebrated hunter in his day. They had a child, *John*.

John Johnson (2), son of John and Agnes (Klincken) Johnson, was born July 15, 1748. He resided at the homestead built by his grandfather, which stood near the centre of the battlefield where the battle of Germantown was fought. They being members of the Society of Friends, remained neutral during the war. Shortly before the fighting began they were warned by a British officer to take refuge in the cellar, and the battle raged all around the house which was struck several times. [These bullet holes still remain]. The only material damage which the house sustained was an abrasion caused by a piece of stone which was knocked out from the corner. An investigation after the battle showed that the British had despoiled the pantry of its contents, and everything eatable had disappeared. John Johnson married Rachel Levezey, and had a son, *Samuel*.



ROWLAND JOHNSON.

Samuel Johnson was born at the homestead, in 1785. He married Jennet Rowland, of Lewes, Delaware. They had twelve children, among whom was *Rowland*.

ROWLAND JOHNSON, son of Samuel and Jennet (Rowland) Johnson, was born in Germantown, Pa., May 24, 1816. He belonged to what was known as the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends, and was educated at the Friends' Seminary of Westowne. Early in life he entered the wholesale crockery house of Dorsey & Son, and later became associated with his brother, under the firm name of R. & J. R. Johnson, in the importing of East India and Chinese goods, in Philadelphia. In 1850 the business of the firm was transferred to New York, the Philadelphia store being continued as a branch, however, until 1870. A few years after the removal of the business to New York, the brother retired, and the business was continued by Rowland Johnson up to the time of his death. He was located on Beaver Street for thirty-three years, and in 1883 removed to Broadway. He occupied a leading position among the New York merchants of that period. He was a prominent member of the Silk Association of America, and probably did more than any other man to further the silk interests in America.

He resided in New York City during the first few years of his business life. He was one of the earliest of the New York merchants to locate in Orange, long before the division into separate townships took place. He settled in what is now East Orange, in 1855, and purchased the property on the corner of Washington and Park Streets, which was his permanent residence. The farm and summer residence on the mountainside, he purchased about 1874, and spent most of his summers there.

Mr. Johnson was one of the leaders in the abolition movement, and was associated in this work with such men as Wendel Phillips, Oliver Johnson, William Lloyd Garrison and Horace Greeley. He was earnest, aggressive, and even bitter in his denunciation of the slaveholders, and his home in East Orange was a prominent rendezvous on the route of the "underground railroad," and fugitive slaves found in his home a safe shelter; they were liberally provided for and secretly helped on to the "next station." Because of the bold and uncompromising stand which he took on the slavery question, he was expelled from the Society of Friends. Notwithstanding this, however, he continued to meet with them, and remained steadfast in the faith. There was quite a number of Friends residing, at that time, in and near Orange, and meetings were held regularly in Library Hall. Mr. Johnson usually took part in these meetings.

He was a warm friend of Henry Berg, and one of the most earnest promoters of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was also a liberal supporter of and closely identified with the Five Points Mission of New York, as well as other charitable institutions. He was active in local as well as national politics, and took a prominent part as a worker and speaker in the presidential campaigns. He was one of the largest contributors to the founding of the Orange *Journal*, and was financially interested in the paper for a number of years. Mr. Johnson was one of the original members of the New England Society, and did much to bring about the good-fellowship existing among its members. He was a warm friend of Llewellyn Haskell, and assisted him in the work of founding Llewellyn Park. He was a man of strict integrity and self-sacrificing in his devotion to the right, and yet he was aggressive in matters involving not only his own personal rights, but those of his fellow-men. He was constantly at war with the old Morris and Essex Railroad Company, and succeeded in bringing about many needed improvements. He was foremost in the movement of the citizens of Orange to establish a stage route between Orange and Newark, and subscribed liberally to the stock. He was interested in all local affairs pertaining to the development of the Oranges. He was a man of great liberality, kind-hearted and sympathetic, and always ready to lend a helping hand to the down-trodden and oppressed. He died September 25, 1886, at the age of seventy. His widow and two children, Anna H. and Llewellyn Haskell, survive him, the latter residing at the old homestead in East Orange until quite recently.

THE RANDALL FAMILY.

John M. Randall was pre-eminently a Builder of East Orange, and, with perhaps one or two exceptions, he did more than any other man to promote its development. Mr. Randall came of the same old Puritan stock of Connecticut so largely represented in the early settlement of Newark. The family name of Randall is traced to the period of the Norman Conquest, A. D. 1086. It first appears in the Domes Day Book of William the Conqueror. The name of John Randall is of frequent occurrence in the year books or records of legal proceedings and judicial decisions from the beginning of the reign of Edward II to the end of that of Henry VIII, a period of about two hundred years, from 1327 to 1547.

John Randall, the Connecticut ancestor of this family, was at Westerly, R. I., in territory claimed by Connecticut as part of Stonington, in 1667. In 1670 he bought a lot of land on the Pawcatuck River, of Thomas Bell, and was admitted an inhabitant of Stonington, November 30, 1670.

John Randall, a descendant of John Randall, the Connecticut ancestor, was born in Connecticut about 1758. He was a captain in the War of the Revolution and served continuously, first as a member of the Connecticut Militia and afterwards of the "Connecticut Line," from 1775 to 1783. He enlisted at the age of seventeen, his first service being as a private in Second Company, Eighth Connecticut Regiment, commanded by Colonel—afterwards General—Jedediah Huntington, of New London, Conn. After the close of the war he married Phebe, daughter of Gurdon Merchant, of Redding, Conn., who was its first town treasurer and a descendant of John Merchant, of Braintree, Mass., 1638, who removed to Rhode Island in 1639. After his marriage, Capt. Randall purchased a farm of some 300 acres in Vermont, which he cleared and subsequently sold, and purchased another large tract of about four hundred acres on Otter Creek, Vt., which lay partly in the town of Wallingford and part in Clarendon. He cleared and improved the farm, which was divided among his children. He had issue, Cynthia, John, Lydia, Lucina and *Merchant*, born about 1795.

Merchant Randall, son of John and Phebe (Merchant) Randall, was born at Wallingford, Vt., about 1795. He bought a farm in Veteran, near Elmira, N. Y., and moved thence about 1836, and in 1852 followed the march of immigration and settled in Warren County, Ill. He married Philena Bullard, a descendant of Robert Bullard, who came to this country from Kent, England, about 1636. The children of Merchant and Philena Randall were: Philena, born 1815; *John Merchant*, born August 18, 1818; another child, died young; Lucretia, born about 1828, married Charles Swan, of Elmira. Mr. Randall divided up his western farm among his children, giving each from forty to eighty acres.

JOHN MERCHANT RANDALL, second child of Merchant and Philena (Bullard) Randall, was born in Rutland County, near Rutland village, Vt., August 18, 1818. His early educational advantages were limited, as he was obliged to work the farm, yet he began teaching when he was but seventeen years of age. After leaving the district school, he attended Black River Academy for one term, and by teaching the following winter, earned enough to carry him through on a six months' course at Castleton, Vt., Academy. He then returned to the little school in his native town, where he taught for two successive terms. His father, in the meantime, having removed to a village near Elmira, N. Y., John M. followed and taught for a time at Millport, N. Y., and in the summer of 1839 completed his studies at Canandagua Academy, where he took a six months' course. He taught again for two successive years at Millport, but was finally obliged to give up teaching on account of failing health. He had, in the meantime, built up a flourishing school from which fifteen students were graduated and received certificates, all but one of whom became successful teachers. He was superintendent of schools in the town, and also served as town clerk for two or three years. About 1844, in connection with a Mr. Botsford, he opened a country store in the town of Veteran, some ten miles from Elmira, N. Y. This was not a successful venture, and he subsequently started on his own account in the same business, and not only paid off his old liabilities in full, but in the course of six years cleared $6,000. With this capital he formed a copartnership in the lumber business in 1853, at Brooklyn, N. Y., under the firm name of Bennett & Randall, producing and buying lumber by the cargo and shipping it to various points in

JOHN M. RANDALL.

and contiguous to New York, the principal trade for which centered in Newark, N. J., where he subsequently established his headquarters, having a large yard on the Passaic River, where he handled the largest lumber business of any firm in the State of New Jersey and one of the largest in the country, his sales aggregating nearly half a million dollars a year. During this copartnership he purchased a large tract of land in Tioga County, Pa., where he erected three large steam saw mills. He subsequently disposed of this property to his partner and contracted to sell the entire annual production of these mills on commission. He also bought large quantities of lumber from other parties and for many years carried on a successful trade in this line. In 1865 he established a retail business in Newark in connection with his wholesale business, having for a partner in the former, George B. Swain (afterwards State Treasurer of New Jersey), and later became associated with him in the entire business.

Mr. Randall continued to carry on his country store at Veteran for some years after he started in the lumber business, and made Elmira his place of residence, where he spent his winters. In 1853 he was elected to the State Assembly from Chemung County, N. Y., on the temperance ticket. He served

MUNN AVENUE, SHOWING RESIDENCE OF JOHN M. RANDALL.

as a member of the Railroad Committee, but was at the same time one of the most earnest supporters of the bill for the laying out of Central Park, New York City. Mr. Randall became a resident of Newark, N. J., about 1856, and soon after bought a tract of land on Munn Avenue, East Orange, on which he began making improvements. In addition to his own residence he erected a number of beautiful villas along the avenue and planted a variety of shade trees. He made other improvements which have added much to the general appearance of this avenue. He sold his first residence, and in 1868 began the erection of his present home, which required two years to complete. This is one of the most substantial and well built villas in the county, the interior being finished in hard wood. The grounds and exterior arrangements are in excellent taste and present an attractive appearance.

When Orange obtained its city charter in 1860, Mr. Randall was foremost in causing the separation and final erection of East Orange as a separate township. He was a member of the first Township Committee and probably did more than any other man to precipitate final action. He was chairman of the committee appointed to establish the grade of the streets, and was an advocate of the macademized roads. He erected a large number of private and public buildings, which have added materially to the wealth of the township. His greatest achievement in the way of public improvements is the present system of water supply for East Orange and Bloomfield, second to none in this country, and one of the finest in the world.

Mr. Randall has contributed liberally to the educational, religious and benevolent interests of the township. The Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church owes its existence mainly to his efforts. He led in the enterprise and induced his neighbors to follow. He solicited subscriptions to a large amount, and was himself one of the largest contributors. He was chairman of the Building Committee and had the general supervision of its entire construction. The subsequent enlargement of the building and all the interior arrangements were designed and carried out under his personal supervision. He has also encouraged and aided in the building of other churches in East Orange. His whole aim as a public-spirited citizen was to elevate the moral and religious tone of the community. He lived to witness the growth of a small village to one of the largest and most prosperous townships in the State. As a man he was beloved and respected in the community for his many personal traits, and honored by his fellow-citizens for the great work he accomplished in the development of East Orange.

Mr. Randall was twice married; first to Miss Abby Taylor, of Manlius, Onondaga County, N. Y.; second, to Miss Hulda S. Vischer, of Albany, N. Y. By his first wife he had, Philena E., who married Joseph L. Munn, Esq. By his second wife he has issue, Walter M. and Mary E.; the latter married Vernon L. Davey, Superintendent of Public Schools, East Orange. Mr. Randall died suddenly in the summer of 1895 while absent from home.

THE COLBY FAMILY.

Of the thousands of enterprising New York business men who, during the past thirty-five or forty years, have established their homes in the Oranges, none have been more closely identified with the moral, physical, religious and political advancement of the people of this locality than Gardner R. Colby; a man who built for himself a monument in the hearts of the people as enduring as the granite shaft that marks his last resting-place. His New England ancestors were all men of marked character and influence, who left their impress on each generation. The history of the Colby family dates back to the eleventh century, and the names of Robert, Warine and Simon de Colebie appear among the list of those who followed the fortunes of the Conqueror.

Anthony Colby, the American ancestor of the family, came over with Governor Winthrop, in 1630; was one of the founders of Salisbury, in 1639, and of Amesbury, Mass., in 1643. He had issue, Sarah, John, Orlando, Samuel, Isaac, Rebecca, Mary and Thomas. The line of descent of Gardner R. Colby is through John, eldest son of Anthony, John, Jr., Joseph (1), Joseph (2), Josiah and Josiah C. The latter was a well-known citizen of Bowdoinham, Maine, who was for years successfully engaged in the building of ships, and in business enterprises connected with their ownership. His son, Gardner Colby, a native of Bowdoinham, Me., became one of the leading railroad projectors and builders in the great Northwest, and was equally noted for his strong religious faith, and the carrying forward of great benevolent enterprises. He was largely instrumental in the building of the Rowe Street Baptist Church, of Boston; was the founder of Waterville College, Me., to which he gave large sums of money at different times, and which, unsolicited by himself, was changed to Colby University, and as such has already won an honored place in the educational history of the country. He married Mary Low Roberts, and had issue, *Gardner R.*, Charles L., Henry F., Joseph L., Mary F., Georgetta E.

GARDNER ROBERTS COLBY, eldest son of Gardner and Mary Low (Roberts) Colby, was born in Roxbury, Mass., April, 1836. He was educated at a private school, and at the age of sixteen entered

a dry goods and jobbing house at Boston, as a clerk. Subsequently he entered his father's store and was his purchaser for a period of five years, representing the house in New York. In 1863 the firm of Slade & Colby was formed, which was changed in 1866 to Harding, Colby & Co., with which Mr. Colby was actively identified until his death. Mr. Colby had the entire management of the New York house, Mr. Edgar Harding, son of the senior partner, having charge of the Boston branch. Mr. Colby's business talent and great executive ability were always recognized, and he was frequently called upon to preside at meetings of New York business men. He was for fourteen years a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was Vice-President of the Ninth National Bank, a director of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, both of New York, and a director of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Mr. Colby became a resident of East Orange in 1866, soon after it became a separate township. From the first he evinced a disposition to encourage the improvements and changes that were being made, and was recognized as a man of progressive ideas. He was chairman of the Township Committee during the years 1874-5, having been unanimously elected at a time when there was a sharp controversy regarding public improvements.

GARDNER ROBERTS COLBY.

In politics he was a staunch Republican and gave liberally to promote the success of the party in his county and State. He served for two years on the State Committee and was frequently urged to accept the Congressional nomination, but always declined the honor. At the Republican State Convention, held at Trenton, in 1886, Mr. Colby was a prominent candidate for Governor. Without any preliminary campaign whatever, Mr. Colby went to Trenton on the eve of the conquest, and by his strong personality completely changed the calculations of the slate makers, nearly capturing the prize. Essex County, which was split up over several candidates, united upon him, a thing its delegates had never done before, and presented his name as a unit to the convention. A South Jersey combination, however, gave the nomination to a South Jersey man and Congressman Howey was nominated. Mr. Colby received the next highest vote, and he always felt gratified for the loyal support of the Essex County delegates. Mr. Colby's name had been quietly discussed in connection with the approaching nomination for Governor. Republicans and temperance men could unite, and he would have received a hearty support in the convention. He was State elector on two occasions.

After removing to East Orange, Mr. Colby joined the North Orange Baptist Church, and to his generous and active support is due in no small degree the prominence enjoyed by the church in this city and the Baptist denomination to-day. He was elected one of its officers soon after he became a

member, and at the time of his death was President of the Board of Trustees, also deacon and Superintendent of the Emmanuel Baptist Church and Sunday School, in the Valley. Mr. Colby's interest in the welfare of the church never dimished. He never missed a Sunday service when at home and in health, and always made it a point to be present at the business meetings of the Board of Deacons, the members of which looked to him for counsel and generally followed his advice.

Mr. Colby's benefactions were numberless. He gave of his wealth quietly and without ostentation, and it will never be known how much he gave away privately or how many he assisted. He had an affectionate, sympathetic nature, and though his outward manner often seemed brusque he possessed a warm heart which is was not difficult to touch. He was a tower of strength upon whom many leaned for support. When friends were in trouble he was quick to assure them of his sympathy. He felt proud of the fact that he had, largely by his own efforts, amassed a fortune before he inherited one, and although he seldom spoke about it, he did not want it thought he had inherited all his wealth. He had a fine sense of honor and was the soul of integrity, and a trust was sure to be faithfully administered if committed to his care. He was naturally of a happy disposition, and his wit has brightened many a company of which he was a welcome member. His death, which occurred June 20, 1889, was deeply lamented by a large circle of friends in this and other States.

Mr. Colby married Martha Louise Hutchins, daughter of Ezra L. Hutchins, a descendant, probably, of John Hutchins, who settled in Newbury, Mass., before 1640. Six children were born to them, three of whom died in early life, viz.: Harriet Augusta, Charles Hewson and Gerald Gellatly. Three sons survive their father, viz.: Gardner, born in East Orange, October 12, 1864; graduated at Brown University, and is now treasurer of several manufacturing and other companies; resides in East Orange; he married Fanny Hazard Curtis, daughter of Henry R. Curtis; issue, Gardner, St. Clair, Amelia, Henry Curtis, Martha Louise. Louis St. Clair, also of East Orange, December, 1866; graduated at Brown University. Arthur Hutchins, East Orange, born March 31, 1869; graduated at Brown University; engaged in the real estate business; married Marie Henrietta Miner, daughter of Allan Miner and adopted daughter of Edwin C. Burt; had two children, Dorothy and Bevan.

THE SHEPARD FAMILY.

The name of F. M. Shepard occupies a warm place in the hearts of the people of this community, not only because of the public spirit he has manifested in everything that concerns the health and prosperity of the Oranges, but for his large-hearted, liberal support of its religious and benevolent institutions. Many of the Builders who have preceded Mr. Shepard have left their impress on the pages of local history in the streets which bear their name, in the beautiful shade trees which they have planted, and in the attractive homes which have made this the garden spot of the Oranges; but Mr. Shepard, in the enterprises with which his name has been so prominently connected, has unconsciously erected to his own memory, monuments which are imperishable, as they concern not only the health, the happiness and the well-being of the present generation, but of generations yet unborn.

There is no doubt that the name of Shepard spelt in various ways—is one of the oldest on record, and is derived from the occupation which it represents, the very nature of which tends to develop the gentler as well as the nobler traits of character. The Coat Armour borne by one of the early English families of this name indicates the origin. This was: *Arms.* Vert, two shepherd's crooks in saltire or, between three lambs passant, two and one argent. *Crest.*—A mount vert, thereon, in front of two shepherd's crooks in saltire or, a lamb passant argent. The family from which F. M. Shepard descended was among the early settlers of Connecticut, and through each successive generation its members have been noted for their good deeds and kindness of heart, rather than for great personal achievements.

Edward Shepard, the ancestor, was born in England. He followed the sea and was master of a ship. He came to this country and settled in Cambridge, Mass., about 1639, where he died in 1648. He married Violet —, by whom he had *John*, Eliza, Abigail and Deborah.

John Shepard (1), son of Edward and Violet (—) Shepard, was born in England, in 1627, and

FREDERICK M. SHEPARD.

came to America with his father. He was made a freeman at Cambridge, Mass., in 1650, and moved to Hartford after 1666. He married, first, October 1, 1649, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Greenhill; second, Susannah Goodwin. He died in 1707. He had a son, *John*, and other children by his first wife.

John Shepard (2), son of John (1) and Rebecca (Greenhill) Shepard, was born in Hartford, January 22, 1653, died there in 1736. He was a deacon in the South Church and much respected in the community. He married, first, May 12, 1680, Hannah Peck, daughter of Paul Peck; second, Mary Button Bigelow. He had, by his first wife, John, *Samuel*, Hannah and Joseph.

Samuel Shepard, son of John (2), was born in Hartford, February 2, 1684, died there in 1750. He married, May 17, 1709, Bethia Steele; she died in 1704. They had a son, *Eldad*. Samuel removed to East Granville, Mass.

Eldad Shepard, son of Samuel and Bethia (Steele) Shepard, was born in East Granville, Mass., in 1740, and died in 1807. He married Rebecca Seymour; she died in 1807. They had, among other children, a son, *James*.

James Shepard, son of Eldad and Rebecca (Seymour) Shepard, was born in Hartland, Mass., whence his father had removed, December 21, 1774. He was a farmer and a man of considerable prominence in the community. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1840, and held other public offices. He died in Norfolk, Litchfield County, Conn., in 1846. He married Abigail Andrus, and had issue, *John Andrus*, born January 15, 1802; Laura Seymour, born March 9, 1804; James Hutchins, born August 11, 1806, died February 15, 1895; Samuel, born December 12, 1812; Eliza.

John Andrus Shepard, son of James and Abigail (Andrus) Shepard, was born in Winchester, Conn., 1802. He was a well-to-do farmer and a man of influence in the community. Although averse to holding public position, he was a member of the Legislature, postmaster, and held other town offices. He married Margaret J. Mills, daughter of Michael Frederick Mills, a well-known lawyer in the community. Their children were *Frederick Michael*, James Ira, and William Arthur.

FREDERICK M. SHEPARD, eldest child of John Andrus and Margaret J. (Mills) Shepard, was born in Norfolk, Litchfield County, Conn., September 24, 1827. He attended the district school and also a select school kept by Rev. John F. Norton. His first business experience was in a country store in Norfolk. From there he went to Hartford as clerk in the dry goods store of Collins Bros., where he remained some two or three years. He came to New York in 1848 and was for five years in the employ of Augustin Averill & Co., commission merchants, on South Street. In 1853 he was elected Secretary of the Union India Rubber Company. This was the opportunity which led to the development of business qualifications and a capacity for great undertakings, of which, perhaps, he himself was unconscious. He became the founder and is still the manager of one of the largest rubber interests in the world. He has been President of the Union India Rubber Company for twenty-five years. He founded, with Joseph A. Minott, in 1861, the Rubber Clothing Company, and has been its President since its organization. He also founded, with Mr. Minott, the Goodyear Rubber Co., in 1872, was its first President and still holds that position. This company is one of the largest of its kind in the world. It has its factories in Connecticut and New Jersey; its places of business are in New York City, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., and Washington, D. C., each of these being controlled by companies organized under the laws of the several States, but all under the direct management of Mr. Shepard. These several companies and manufactories, and others in which he is largely and actively interested, employ several thousand hands, the annual production amounting to millions of dollars. Mr. Shepard is also a director in the National India Rubber Co., of Rhode Island, President of the Lambertville Rubber Co., a director of the U. S. Rubber Co., also of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J., one of the Advisory Committee of the Orange Memorial Hospital, to which he has been a large contributor.

Mr. Shepard's connection with the Oranges began in 1868, by the purchase of the house on Munn Avenue, where he has since resided. For several years he occupied it as a summer home, but in 1873 gave up his residence in New York and made East Orange his home. Since then he has made numer-

ous additions and improvements, both exterior and interior, and his home is now one of the most attractive places in this locality. For the first five or six years Mr. Shepard's work in East Orange was mainly of a religious and benevolent character, encouraging, however, and contributing to such public enterprises as he deemed worthy of support. When the subject of water supply was being agitated, he entered heartily into the project and was one of the first, as well as one of the largest subscribers to the stock of the Orange Water Company, a corporation which was organized in 1867, but which remained dormant until 1880, when the subscription books were for the first time opened. On the organization of the company Mr. Shepard was elected President, and has held the position continuously up to the present time. Notwithstanding his extensive interests in New York and other parts of the country, he has for many years devoted a portion of his time every day to the management of the affairs of the water company, which has developed into one of the most perfect systems of water supply in this or any other State, and now supplies the towns of East Orange and Bloomfield. During its stage of development the financial burden was largely borne by Mr. Shepard and his associate, Mr. Randall. While Mr. Shepard was chiefly interested in procuring an abundant supply of pure water for the people of East Orange, he has so managed the affairs of the company that it has for many years paid satisfactory dividends to the stockholders. Mr. Shepard was a large contributor to the erection of the Commonwealth Building, and organized the East Orange Safe Deposit and Trust Company, which has its vaults in this building. He was the first President, and is now Vice-President of the company. He also assisted in organizing the East Orange National Bank, and was its President for two years.

On coming to East Orange, Mr. Shepard attended the Munn Avenue or First Presbyterian Church, and was for several years President of its Board of Trustees, during which time the debt which had been incurred in 1863, when the church was built, was paid in full. When the Elmwood Chapel, a branch of the Munn Avenue Church, was organized, Mr. Shepard assisted in the movement by his personal efforts, and contributed liberally towards the erection of the building. He was elected Superintendent of the Elmwood Chapel Sunday-school, in 1880, and for fifteen years has devoted his time and his energies to build up this interest. To say that he is beloved by the teachers and children is but a feeble expression of the strong attachment that exists between them. Under his efficient management there has been a steady growth from year to year, and many of the children from the school have united with the church and have had their names inscribed on the Lamb's Book of Life. This has been one of the most delightful features of Mr. Shepard's long residence in the Oranges, and one in which the compensation far exceeds that of all his temporal interests combined.

In remembrance of his childhood days, Mr. Shepard established, in 1894, the Norfolk Water Company, for supplying his native town with water from the beautiful Mountain Lake, and thus earned the gratitude of the people, and erected another monument to his own memory.

Mr. Shepard's domestic life has been one of peaceful simplicity. His "lines have fallen to him in pleasant places, and he has enjoyed a goodly heritage." He married, in September, 1854, Annie Clarissa, daughter of Theron Rockwell, of Colebrook, Conn. [See Rockwell family.] The children of Frederick M. and Annie Clarissa (Rockwell) Shepard are: Annie Rockwell; Frederick M., Jr., married Isabella, daughter of Joseph Condit of Orange; Clara Margaret, married Alfred Boote, May 16, 1885; Joseph Minott; John Andrus, and Edith Mills. Joseph Minott, fourth child of Mr. Shepard, died in 1875. Soon after this Mr. Shepard erected, at a cost of $10,000, a consumptive department to the Orange Memorial Hospital. [See history of Memorial Hospital.]

THE ROCKWELL FAMILY.

The Rockwell and Shepard families are closely allied by marriage, and both have been promoters of public improvements in East Orange. The magnificent residence of John T. Rockwell is one of the most attractive features on Arlington Avenue, and has greatly improved this locality. Mr. Rockwell is a direct descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers. Deacon William Rockwell, the founder of the family in

America, arrived at Nantucket May 30, 1630. He was deacon of the first church in Dorchester, Mass., and was one of the three first selectmen of the town. He removed to Windsor, Conn., about 1636. He married Susanna Chapin, and had three children, the second of whom was *Samuel*.

Samuel Rockwell, son of William and Susanna (Chapin) Rockwell, was born in Dorchester, March 28, 1631. He married Mary Norton, of Saybrook, Conn., and had a son, *Joseph*.

Joseph Rockwell (1), son of Samuel and Mary (Norton) Rockwell, was born May 22, 1670. He was known as "Sargant" Rockwell. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Job Drake, and had *Joseph* (2) and other children.

Joseph Rockwell (2), son of Joseph (1) and Elizabeth (Drake) Rockwell, was born at Windsor, Conn., November 23, 1695. He married Hannah Huntington, born at Norwich, Conn., 1693. Their eldest child was *Joseph* (3).

Joseph Rockwell (3), son of Joseph (2) and Hannah (Huntington) Rockwell, was born at New Windsor, Conn., March 15, 1715. He was one of the original proprietors of Colebrook, Conn., in 1766, and was Captain of the first militia company formed in the town. He married Anna Dodd, and had nine children, of whom *Elijah* was the third.

Elijah Rockwell, son of Joseph (3) and Anna (Dodd) Rockwell, was born in East Windsor, Conn., November 14, 1744. He served in the War of the Revolution, and was commissioned Lieutenant of Seventh Company, Connecticut Militia, by Governor Jonathan Trumbull. He was Justice of the Peace, and was for thirty-eight years Town Clerk; for sixteen years he was the only civil magistrate in the town, and in this capacity he joined one hundred and twenty-seven couples in marriage. He represented his town in the State Legislature for some years. He married Lucy, daughter of John Wright, and had five children, of whom *Theron* was the third.

Theron Rockwell, third child of Elijah and Lucy (Wright) Rockwell, was born in Colebrook, June 5, 1782. He was a man of considerable prominence in his day; he served in both branches of the State Legislature. He carried on an extensive tanning business in Colebrook, and opened an office in New York City for the sale of his goods, which was under the management of his son, James S., who was succeeded by John T., a younger brother. Mr. Rockwell married Clarissa, daughter of John Treat, who was a descendant of Matthew Treat, of Connecticut. Their children were, James Sidney, born 1817; Henry Edwards, born 1824; *John Treat*, Anna Clarissa, married Frederick M. Shepard, now of East Orange.

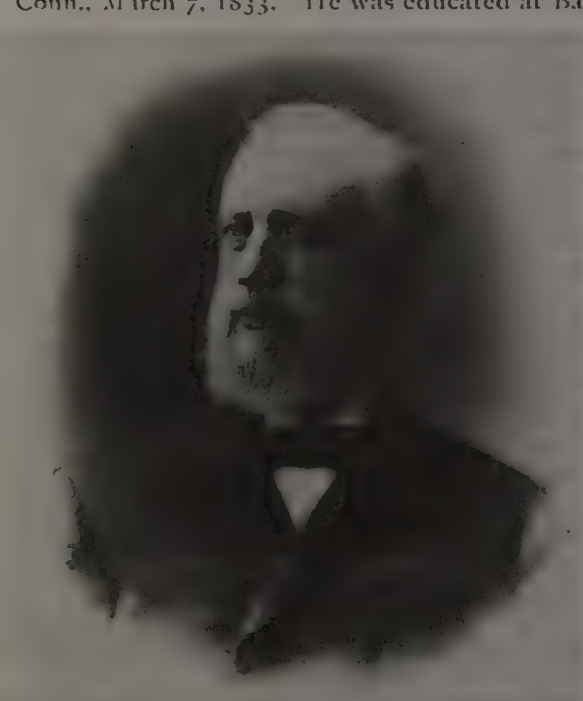
JOHN TREAT ROCKWELL, third child of Theron and Clarissa (Treat) Rockwell, was born in Colebrook, Conn., January 21, 1827. He was educated at Williston Seminary, East Hampton. He was associated with his brother in the tanneries at Colebrook and Winsted, which he bought out and continued to carry on for some years. He removed later to New York and became a member of the firm of J. S. Rockwell & Co., with which he is still connected. Mr. Rockwell came to East Orange in 1881, and soon after erected the beautiful home where he now resides. He has given aid and encouragement to public improvements in many ways. He is a stockholder and director in the East Orange Water Works; also in the Safe Deposit and Trust Company. His religious interests are centered in the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange, of which he is a member.

EDWARD JUDSON BROCKETT. The remarkable growth of the North Orange Baptist Church in a community where, for more than a hundred years, Presbyterianism has held full sway, is due to the efforts of a few individuals who had not only the courage of their convictions, but who were endowed with the essential qualifications of leadership. Among these is Edward J. Brockett, a representative of a family who for several generations have been noted for their courage, zeal and devotion to the cause of religion and religious liberty. The family in England dates back to the time of the Norman Conquest, and the head of the house in the time of Henry III was knighted by that monarch for his services to the king. One of his descendants, John Brockett, the eldest son of Sir John Brockett, of the County Herts, a well-known loyalist at the time of Charles I, who, becoming convinced of the truth

of the gospel as preached by the Puritans, relinquished his birthright, united with the little company of Rev. John Davenport, emigrated to New England and settled in New Haven in 1638. His son, Dr. John Brockett, was the first permanent resident physician of the New Haven Colony, a man of remarkable attainments for his time.

Rev. Pierpont Brockett, the father of Edward J., was a direct descendant of John Brockett, the American ancestor. He was born in North Haven, Conn., October 30, 1787, and was one of the most noted Baptist preachers in Connecticut for many years. He served as a private in the Connecticut Militia in the War of 1812. His father, John Brockett, served in the War of the Revolution. Rev. Pierpont Brockett was for some time a missionary for the Connecticut Baptist Convention, and traveled through the State looking after the interests of the denomination. He was a settled pastor at different periods at Clinton, Saybrook, Essex, West Springfield, North Stonington, Winthrop, Lyme, Colchester and Wethersfield, and was for three years chaplain of the Connecticut State Prison, at Wethersfield. After a long and useful life he retired from active service at the age of seventy-five. He died April 7, 1868, having spent fifty years in the work of the ministry in the Baptist churches in New England. His record of baptisms was 284, and hundreds more dated their conversion from his wise and careful labors with them. He married Sarah Sage, daughter of Col. Josiah Sage and a relative of the well-known Gen. Comfort Sage, of Middletown, one of the heroes of the Revolution. Among other children born to him was *Edward Judson* Brockett.

EDWARD JUDSON BROCKETT, son of Rev. Pierpont and Sarah (Sage) Brockett, was born at Essex, Conn., March 7, 1833. He was educated at Bacon Academy, Colchester, Conn., at that time one of the leading institutions of learning in New England. He began his business career as clerk in a publishing house in Hartford, Conn., and after a few years was called to New York as manager of the subscription book business of the firm of Mason Brothers. In 1858 he entered the employ of Battelle & Renwick, who were engaged in importing chemicals, as book-keeper and confidential clerk, and on the 1st of January, 1883, became a member of the firm.



EDWARD JUDSON BROCKETT.

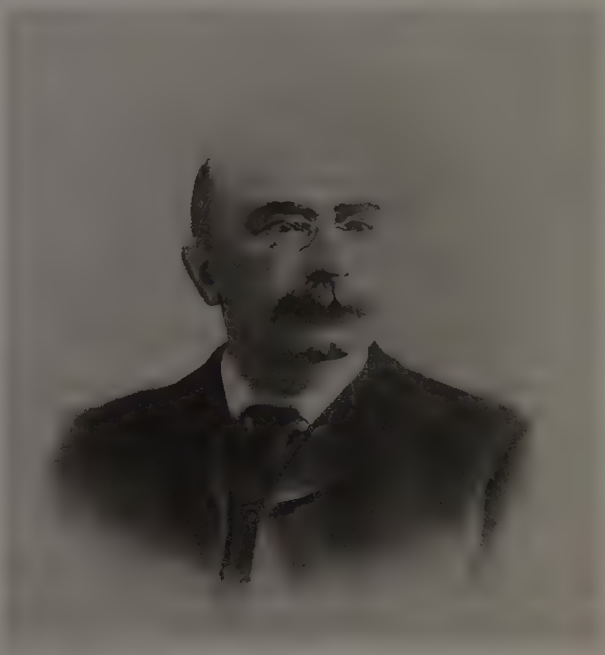
By disposition and business training he was fitted for places of trust, and, while never seeking position, was repeatedly elected as director or treasurer in various business corporations; also appointed executor of several estates. Mr. Brockett was for many years a resident of Brooklyn, and an active worker in the Hanson Place Baptist Church. While residing in Brooklyn he married Mary F. Gault, daughter of George Gault, one of the pioneer Baptists of Brooklyn, who was instrumental in forming many of the churches in that city. The issue of this marriage was: George Pierpont (deceased), Francis E., Edith A., Frederick S. (deceased), and Helen F.

On Mr. Brockett's removal to Orange, he at once identified himself with the North Orange Baptist Church, and was elected its Treasurer, holding the office for thirteen years. The association, with such a noble band of workers as he found in connection with that church, and his daily intercourse with such men as Gardner R. Colby, Edward Austen, W. A. Gellatly and Edwin C. Burt, (men who, having accomplished a noble work, have passed away), served as an inspiration to Mr. Brockett, and work on behalf of his own church seems to have been a leading thought

in his life. Many of the improvements made to the property of the North Orange Baptist Church, which has one of the best equipped Sunday-school buildings in the country, were suggested by him. For many years he has been associated with Mr. Samuel Colgate in the management of the Sunday-school, which is one of the largest in the State. In 1880 he was elected one of the trustees of the church, which office he still holds. In 1881 he was ordained as deacon.

As a man of broad and liberal ideas, he has united with his brethren of other denominations in general efforts to promote Christian and philanthropic work in the community, and was instrumental in organizing the Orange Sunday School Union, which gave a new impetus to Sunday School work in all the Oranges, and secured a more general acquaintance among Christian workers. Mr. Brockett is one of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, also President of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention.

ALFRED PANCOAST BOLLER. The national reputation which the Oranges have enjoyed for half a century or more as a place of suburban resort is probably due, to a great extent, to the fact that so many public men of national reputation have been identified with this locality at different times during the past forty years. Mr. Boller, who is among this number, has, during his thirty years' residence in East Orange, achieved a national reputation as a civil engineer, and yet he is known to most people here as a quiet, agreeable neighbor, ready to assist in all public enterprises, but too much engrossed in the duties of his profession to give much heed to social affairs Mr. Boller is of German descent, born in Philadelphia, February 22, 1840, son of Henry John and Anna Margaretta (Pancoast) Boller. He graduated as A. M. from University of Pennsylvania in 1858, and as civil engineer from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, in 1861. After graduation he was engaged on various railroad and canal enterprises in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and in 1863 was an assistant engineer on the Philadelphia and Erie division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1866 he came to New York in the service of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, at that time contemplating some large bridge enterprises. In the autumn of the same year he became engineer of the Hudson River Railroad, and during this connection the great St. John's Park Depot was commenced.



ALFRED PANCOAST BOLLER.

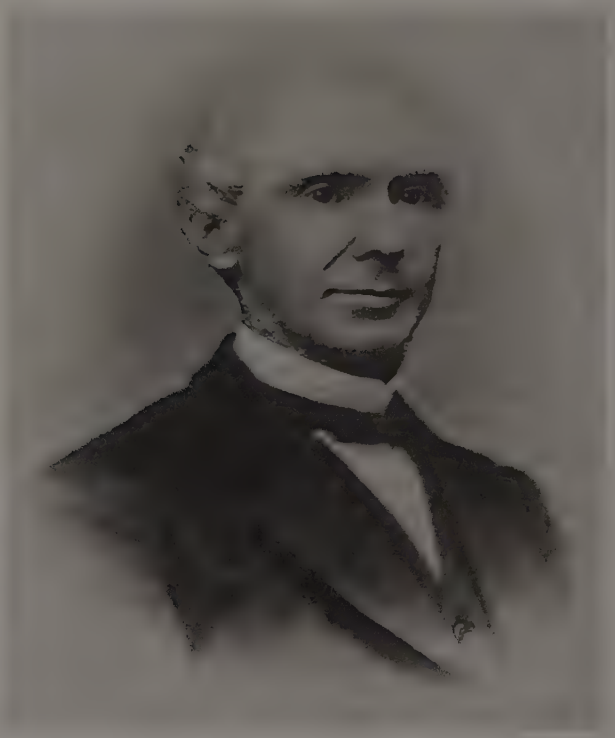
In the spring of 1867 the firm of Muliken & Boller was formed, to act as New York and Eastern agents of the Phœnix Insurance Co., of Philadelphia. In 1870 Mr. Boller became Vice-President and engineer of the Phillipsburg Manufacturing Co., engaged in bridge building and structural iron work. Central Avenue and Park Avenue bridges over the Morris Canal, Newark, were built during this time, and the bridge over the Hudson River, at Troy, N. Y. The Phillipsburg Co., failing shortly after the panic of 1873, in the autumn of 1874, Mr. Boller established himself as general consulting engineer, in New York City, at 71 Broadway, where he has had his offices ever since. He has held the following important positions: Chief Engineer Manhattan Elevated Railway, Yonkers Rapid Transit Commission, Albany and Greenbush Bridge, West Side and Yonkers Railway (155th Street to High Bridge,

including Eighth Avenue Bridge over Harlem River, Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, Thames River Bridge, at New London, N. Y., P. & B. R. R. He was also consulting engineer to contractors for building pedestal of Bartholdi Statue; to the Department of Public Parks, N. Y.: for bridging the Bronx River at the various road crossings; the superstructure of the Madison Avenue Bridge, the Central Bridge and approaches over the Harlem River, at 155th Street; to the Department of Public Works, for building 155th Street viaduct; the Harlem Ship Canal Bridge (firm of Boller and Burr), at Kingsbridge Road, and the roof of a new pumping and power house station at High Bridge. Mr. Boller is one of the consulting engineers in the new industrial development of the water power of the St. Mary's River, Sault St. Marie, and chief engineer of the projected bridge of the Duluth and Superior Bridge Co. He was contractor (Boller & Drake) for building Bergen County cut of Erie Railroad; for building (Jones, Drake & Co.) extension Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad; contractor for bridge building on the New York and Northern Railroad; associated with Alex. McGaw (Boller & McGaw) built the Arthur Kill Bridge and Bay State Gas Co. tanks, at Boston, Metropolitan Avenue Bridge, Brooklyn, and bridge piers and foundations on Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Boller is well known as a writer in technical matters connected with civil engineering, contributing to Franklin Institute *Journal*, the *Railroad Gazette*, the Transactions of the American Society Civil Engineers, and published a Treaties on Highway Bridges, in 1874, which ran through several editions. He gave the commencement address at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, in 1874, and again in 1885, also the commencement address at Stevens Institute, Hoboken, in 1889. He is an amateur artist in water color and charcoal drawing, in which he has done some excellent work. He is a member of the Century Club, New York, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Institute of Civil Engineers, London, and in 1888 was one of the expert commissioners on terminal arrangements and improvements of the city of Providence. In 1895 he was consulting engineer for the foundation masonry N. Y. C. & H. R. R. bridge over the Harlem River, at Park Avenue, and devised the scheme of foundations therefor. He was consulting engineer, 1896, in devising scheme of grade crossing removal in city of Newark—Pennsylvania and Jersey Central Railroad crossings.

Mr. Boller came to East Orange in 1866, and two years later built his present home, where he has since resided. There were but few houses on Prospect Street at the time he built. All the improvements in East Orange have been made since he became a resident; as far as time permitted, he has participated in many of the changes that have been made, notably in the introduction of a sewer system. He was one of the founders of the Town Improvement Society, and a charter member of the Orange Athletic Club, and chairman of the Building Committee. His religious interests have been with Grace Episcopal Church of Orange. Mr. Boller married Katharine, daughter of William Henry Newbold, of Philadelphia. They have issue: Margaretta, married William Birdsall; William Newbold, married Naomi Sherwood; Alfred Pancoast, Jr., (a mechanical engineer); Richard Emlen and Mary Newbold.

STEPHEN MERRITT LONG. Mr. Long was born in New York City March 25, 1844, was educated at the public school. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in a regiment known as the President's Life Guard. He was transferred, at his own request, to the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves. He took part in the battles of Cheat Mountain and Ball's Bluff, in 1861, and in the Seven Days' Fight the following year, which included the battles of Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Antietam and Savage's Station. He was wounded in the latter engagement, and, owing to the retreat of McClellan, he was captured by the enemy and confined in Libby Prison. He was sent thence to Belle Isle, and subsequently exchanged. Returning to his regiment he participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, and later that of Gettysburg. He was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. He returned to New York and engaged in the insurance business. In 1869 he moved to South Orange, and two years later to East Orange, where he has since carried on an extensive real estate business. He started the East Orange *Gazette* in 1873, and subsequently sold it to Charles Starr. He was appointed Postmaster of East



EDWARD REED.

Orange in 1875, and held the position for thirteen years. He served as Clerk of the Township Committee from 1871 to 1874; was again elected in 1891, and continues to hold the position. He is a member of Uzal Dodd Post, G. A. R., of Orange, in which he has held various positions, up to that of Senior Vice-Commander. He is prominent in other military organizations and several local societies. He is a member of Calvary M. E. Church, of East Orange. He married Francis, daughter of Moses Gage, of New York.

EDWARD REED. The residence of the late Edward Reed, situated on the corner of Prospect Street and Park Avenue, purchased by him from John Kirtland, was a part of the Ichabod Harrison farm, noted in former times for its fine orchards of Harrison and Canfield apples. Nothing remains now to indicate its former condition, and the Builders have quite supplanted the Founders. The house was built some thirty years ago by its former owner, and was specially designed for comfort and convenience rather than architectural display. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and present an attractive appearance during the summer season. Although Mr. Reed had been but a few years a resident of East Orange at the time of his death, few men have ever gained a stronger hold on the hearts of the people. Quiet and reserved, yet courtly in his manner and bearing, he impressed every one as a noble example of the true Christian gentleman. His ample fortune, which he acquired through diligence and economy, enabled him early in life to retire from active business pursuits. Instead, however, of using this for selfish gratification or personal aggrandizement, he sought the good of others and the happiness of his fellowmen. He recognized his personal accountability to a Higher Power as one to whom he must give an account of his stewardship, and his aim was to accomplish the greatest possible amount of good within the brief span of human life. Mr. Reed was of Puritan ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides. He was a descendant of Josiah Reed, an early immigrant from Massachusetts to Connecticut. Branches of the family are found in Tolland, Windham and New London Counties.

Edward Reed was born in Salem, Conn., May 22, 1822. He was the son of William and Lydia (Rathbone) Reed. In early childhood his parents removed with him to Andover, Conn., where he attended the public school and later took a preparatory course at Suffield. Instead of entering college as he originally intended, he decided on a business career, and became associated with his father in the book business. Some time in the forties he removed to Zanesville, Ohio, where he, in connection with his brother, carried on the same business successfully for some years. Among his schoolmates at Andover was Miss Fanny Miller, to whom he was married in 1849. She was also of Puritan ancestry. Her father, Rev. Alpha Miller, was a descendant of one of the early settlers at Winstead, Conn. Her mother was a Miss Hannah Hunt, daughter of Dr. Ebenezer Hunt, of North Coventry, Conn. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Reed removed to St. Louis, where he formed a co-partnership with his elder brother in the wholesale dry goods business. This was carried on successfully for about fifteen years, until the close of the war. He retired in 1865 and, removing East, settled in Albany, where he had relatives living. He resided there for about eighteen years. He exercised great wisdom and foresight in his investments, which yielded handsome returns. It was for the purpose of investment that he purchased the present property in 1879. He did not become a resident of East Orange, however, until 1883. He made many improvements in the house and grounds and grew to like the place and the people, and determined on making this his final resting-place.

He united with the Brick Presbyterian Church and found there a most delightful home. He served for a time as trustee and was interested in the temporal as well as the spiritual growth of the church, responding liberally to every appeal for means to carry on the work. He became deeply interested in the public affairs of East Orange and when it was proposed by one or two enterprising public-spirited citizens to build and endow a public library, he entered heartily into the movement, subscribing first three thousand, to which he added two thousand dollars more, besides using his influence to induce others to aid in the work. While the project failed for lack of financial support, the efforts of Mr. Reed, coupled with his generous offer, were deeply appreciated by his fellow-citizens. Mr. Reed became

more interested than ever in public and benevolent affairs of the township. He was a member of the Advisory Board of the Orange Memorial Hospital and was a generous contributor to the fund for carrying on the work. He was a man of warm heart and charitable instincts, and not only gave liberally to all the charitable institutions in the Oranges, but his benefactions extended to other fields in missionary work and in the spread of the gospel. Unfortunately for the numerous beneficiaries, his last will and testament was never completed. In this he had made ample provision for charitable and other institutions in the Oranges and elsewhere. Had he lived but a few weeks longer his will would have been completed and the generous provision which he had made for these objects would have been religiously observed by his executors. Notwithstanding his failure, through illness, to carry out fully the noble beneficence he had contemplated, the memory of the man and his many acts of kindness and love will long remain enshrined in the hearts of the people of this community. Mr. Reed, during his life, gave much thought to the great financial problems of the day, and his contributions to the New York *Tribune* and other papers attracted wide-spread attention. Mr. Reed's death occurred April 22, 1894.

THE FORT FAMILY.

Roger Fort, the ancestor of the New Jersey family of this name, in his will, signed his name Fforte, and it is claimed that the family is of Welsh descent. The English family of this name, which dates back to the Conqueror, is spelled Fort. Burke's Peerage, in giving the line of Earl Fortescue, says: "This noble family deduces its origin from Sir Richard le Forte, a distinguished soldier in the invading army of William the Conqueror, who protected his royal master at the celebrated battle of Hastings, by bearing a strong shield before him, from which event the French word *escue* (to shield) was added to the original surname of *Fort*, and thus Fortescue produced." The motto of Earl Fortescue, borne on his Coat of Arms, was: "Forte scutum salus ducum."—"A strong buckler is the safeguard of the leaders." Burke's General Armory gives the Coat Armour of the Fort family of England as: *Arms.*—Quarterly, azure and gules over all a castle or, on a chief argent a bee volant, ppr. between two martlets sable. *Crest.*—On a mount vert a lion sejant argent pellettée, collared gules holding in his dexter paw a cross crosslet fitchée of the last.

Roger Forte, the ancestor of the New Jersey family of this name, came, probably, from England with his wife Anne, between 1696 and 1702, and took up a tract of about six hundred and fifty acres of land in Burlington County, N. J. He built for himself a log house in Hanover township, near Pemberton, then called New Mills. This land has remained in the family until quite recently. He was a thrifty, prosperous farmer. By his wife, Anna, he had John, Joseph, *Marmaduke*, Roger, Joan, Edith and Esther.

Marmaduke Fort, third child of Robert and Anna (——) Fort, was born in the old log house on the homestead farm, in 1710. This log house and a subsequent frame one, built by Marmaduke, were both burned, and he then built a frame house which, though improved, is still standing. He married, first, Mary , who died in 1786; he married second, Mrs. Mary Wells, of Bucks County, Pa. His children were all by his first wife. They were Anne, *John*, William, Elizabeth, Thomas. Both Marmaduke and his first wife were buried in the old Baptist cemetery at Pemberton, near the Rancocas Creek. The tombstone contains the following inscription:

"Stay, passengers, see where I lye,
As you are now, so once was I,
As I am now, so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me."

John Fort, eldest son of Marmaduke and Mary ( ) Fort, was born at the homestead, in Pemberton, September 15, 1745. He served in the New Jersey State Militia during the War of the Revolution. He, with other patriots, helped to supply the American army while they were encamped near Philadelphia. He married Margaret, daughter of Andrew and Mary Heisler. They had issue, Susannah, Mary, Deborah, Margaret, *Andrew*, John and Daniel.

JOHN FRANKLIN FORT.

Andrew Fort, fifth child of John and Margaret (Heisler) Fort, was born in Pemberton, February 8, 1787. He united with the Methodist church when he was but fifteen years of age, and led an upright Christian life. He was for many years a class leader and local preacher in that church. He married Nancy Platt, daughter of Jacob and Latitia Platt, of Wrightstown. Their children were: *George Franklin*, born June 30, 1809, became Governor of New Jersey; Margaret, born 1811; Sarah Ann, born 1813; Mary, born 1814; John, born 1816; Jacob Platt, born 1818; Susan, born 1820; *Andrew Heisler*, born March 22, 1822; Daniel Adams, born 1826; Caroline, born 1827.

George Franklin, the eldest son of Andrew Fort, became very prominent in the political affairs of the State. He was a member of the Assembly in 1844, of the Senate in 1845, and was elected Governor of the State in 1850 by a majority of 6,000 votes. His contemporaries said of him that he was the most popular Governor New Jersey ever had.

Andrew Heisler Fort, seventh child of Andrew and Nancy (Platt) Fort, brother of George Franklin Fort, was born in Pemberton, N. J., March 22, 1822. He is a leader in public affairs in his native County of Burlington. He represented his county in the State Legislature in 1860-7, and has held many public places in local town affairs. He resided upon the homestead of the Forts, originally settled in 1696, until a few years since, and was a thrifty farmer. He married Hannah A. Brown, daughter of John Brown, a prosperous Burlington County farmer. Of four children, *John Franklin* is the eldest.

JOHN FRANKLIN FORT, eldest child and only son of Andrew H. and Hanna A. (Brown) Fort, was born at the homestead of his ancestors, in Pemberton, Burlington County, N. J., March 20, 1852. He was educated at Mount Holly Institute and Pennington Seminary. He began the study of law with Hon. Edward M. Paxson, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and afterwards with Evan Merritt, a leading lawyer of Mount Holly. While a law student with Mr. Merritt, he spent nine months in the office of Garret S. Cannon, a well-known lawyer and Prosecuting Attorney of Burlington County, afterwards U. S. District Attorney. He completed his studies at the Albany, (N. Y.) Law School, from which he was graduated in 1872 with the degree of L. L. B. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the November term, in 1873, and as counsellor in 1876. He was journal clerk of the New Jersey Assembly in 1873-4. He located in Newark, N. J., in May, 1874, and began his career as an attorney. In 1878 he was appointed by Gov. George B. McClellan, Judge of the First District Court of the City of Newark, for five years, and was re-appointed by Gov. George C. Ludlow, in 1883, for an additional term of five years, but resigned in March, 1886, to resume the practice of his profession, which was much more remunerative. He began his political career in 1872 before he reached his majority, and during the Greeley presidential campaign of that year he made twenty-seven speeches.

He has been conspicuous in State and local politics for nearly a quarter of a century. He was a delegate-at-large from New Jersey to the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, in 1884. He has invariably declined to become a candidate for any political office before the people. He was three years a member of the Republican State Committee, and was vice-chairman in 1890. He was chairman of the Republican State Convention that nominated Gen. Grubb for Governor in 1890. In 1895 he was chairman of the Republican State Committee which nominated John W. Griggs for Governor, and he was active in and a leader of the great reform uprising in the State which followed his nomination and resulted in his triumphant election. Judge Fort was appointed by the Governor of New Jersey a member of the Constitutional Commission created by the Legislature of 1894, and was active in the movement to simplify and reorganize the Courts of the State. In the winter of 1895 he was also appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, one of the three commissioners to confer with a like commission from every State in the Union to bring about a uniform system of laws in the several States on the subjects of insurance, insolvency, wills, marriage and divorce, assignments, oaths, the law of negotiable instruments, the exemplification of the public records, and kindred questions. Judge Fort was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, at St. Louis, in 1896, and became at once an active and prominent figure therein. He was chairman of the important Committee on Credentials,

presented its report and sustained it in an able speech in the matter of the Texas and Delaware State contests. He was selected by the New Jersey delegation to present the name of the Hon. Garret A. Hobart as the candidate of that State for Vice-President, and did so in a speech which has been universally commended and was enthusiastically received by the convention, Mr. Hobart being nominated. Judge Fort's ability as a platform speaker, as a ready debater in association with the strongest men of the country, was demonstrated at St. Louis. A professional associate writes of Judge Fort as follows:

"Admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law at the earliest date which the rules of our court permit twenty-one—Judge Fort's progress in the profession was constant and rapid. Commencing the practice of law in the city of Newark, where he had taken his residence just after his admission, with no influential friends or other influences to aid, by his industry and ability, his genial manner and kind deportment, he quickly attained a standing at the bar which others had been able to secure only after long years of patient labor. Of fine personal appearance, with social qualities of a high order that at once attracted friends and secured a large clientage, he proved himself not only a powerful advocate, but a clear-headed, well-equipped lawyer, quite as able to instruct the court in questions of law as to convince the jury in matters of fact. While his rise in the profession has been rapid, and his success in many respects phenomenal, it has proved to be the reward of merit and a just appreciation of real worth. Still in the prime of life, with rare endowments and abundant opportunity, for him a future of great achievement and marked distinction may safely be predicted."

Judge Fort resided in Newark from the time he began practice until 1889, when he bought his present residence, No. 51 Arlington Avenue, East Orange. With his genial nature and social qualities, he soon identified himself with his new home. His surroundings were all that could be desired and he found here both pleasure and recreation, a relief from the busy cares of professional life, and a home in the truest sense of the word. He is a member of the Orange Athletic, the Riding and the Country Clubs; and few people of longer residence have a larger circle of friends and acquaintances. His professional services, always in demand, made him counsel for several local corporations. He assisted in the organization of the East Orange National Bank, of which he was at once made counsel, and in July, 1894, he succeeded Mr. F. M. Shepard as President. Since April, 1893, he has been counsel for the township of East Orange. He takes a lively interest in all measures for the public good. He is a believer in beneficial fraternities, being identified with several, but more particularly interested in the American Legion of Honor, of which he is the general counsel for the United States. He is a member of Kane Lodge, F. & A. M., of Newark. He organized the Security Savings Bank, of Newark, and has been one of its managers and its counsel since that date. He was a director in the Manufacturer's National Bank, of Newark, for many years prior to becoming President of the East Orange National Bank.

Judge Fort married Charlotte E. Stainsby, daughter of William Stainsby, of Newark, a man prominent in State and local affairs, State Senator from 1883 to 1886, for fourteen years a member of the Common Council of Newark, and at present the President of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of the City of Newark. Judge and Mrs. Fort have three children, Margretta, Franklin William and Leslie Runyon.

THE WHITTEMORE FAMILY.

The name of Whittemore is familiar to the people of this locality through their long intercourse with Samuel Whittemore, one of the oldest architects in the Oranges, as well as through Henry Whittemore, compiler of THE FOUNDERS AND BUILDERS OF THE ORANGES; both are descendants of the same American ancestor, though remotely connected. The New England *Genealogical Register* for October, 1878, says: "Earlier than the year 1300 we find the first recorded name, *i. e.*, John, Lord of Whytemere, having his domicile at Whytemere, on the northeast side of the parish of Bobbington, in the manor of Claverly, in Shropshire. At the present time the same locality bears the name of Whittemore. * * * At the present day there is in the parish of Bobbington, in the manor of Claverly, County of Salop, England, a place spelled Whit-*i*-more, which is a modern looking farm-house, which has also been

spelled Whittemore; and for centuries spelled with a trisyllable. This locality is in the County of Salop, but the greater part of the parish is in Staffordshire. The family of Whittemore has held in fee this place since the signing of the Great Charter at Runnymede, by King John, in 1215, and in early times the proprietors were called the "Lords of Whytemere."

Thomas Whittemore, the American ancestor, was the son of Thomas Whittemore, who lived in Hetchin, and was married in 1566; he died in Hetchin, 1617. Thomas, Jr., was one of the earliest settlers of Charlestown, Mass. He came to this country about 1640. In 1645 he purchased of Rev. John Cotten, of Boston, "meadow for two cows' grass." His farm was located in what is now Everitt, formerly Maldon, about three miles from Boston. It remained in possession of the Whittemores until May 1, 1845, over two hundred years. He married Hannah ——. The children named in his will, dated February 8, 1660, are: Thomas, Daniel, Nathaniel, John, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Thomas, *Samuel*, Pelatiah and Abraham.

Samuel Whittemore, ninth son of Thomas and Hannah ( ) Whittemore, lived for a time at Dover, N. H., and subsequently settled upon a farm in what is now Somerville, Mass., where he died September 15, 1756. He married Hannah ——. He and his wife were buried at Cambridge, Mass. He had nine children, the eldest being Samuel, born December 24, 1672, at Dover, N. H. This Samuel died in 1694, and he had another *Samuel*, the ninth and youngest child, born July 27, 1696.

Samuel Whittemore (3), youngest child of Samuel (1) and Hannah (——) Whittemore, was born July 27, 1696. He was an ardent patriot and served on various important committees at Cambridge, during the Revolution, and rendered valuable service. At the age of 80 he fired upon the British on their retreat from Lexington, killing two soldiers. He was struck in the face by a bullet, which shot away part of his cheek bone. He was mangled by the bayonets of the British soldiers and left for dead. He recovered in about four hours, and survived sixteen years. He died February 3, 1793 or 1796. He married first, Elizabeth Spring; second, Esther Prentice, and had ten children. His second child, Elizabeth, married William Cutler, and was the *mother of thirty-six children*. *Thomas* was the fifth child of Samuel.

Thomas Whittemore, son of Samuel (3), was born October 29, 1729. He married Ann Cutler, and had eleven children: Anna, Thomas, *Amos*, born April 19, 1759. William, Susanna, Aaron, died soon. Aaron again, Rhoda, Lydia, *Samuel*, born March 25, 1774, Gersham.

Amos Whittemore, the third child of Thomas, was the great inventor of the machinery for the manufacture of cards for carding cotton or wool, pronounced by Judge Story a "wonderful invention." A member of Congress was willing to vote for a perpetual patent, as "it was the only machine ever invented that had a soul."

Samuel Whittemore, brother of Amos, and ninth child of Thomas and Ann (Cutler) Whittemore, was born in West Cambridge, March 25, 1774. In 1803, he established a branch of the card machines in New York City, of which he was the manager, and subsequently became a partner with his brothers, Amos and William. He sold his interest in 1825, at the expiration of the patent. This machine probably added more wealth to the country than any other one invention, and stimulated the great increase in the production of cotton which followed. Samuel Whittemore married Jane Hill Tileston, and had a son, *Charles Rowan*.

Charles Rowan Whittemore, son of Samuel and Jane (Tilleston) Whittemore, was born in New York City, in 1813. He was associated with his father and uncle in the cotton card business, and represented the company in New York for many years. He married his second cousin, Clara Whittemore, daughter of Timothy (son of Amos, the inventor). His children were: *Samuel W.*, Clara, Charles Harvey, Mary Augusta and William Adrian.

SAMUEL W. WHITTEMORE, son of Charles Rowan and Clara Whittemore, was born in New York City, March 25, 1839. He received his preparatory course at the public schools, and was graduated at the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York. His first preceptor in architecture was Isaac G. Perry, now architect of the capitol at Albany. He was also associated with Thomas R.

Jackson and John W. Rich. From 1864 to 1869 he held a civil position in the engineers' department of the U. S. Army, at Willet's Point. He was the first resident architect in East Orange, having started in 1869. During his residence of more than a quarter of a century, he has designed a large number of private, as well as public buildings; among the latter is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union building, on Main Street, Orange. Mr. Whittemore has been for a number of years identified with Christ Episcopal Church, East Orange, and has served as Junior Warden and Treasurer for the past four or five years. He served seven years as private in Company H, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and is a member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans. Mr. Whittemore married Mary Louisa Clements, daughter of Abner Lee Clements, of Matagorda, Texas. Her mother was Mary Louisa Wells, daughter of James Wells, of New York City.

THE HOWE FAMILY.

The strong religious sentiment which pervades the Oranges has been for more than two hundred years an important factor in their development. In every decade there has been found leading spirits ready to take up the work of their predecessors and push it with vigor and energy. Among those of the last decade is George R. Howe, who, for more than a quarter of a century, has been a most indefatigable worker in the ranks, and prominent in the councils of the Y. M. C. A., and has been equally prominent in the church he represents. He comes of a godly ancestry, and his early environments were of a godly character. His ancestors were not only distinguished for their devotion to the cause of religion, but for their intense patriotism and bold and earnest defence of the principles of civil and religious liberty.

John How, the ancestor of the Marlborough (Mass.) branch of the Howe family, was a son of John How, Esq., of Hodinhull, in Warwickshire, England, and connected with the family of Lord Charles How, Earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Charles I. He came to America and settled first at Watertown, Mass., and was at Sudbury in 1639. He settled at Marlborough about 1657, and built a log cabin a little to the east of the "Indian planting field," where his descendants lived for many generations. His proximity to the Indian plantation brought him into direct contact with the natives, with whom he lived in friendly intercourse, and they not only respected his rights, but in many instances made him the umpire in cases of difficulty among themselves. He took the freeman's oath in 1640, was selectman and marshal in 1642, and was the first white settler in Marlborough, where he died in 1687. By his wife, Mary ——, he had five sons, of whom *Thomas* was the fourth.

Thomas How, fourth son of John and Mary (——) How, was born June 12, 1656; died February 16, 1733. He "was a prominent citizen in town, filled the principal town offices, represented the town in the General Court, rose to the rank of Colonel in the militia, and was one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace." He took an active part in the early Indian wars, and was in a severe action at Lancaster. He married, first, Sarah Hosmer; second, Mrs. Mary Baron. He had six children, of whom *Jonathan* was the third.

Jonathan How, third child of Thomas and Sarah (Hosmer) How, was born April 23, 1687; died June 22, 1738. He married Lydia Brigham, and had nine children, of whom *Bezaleel* was the third.

Bezaleel How, third child of Jonathan and Lydia (Brigham) How, was born June 19, 1717. He married Anna ——, and had among other children a son, *Bezaleel* (2).

Bezaleel Howe (2), son of Bezaleel (1) and Anna (——) How, was born in Marlborough, Mass., Dec., 9, 1750. He was the first to change the spelling of his name to *Howe*. His military record, both before and after the Revolution, shows continuous service of over twenty years. He enlisted as private in the New Hampshire Line, and marched to Boston about three weeks before the battle of Bunker Hill, but complained that he "was treated badly, not being brought into action, but held in the reserve." For all that he "loaded and fired several times, but the old gun kicked so that it almost dislocated his shoulder and caused him to desist." He served throughout the War of the Revolution, and at its close served under General Anthony Wayne in the Western Indian campaign against the Indians. The official record of Major Howe shows that he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, First New Hampshire

GEORGE R. HOWE

Regiment, November 8, 1776; wounded at Stillwater (Freeman's Farm), N. Y., September 19, 1777: First Lieutenant, June 23, 1779, and served to the close of the war; Lieutenant Second U. S. Infantry, March 4, 1791; Captain, November 4, 1791; assigned to Second Sub. Legion, September 4, 1792; Major, October 20, 1794; honorably discharged Nov. 1, 1796. A certificate from Gen. Washington, dated May 12, 1788, states that "Mr. — Howe, late a Lieut. in the New Hampshire Line of the Continental Army, was an officer of fair and respectable character; that he served some part of the last year of the war as an auxiliary Lieutenant with my own guard; that he commanded the escort which came with my baggage and papers to Mount Vernon at the close of the war, and that in all my acquaintance with him, I had great reason to be satisfied with his integrity, intelligence and good disposition." Major Bezaleel Howe married, first, Hannah Merritt, October 26, 1787; he married, second, February 15, 1800, Catharine Moffat, daughter of Rev. John and Margaret (Little) Moffat. Their children were: Eliza, George C., Margaret, *John Moffat*, Oscar, Julia Ann, Catharine, Bezaleel.

JOHN MOFFAT HOWE, fourth child of Major Bezaleel and Catharine (Moffat) Howe, was born Jan. 23, 1806, at No. 12 Rose Street, New York, whence his father had removed at the close of his army life. He became early in life a lay preacher in the Methodist Church, and began a special study of the scriptures with this end in view, and was for many years chaplain in the old New York Hospital, which stood on Broadway facing Pearl Street. He engaged in mercantile affairs and continued his religious work at the same time. He served in the State Militia as Lieutenant in the 255th Regiment, State Infantry, and also as Quartermaster of the regiment. He began the study of dentistry in 1826, with the aid of the best teachers obtainable in those days, and in 1838 he had achieved a good degree of success. He also studied medicine and received the degree of M. D. He instructed a number of young men in dentistry, among them his sons, John Morgan Howe, M. D., and Charles M. Howe, D. D. S. As a physician he advocated correct and deep breathing and exercise in the open air; and rendered important service in the perfection of the inhaling tube for diseases of the throat and lungs, and for increasing the compass of the voice. Dr. Howe devoted his Sabbaths to religious work, and week-days to the practice of his profession. More than fifty years of his life were spent in New York City, where he was almost constantly engaged in works of charity and mercy. From 1848 to 1851 he resided for a part of the year in Orange, where he bought a summer home on Centre Street. In 1853 he removed to Passaic, N. J., where he purchased a farm and established a home for himself. Referring to his life here, under the head of "Educational," a contemporary writer says: "In 1853 Dr. John M. Howe removed from the city of New York to Acquackanonk. He was a man of wealth and influence, and became a large land-owner and benefactor of the town. In 1856 he was elected Town Superintendent and President of the Board of School Trustees. He procured a vote of the citizens for the raising of $5,000 to erect a new school building. This was subsequently defeated, and he then built a private school-house, primarily for the benefit of his own family, but others, by paying the requisite tuition, were enabled to avail themselves of its advantages. This was known as Howe's Academy, and became a noted institution and flourished for many years. Dr. Howe was recognized as one of the most public-spirited and progressive men of his day, and was largely instrumental in laying the foundation of the little village of Passaic, which has since become a flourishing city."

Dr. Howe was three times married; first, to Mary Mason; second, Ann W. Morgan, September 14, 1843, who died on the birth of her first child, John Morgan Howe. On May 7, 1846, Dr. Howe married Emeline Barnard Jenkins, daughter of Barzellai Jenkins and Susan Barnard. The first named was a descendant of Peter Jenkins, who came to this country in 1620. The Barnards trace their ancestry to John Carver, of the "Mayflower." By his last marriage Dr. Howe had issue: *George Rowland*, Edwin Jenkins, Charles Mortimer, Ella Louise, Emeline Jenkins and Susan Elenora. Dr. Howe died Feb. 5, 1885. After his death his children published a memorial volume, much of which was made up from data collected by him during his long and eventful life.

GEORGE ROWLAND HOWE, son of John M. and Emeline B. (Jenkins) Howe, was born in New York City, October 21, 1847. His preparatory education was received mostly under a private tutor,

and he entered the New York University in the class of '68. Deciding to adopt a business career, he left college during his sophomore year, and entered the employ of Carter, Hale & Co., manufacturing jewelers of Newark, N. J. He won the confidence of his employers, and became thoroughly conversant with every part of the business, and in 1876 was admitted as a partner in the firm of Carter, Howkins & Sloan, afterwards known as Carter, Sloan & Co. Since 1881 Mr. Howe has been manager of the manufacturing department, and on January 1, 1896, the name of the firm was changed to Carter, Hastings & Howe. This is not only the oldest, but the largest manufacturing jewelry firm in the United States, and during the later years of its existence Mr. Howe has contributed in no small degree to its success.

While his business qualifications receive due recognition from his associates and the business public, Mr. Howe is best known in connection with the religious interests of Newark and East Orange. On coming to Newark he united with St. Paul's M. E. Church, in which he became an active worker One year after his advent here, he entered the ranks of the Young Men's Christian Association as a representative of his own church. He threw all his energies into the work, and for more than thirteen years has labored for its advancement, and thousands of young men have been brought under its influences. It is now one of the most successful institutions of the kind in this country, and Mr. Howe had no small share in bringing it to its present condition. He was for three years its President, and has been identified with its Board of Trustees almost from the beginning.

About 1888 Mr. Howe purchased a plot of land on the corner of Arlington and Park Avenues, East Orange, and on this erected a handsome villa, which, on account of its admirable architectural features, has attracted the attention of the *Scientific American*, and led to a favorable notice. Mr. Howe had not been long a resident of East Orange before his influence was felt in the religious community; and though modest, yet energetic in his endeavors, his light is never "hidden under a bushel." He united with the Calvary M. E. Church, and was soon after elected a member of the Board of Trustees, and has since been active in promoting its temporal and spiritual interests. Mr. Howe was the prime mover in the effort to establish a mission school in East Orange, near the Roseville line, in the autumn of 1893. The effort was made conjointly between the Roseville M. E. Church, of Newark, and the Calvary M. E. Church, of East Orange, but the work was subsequently assumed by the Newark Church Extension Society. Mr. Howe has been Superintendent of the school since its organization, and under his management there has been a steady increase, both in numbers and in interest.

As a member of the Board of Education of East Orange, Mr. Howe has given attention to the further advancement and progress on lines already established. Nearly his whole time outside of his business is devoted to the moral, educational and religious improvement of the community where he has established his home.

Mr. Howe married Louisa Anna, daughter of Paris and Jane (Eno) Barber, a distinguished and public-spirited citizen of Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., and a descendant of Thomas Barber, who came from England to Dorchester, Mass., in 1635, and settled in Windsor, Conn., 1637. The latter was Lieutenant of the first military company of Simsbury, Conn. The line of descent was through Samuel Barber, his son, and David (1), David (2), Aaron, Jedediah; the latter was the father of Paris Barber. The issue of the marriage of Mr. Howe and Louisa Barber is: George R., died in infancy; Herbert Barber and Ruth Eno.

THE POTTER FAMILY.

As a representative of the Potter family in the Oranges, Hon. Henry A. Potter has added new lustre to a name which has for many generations been associated with some of the most important events in English history. The Potter family is said to be of Norman origin, the spelling of which was Pottier or Porterie. The direct ancestor of Hon. Henry A. Potter was George Potter, an officer of Cromwell's army, who accompanied him from England and was compensated for his services by grants of land in

HENRY A. POTTER.

the County of Farmanagh. Under the settlement and plantation of 1660 (time of Charles II), George Potter was confirmed in the possession of several estates in the above named county, afterwards known as Potterstown or Pottersrath.

In the year 1791, James Potter, a representative of this family, became possessed of property in the County of Tyrone. On his death he was succeeded by his son, George Potter, who, by his marriage with Ann Scott, left issue, among other children, *Thomas Potter*. George Potter removed to this country in 1828 and settled in Philadelphia, Pa.

Thomas Potter, son of George Potter, was born at Relaghquiness, Tyrone County, Ireland, August 14, 1819; died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, September 29, 1878. He came with his parents to this country at the age of ten years, and was educated in Philadelphia. He was for many years a member of the City Council of Philadelphia, and as chairman of the Finance Committee was mainly instrumental in the city's acquiring the land now known as West Fairmount Park, and in the establishment of the paid fire department. He established, in 1837, the house of Thomas Potter, Sons & Co., one of the largest firms of oil cloth manufacturers in the United States. He was President of the City National Bank, of Philadelphia, for many years, up to the time of his death. His activity, enterprise and sound judgment made him very successful in his business, and he soon realized a large fortune which he employed with great liberality for the benefit of his fellow-men. He held many positions of trust and responsibility in the municipal and financial corporations, and left behind him the character of a Christian gentleman, remarkable for its purity, uprightness and generosity, without a stain to dim its lustre. He was gentle and courteous in his manners, kind and affectionate in his disposition, earnest and indefatigable in his efforts to promote the cause of religion and benevolence. Like the centurion of old, he built, at his own expense, a church for his neighbors, consisting chiefly of his workmen and their families, and was also a munificent contributor to almost every institution of religion and charity. He married Adeline Coleman Bower, daughter of George Bower, who was the son of Gen. Jacob Bower, born in Reading, Pa., September, 1757, died in Womelsdorf, Pa., August 6, 1818.

General Bower was a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary War. The official records show that he was Quartermaster in Capt. George Nagle's Company, Col. Thompson's Rifle Battalion, June 25, 1775. This company marched from Reading, Pa., to Cambridge, Mass., and took part in the battles of Bunker Hill and Lachmer's Point, for which they were publicly thanked by Washington in general orders, dated November 10, 1775. He was Lieutenant in First Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, January 18, 1776; Captain Pennsylvania Flying Camp, Continental Line, 1776; Captain Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, February 15, 1776; Captain Second Pennsylvania Regiment, January 1, 1783, to the close of the war, being then twenty-five years of age. He was one of the officers who, on May 13, 1783, in the Cantonment of the Hudson River, formed the general Society of the Cincinnati. He was an original member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, which convened in Philadelphia, October 4, 1783. His son, Dr. Henry Bower, succeeded to the membership in 1823, and his grandson, Dr. William Bower, in 1845. Gen. Bower was one of the five delegates appointed by the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati to the first meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati, held from May 4 to May 18, 1784, in Philadelphia, Gen. Washington in the chair. It was at this session that the reply was prepared and signed by Washington, as President, and issued to the people of the United States, setting forth that the Cincinnati Society was not an aristocratic military order, but an organization formed by the officers of the Revolution for the purposes of keeping in memory the principles for which they fought, the privations which they suffered, and also to provide for the comfort of the widows and orphans of American officers left in destitute circumstances. In the War of 1812, Capt. Bower was appointed by Governor Snyder, of Pennsylvania, Brigadier General, commanding First Brigade, Sixth Division, Pennsylvania Regiments.

The children of Thomas and Adeline (Bower) Potter were: George, born August 7, 1846, died October 4, 1876; Margaret, born July 16, 1848, died November 23, 1854; Thomas, Jr., born July 12, 1850; a man prominent in public affairs in Philadelphia, also in State military affairs; Ass't Quarter-

master-General on Gov. Bean's and Gov. Hastings' staff; William was Minister to Italy, appointed by President Harrison and completed his term under President Cleveland, and represented the United States at the International Postal Congress, in Vienna, May, 1891; Margaret, again, born December 12, 1854, married Stephen J. Meeker, of Newark, a descendant of one of the "Elizabethtown Associates;" *Henry Albert*, born Dec. 19, 1856; James Bower, born Nov. 2, 1858; Charles A., born Oct. 4, 1860.

HON. HENRY ALBERT POTTER, sixth child of Thomas and Adeline Coleman (Bower) Potter, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19, 1856. He pursued his preparatory studies at the Friends' Central High School, Philadelphia, and entered the University of Pennsylvania with the class of '77, but left at the end of his sophomore year and joined the class of '77 at Lafayette College, where he graduated with the degree of B. S. He was a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity. He soon after entered his father's factory and began, the same as his father did, to learn the business, so as to fit him for the position which he was likely to assume in the near future. He worked his way up, step by step, and when he was fully qualified to take charge he was appointed superintendent, and in 1879 he was received into the firm as a partner. The following year he established the New York branch, the business of which has steadily increased under his management, notwithstanding the sharp competition of old and long established houses which he had to contend with. He built up a local trade second only to that of the parent house. Mr. Potter settled in East Orange the same year that he established business in New York, and purchased the Reune Martin place at 95 Harrison Street. He expended a large amount in external and internal improvements.

Mr. Potter soon became interested in local politics and gradually his influence extended throughout the State, and he is at the present time recognized as one of the strongest men in the Republican party. While participating in every movement for the advancement of party interests he is in no sense a politician according to the modern acceptation of the term. His position is always clearly defined and his course straightforward and upright. He has never been known to resort to any irregular means to advance party ends. His entrance into public life began in 1885, when he was elected to the State Legislature. It was during the height of the labor agitation, and he had the combined elements of the Democratic and the Labor parties against him; the district then included Orange and East Orange. Under the circumstances he was elected by a fair majority. His course in the Legislature was manly and upright and exceedingly gratifying to his constituents. He introduced and carried through two important measures relating to his own township, viz., the division of East Orange into wards, and the organization of the Board of Education. Mr. Potter declined the nomination for a second term tendered him by his party, not only as a matter of precedent, but because they believed him to be the best and strongest man to represent his district. Mr. Potter has been liberal in his donations to the party for legitimate expenses, but for no other purpose. In 1888 Mr. Potter was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison; and after the election, in which Mr. Potter took a prominent part, he was offered the position of Secretary of Legation, at Berlin, by Hon. William Walter Phelps, which he declined. He has made frequent trips to Washington on behalf of the oil cloth manufacturers, to protect their interests.

Mr. Potter's efforts in behalf of Orange have been by no means limited to politics, but whatever concerns the public good or advances the welfare of the people, whether educational, religious or social, he can always be depended on to do his full share. He was one of the originators of the Orange Athletic Club, and was one of its governors; he also assisted in the reorganization and rebuilding of the Orange Club. He is a member of the Country Club and other social organizations. Of his personal traits, to which his success in life is due, much might be said with truthfulness. Heredity and environment have played an equal part. Mr. Potter is a man of sound sense and practical wisdom in all that relates to the every-day concerns of life. He is pleasant and unaffected in manner, entertaining in conversation, frank and generous with all whom he encounters in business or social intercourse. His personal qualities insure to him great popularity, while his public services entitle him to the respect and confidence of the community.

HENRY H. HALL.

He married, on April 9, 1879, Miss Frances Green, daughter of Justice Henry Green, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was the son of Enoch, son of John, son of Richard (2), son of Richard (1), son of William, the ancestor, who left England at an early age and landed at Philadelphia. He soon after visited Long Island and there became acquainted with John Ruder, whose sister or daughter he married, and removed to Ewing township about 1700. He purchased 345 acres of Col. Daniel Coxe, the deed bearing date 1712, and on it erected the first brick house in the township, which is still standing, having on the west end the date 1717. His qualities were such as to give him distinction, for he was appointed the first Judge of Hunterdon County, N. J., and from the frequent mention of his name in public office, he was evidently a prominent and useful citizen. John Green, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Potter, served in the Revolutionary War, in the First and Second Battalions, of Salem, also State troops, also Continental Army. The mother of Mrs. Henry A. Potter was Anna Hulsizer, daughter of Daniel Hulsizer and Christiana Hummer. Daniel was the son of Christopher, son of Martin Hulsizer, who came from Germany about 1750, and located first at Phillipsburg and later resided at different points along the Musconetcong Creek. His sons were Christopher, Jacob, Valentine and John Martin.

THE HALL FAMILY.

Represented by Henry Harrington Hall

The *positive* line of ancestry of Henry H. Hall is from Daniel, of Marshfield, Mass., supposed to be a son of John, a direct descendant of William Hall.

William Hall (1) was one of a list of fifty-nine persons who, in 1638, were admitted inhabitants of an island on the coast of Rhode Island, now called Aquedunt. He was an inhabitant of Newport, R. I., in 1639; was on the list of freeman of Portsmouth in 1655. In 1673 he was appointed as a committee for the purpose of treating with the Indians about drunkenness, and to prevent, if possible, the excess of this vice, which had become so prevalent among them. The children named by William Hall in his will were: Zurill, *William* (2), Benjamin, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Deliverance.

William Hall (2), son of William (1), was born in 1670. He married Alice, daughter of John Tripp, of Portsmouth, and had ten children, of whom *Preserved* was the second.

Preserved Hall, second child of William (2) and Alice (Tripp) Hall, was born in Portsmouth, Aug. 29, 1675. He married Elizabeth Vaughn, in North Kingston, R. I. Their children were: *John*, born 1732; George, Robert, Caleb, Mary, David, Dorcas.

John Hall, eldest child of Preserved and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Hall, was born August 10, 1732. He married Hannah, daughter of Captain Jonathan Matterson, who resided in West Greenwich. Their children were: Phebe, born 1756; Oliver, born 1758; Solomon, born 1761; John, born 1764; Hannah, born 1766; *Daniel*, born March 19, 1770.

Daniel Hall, supposed to be the son of John and Hannah (Matterson) Hall, was born March 19, 1770. He resided in Marshfield, Mass., and was a teacher of navigation in a colonial college. He married Polly Fiske, a descendant of John Fiske, who settled at Watertown, Mass., about 1648, and took the oath of fidelity in 1652. Daniel Hall had, among other children, a son *George*.

George Hall, son of Daniel and Polly (Fiske) Hall, was born in Cohasset, Mass., in 1792, and afterwards removed to Boston, where for some years he was a well-known builder and later a surveyor. He married Mary Fiske Harrington, daughter of Peter Harrington, a descendant of *Robert*, the ancestor.

Robert Harrington's name is the last on the list of the proprietors of Watertown, Mass., 1642. He owned a hamstall, given him by Thomas Hastings. His inventory names sixteen lots of land, amounting to 642¾ acres. He was admitted a freeman May 27, 1663. He married, October 1, 1649, Susanna, daughter of John George; and had issue twelve children, among whom was *George*.

George Harrington, son of Robert and Susanna (George) Harrington, was born November 24, 1655. He was a soldier and was killed by the Indians at Lancaster, February 10, 1676. He married Susanna ——, and had a son, *Edward*.

Edward Harrington, son of George and Susannah (——) Harrington, was born March 2, 1668. He married —— and had a son, *Nathaniel*.

Nathaniel Harrington, son of Edward, was born in Watertown, June 25, 1706. He graduated at Harvard College, and was known as "Master Harrington." He married Mary Kimball, who died in 1760; he married, second, in 1762, Mary Clarke. By his first wife he had a son, *Peter*.

Peter Harrington, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Kimball) Harrington, was born in Watertown, May 4, 1732. He married, in 1775, Anna Hammond, and had issue, Samuel, Nathaniel, *Peter* (2).

Peter Harrington (2), son of Peter (1) and Anna (Hammond) Harrington, was born December 8, 1782. He married and had a daughter, Mary Fiske, wife of George Hall.

HENRY HARRINGTON HALL, son of George and Mary Fiske (Harrington) Hall, was born in Boston, Mass., May 16, 1846. He began his business career as clerk in the Boston office of the Home Fire Insurance Company. He came to New York in 1867 and was for some years Secretary of the National Fire Insurance Co. Subsequently he was appointed branch manager of the Northern Insurance Co., of London, which position he resigned in April, 1889, and formed, with W. W. Henshaw and E. K. Beddell, the firm of Hall & Henshaw, of New York, and Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw, of Chicago, now representing the Union, of London, and several other foreign and American companies. He was President of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters in 1886-7, and later President of the Underwriter's Salvage Company. He is one of the best known underwriters in this country, and a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to fire insurance. During the latter part of the Civil War Mr. Hall served as private in Company C, Forty-Second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley.

Mr. Hall has been a resident of the State of New Jersey for upwards of twelve years; five years of this was spent in Upper Montclair. Since his removal to East Orange, in 1888, he has won the esteem of his fellow-citizens by his efforts in behalf of good government and the promotion of religious, social and benevolent affairs of the township. He was a trustee in the First Presbyterian Church, of East Orange, and one of the most earnest and indefatigable workers in the movement which led to the organization of the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church. He was the first chairman of its Board of Trustees and served until the completion of the undertaking and the extinguishment of the church debt. His influence is equally felt in the affairs of the township, in social gatherings, and in fact everything that pertains to the happiness, comfort and well-being of his neighbors. Though of a quick, nervous temperament, he is genial, frank, open and free-hearted. He is a member of the Country Club, the Athletic Club, of the Oranges, and the Down Town Club and New England Society, of New York.

Mr. Hall married, first, Abby Goodwin, daughter of Sylvester Goodwin, of Elliot, Maine, a descendant of Ozias, born in England about 1596, one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn. The name is derived from *guda*—good, and *wini*—friend, *i. e., good friend*. The issue of this marriage was Harrington, Goodwin and Robert Lincoln. The latter name was given in remembrance of Mr. Hall's grandmother, who was the niece of Gen. Lincoln, of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Hall married, second, Emma Twitchell, daughter of Dr. Henry Twitchell, of Brooklyn, formerly of Whitehall, N. Y. By this marriage there is one child, Henry Twitchell.

THE ATWOOD FAMILY.

Stephen Atwood, the ancestor of the Cape Cod family of this name, settled at Plymouth not later than 1643. His name first appears on the roll at Plymouth among those liable to military duty. He was one of the founders of Eastham, on the east side of Cape Cod Bay, nearly opposite Plymouth. The place is now known as Wellsfleet. The Atwood homestead stood near the spot where the exploring party of the Pilgrims had their first encounter with the Indians, previous to the landing at Plymouth. Stephen Atwood married Abigail Dunham, daughter of John, at Plymouth, November 16, 1644. Among other children he had *Eldad*, born about 1654.

Eldad Atwood, son of Stephen and Abigail Atwood, was born at Eastham, about 1654. He married Anna Snow, daughter of Mark, February 14, 1683, and had children: Mary, born November, 1684; *John*, born August 10, 1686; Anne, born January, 1688; Deborah, born March, 1690; Sarah, born April, 1692; Eldad, born July 9, 1695; Ebenezer, born March, 1697; Benjamin, born June, 1701.

John Atwood, son of Eldad and Anna (Snow) Atwood, was born in the town of Eastham, August 10, 1686. He married Thankful Williamson, September 28, 1719. Their children were: William, born April 14, 1721; Mary, born February 15, 1723; John, born September 25, 1725; Thankful, born May 28, 1727; Ephraim, born March 9, 1728; *Timothy*, born July 5, 1731; Simeon, born November 3, 1733.

Timothy Atwood, son of John and Thankful (Williamson) Atwood was born at Eastham, July 5, 1731. He married Susannah Harding, of Chatham, Mass., a descendant, probably, of Edward Harding, one of the first settlers and original proprietors of Dedham, Mass. The children of Timothy and Susannah (Harding) Atwood were: *David*, born August 24, 1758; Susannah, born July 20, 1760; John, born October 11, 1765; Deborah, born January 20, 1792; Harding, born January 7, 1796. Timothy Atwood died December 24, 1820, aged 89

David Atwood was born at Eastham, August 24, 1758. He was the son of Timothy and Susanna (Harding) Atwood. He served in Captain Winslow Lewis' Company in the War of the Revolution. He was a seafaring man, as were most of the people of that locality. He married, April 0, 1781, Susannah Newcomb, daughter of William Newcomb, a descendant of Francis Newcomb, who came from Braintree, England, on the ship "Planter," in 1635, and was one of the original proprietors of Braintree, Mass. The children of David and Susannah (Newcomb) Atwood were: Timothy, born November 7, 1782, lost at sea, August 27, 1807; *Amaziah*, born September 25, 1784; Hannah, born September 29, 1786, married John L. Daniels; David, born January 25, 1789; William Newcomb, born August 12, 1791, and died in infancy; William Newcomb, born December 12, 1792; Vashti Cole, born October 3, 1795, married Joseph S. Rich, of Mero; Susannah Harding, born November 22, 1797, married Jesse W. Lewis; Joshua, born September 28, 1800, still living; Mehitabel Mayo, born December 5, 1802, married Edmund Hawes; Timothy, born December 1, 1809.

Amaziah Atwood, son of David and Susanna (Newcomb) Atwood, was born at Wellfleet, (set off from the town of Eastham, in 1763,) September 25, 1784. He was a sea captain, and made "deep-water" voyages. He was interested in shipping, and had, besides, landed interests. He afterwards removed to Southboro, Mass., where he died March 22, 1860. He married Sally Snow, of Truro, daughter of Sylvanus, September 8, 1808, and had issue: Eunice, born June 13, 1809, married Henry A. Holbrook; Sarah, born February 28, 1815, married David Cole (2); Amaziah, born February 28, 1818, died in infancy; *Francis Amaziah*, born January 31, 1821; and four others, died in infancy.

Francis Amaziah Atwood, son of Amaziah and Sally (Snow) Atwood, was born at Wellfleet, Mass., January 31, 1821. He went to Boston as a young man, where he carried on business for some years, and died in Chelsea, Mass., September 11, 1851. He married Mary Snow, daughter of Samuel Snow, whose name originally was Salvator Sebaté y Morel, a native of Villa Sec, Spain. He came to this country in childhood, and was adopted by Captain Ephraim Snow, of Cohasset, Mass., whose name he took. He was master of a ship and was lost at sea. The mother of Mary Snow was Betsy Pratt. The children of Francis A. and Mary (Snow) Atwood were: *Edward Stanley*, born December 5, 1842; Sarah Elizabeth, born August 6, 1845, died young; Mary Frances, born January 5, 1848, and Horace Franklin, born February 5, 1850.

EDWARD STANLEY ATWOOD, son of Francis and Mary (Snow) Atwood, was born in Boston, Mass., December 5, 1842. He was prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy, and was graduated at Williams' College in 1863, and took his degree of A. M. three years later. His early business career began in a large shipping-house in Boston. He came to New York City in 1869, and since then has been engaged in the copper and metal business. He was one of the early members of the Maritime Association, popularly known as the Maritime Exchange, and was its President from 1892 to 1895. Since then he has been Supt. of Docks, in the Dock Department of New York City, where he now resides.

During the first years of his business life, Mr. Atwood was a resident of Brooklyn, where he was well known in religious and Masonic circles. He was connected with the Second Presbyterian Church, since united with Dr. Van Dyke's Church. He was one of the most active members of Montauk Lodge No. 286, F. & A. M., and served two years as Worshipful Master, besides filling other important positions. He moved to East Orange in 1873, and for more than twenty years has been identified with the religious and public interests of the township. He purchased the property which he still owns, at 289 William Street, and subsequently purchased adjoining property on both sides. He erected two attractive cottages and made other improvements. He sold to the trustees of the Methodist Church the property on which the Calvary Methodist parsonage now stands.

Mr. Atwood is well-known as a public-spirited citizen, who has always interested himself in the affairs of the township, and in its growth and prosperity. He was one of the most active in the movement, and was chairman of the committee appointed by the citizens of the township to raise funds for the purchase of the property on which the East Orange depot of the D., L. & W. R. R. now stands, one of the most important improvements ever made in this locality. He was a charter member of Ashland H. & L. Co., No. 1, the parent organization of the excellent Fire Department of East Orange, and was its first and only Treasurer up to 1895.

EDWARD STANLEY ATWOOD.

In his church relations, Mr. Atwood has been identified with the First, or what is known as the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church. He served nine years as an elder of the church, and was six years Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and has been more or less identified with all the measures which have resulted in the present material prosperity of the church.

Mr. Atwood married, September 19, 1871, Mary E., daughter of Daniel T. Leverich, of Brooklyn, a descendant of Rev. William Leverich, who landed at Salem, Mass., in 1633, and afterwards settled at Sandwich, Mass. He was leader of the colony which landed at Oyster Bay, L. I., in 1653, and after successful labors there and at Huntington, was settled as pastor of the church at Middleling, now Newton, L. I. His descendants have been prominently identified with the public affairs of Long Island for more than two hundred years. Daniel T. Leverich, referred to, is Financial Secretary of the Society of Old Brooklynites. His wife was a director and actively interested in various benevolent organizations in Brooklyn.

THE DILL FAMILY.

Rev. James Horton Dill, youngest child of James Dill and Ruth Cushing Dill, was born in Plymouth, Mass., January 1, 1821. He was educated at Yale College and Seminary, entered the ministry in Winchester, Conn., where he served six years, and afterward settled in Spencerport, N. Y. He began there a systematic work of visiting the entire region round about, with a view to awaken a popular interest in the faith and order of the Pilgrims, and chiefly through his indirect agency the large and influential Plymouth Church of Rochester, was organized, and their edifice built. He delighted to make journeys at his own expense and suggestion, as a general missionary of the good cause. One of his

JAMES B. DILL.

contemporaries said of him: "Mr. Dill has done more to establish Congregational churches in Western New York than any other man in twenty years." He remained in Spencerport nearly eight years, and finally removed to Chicago and became the pastor of the South Congregational Church, when, after a three years' occupancy of the pulpit, he offered his services to the Army of the Republic. During his pastorate he was long the correspondent of the New York *Independent*, writing under the *nom de plume* of "Puritan."

Soon after the breaking out of the war he joined the "Railroad Regiment," from Illinois, and died in the service of his country. "Pilgrim," the Chicago correspondent of the New York *Independent*, said of him: "Your friend and my predecessor, Rev. J. H. Dill, has fallen in the service of his country. It was from motives of patriotism that he entered the army, having said to the writer that he 'could not bear to have the war come to an end without having had a hand in it.' Just before Forefathers' Day he was sent home on business of the regiment and was here taken sick, the seed of the disease having been planted in camp life. But as his leave of absence was wearing away, he started back, and at Louisville was ordered home as unfit for service. Back again, his disease became more malignant. Meantime, there came the report of the battle at Murfreesboro, in which his division was engaged. He was very restive from a desire to get back, and when the news came that his regiment had suffered much, he would resist no longer. He feared his men would think he was staying away unnecessarily. He started for Louisville where he took the 'Lady Franklin' for Nashville, and died on board, Jan. 14, near the destination of the boat. A gentleman from this city, who had gone down to look after a wounded son, took the remains in charge to bring home, but as yet he had not arrived, the son having come on before with the tidings. Mr. Dill seems to have had a rare preparation of late for his great change. Just before his acceptance of the Chaplaincy he came into the prayer-meeting and said that it was a more serious business than he had supposed, to enter the army. The arranging of his business and domestic affairs, as though he might not come back, he said, had led him to a self-examination and to a new consecration to Christ, and now he had great peace and joy in him. He wrote back to his associate correspondent for the *Independent*: 'I am walking with God every day, and it is all the sweeter to walk with Him when so few around me are companions in that way.' His last line to his wife, written the Sabbath evening before his death, was: 'Do not be concerned about me; only pray that I may come into *full* communion with the *mind* and *heart* of Christ.' The lady who took care of him on the boat reports, as we might have expected, that his death was triumphant. Mr. Dill will be greatly missed by the ministers of the Puritan churches here. In their ministers' meetings, he always had some sprightly original thoughts. He was almost utterly devoid of anything like censoriousness or sectarianism. He was a true and good man."

Mr. Dill was one of the most earnest and useful men in the Congregational denomination, either East or West. His efforts for the building of new churches, his practical usefulness in conventions, councils and committees, his industry in gathering the statistics of the denomination, his constant, unremitting services in the general cause of Congregationalism, made him one of the staunchest pillars of the Western churches. He was a man of vigorous mind and body, energetic will, genial disposition, ever ready to do a kindness, shrinking from no labors, excellent in council and possessing a rare ability for organization and administration. Mr. Dill married Catharine, daughter of Capt. Jeremiah Brooks, of Cheshire, Conn., born 1792, son of Enos Brooks, who, in the War of the Revolution, was Corporal of Second Company, Seventh Connecticut Regiment, commanded by Col. Charles Webb. Enos was the son of Enos (1), son of Thomas, son of Henry Brooks, who, with his brother John, came from England and settled in the New Haven Colony about 1670. The children of Rev. James H. and Catherine (Brooks) Dill were, *James Brooks* Dill and Rev. Arthur Cushing Dill.

JAMES BROOKS DILL, eldest child of James Horton and Catharine (Brooks) Dill, was born in Spencerport, Monroe County, N. Y., July 25, 1854. He was four years of age when his parents removed to Chicago, where he remained until the death of his father, in 1862, when he removed to New Haven, Conn. In 1868 he went to Oberlin, Ohio, where, after a three years' preparatory course, he entered the

freshman class of Oberlin College He left there to enter the freshman class in Yale, in 1872, and was graduated in 1876. He taught in Samuel Clement's school, in Philadelphia, and at the same time he studied law with a noted equity lawyer, E. Copes Mitchell. Mr. Dill came to New York in 1877 and was an instructor in Stevens Institute, at Hoboken, and at the same time entered the senior class of the University Law School, graduating in 1878 as salutarian of his class, with the degree of L. L. B., and was admitted to the bar of New York the same year. He began practice at once, but it was up-hill work. He made a study of corporation law, intending to make this a specialty whenever an opening should present itself. In the meantime he gave his attention to general practice. In 1878 the commercial agency of McKillop, Sprague & Co., then one of the larger commercial agencies, failed with liabilities in the millions, and as the directors had omitted to file their annual statements, they were sued by the creditors, being severally liable for all the debts of the company.

One client placed his case in the hands of Mr. Dill, believing it was a hopeless one. The other directors defended, some denying their debts and others their directorship. All these defenses failed for the reason that the facts were against them. All were held personally liable and became insolvent by reason of the judgment against them, among whom was John G. Tappen, of Boston. Mr. Dill delayed the trial of his case until after the other actions had been tried, and then raised the point that by reason of a subsequent amendment the statute was invalid, and on this point was successful. His client, a man of means, escaped without liability, and died recently leaving a large estate, of which Mr. Dill was the executor, while the co-directors have never since been able to hold a dollar of property in their own name, and some died in poverty. This was the turning point in the career of Mr. Dill. As business increased he took as partner Mr. Louis A. Chandler, forming the firm of Dill & Chandler. In 1884 he added Mr. Frederick Seymour to the partnership, under the firm name of Dill, Chandler & Seymour. Mr. Chandler retired in 1894, Frederick R. Kellogg taking his place, the firm now being Dill, Seymour & Kellogg. Mr. Dill's practice has continued along the line of corporation law and organization. He has been engaged in many large organizations, which have taken place of late years, and in a number of which he has been leading counsel. His firm is recognized as able and strong, as the successful issue in the trial of many of the important cases attest.

Before his marriage, in 1880, Mr. Dill resided in New York City. Subsequently he selected a home on Harrison Street, East Orange, not far from the original homestead of Nathaniel Harrison, in whose honor the street was named. He was one of the incorporators of the People's Bank, of which he has been a director and counsel from the beginning. He also organized the Savings Investment and Trust Company, of which he at once became and still continues Vice-President and director. He is a member of several local clubs and societies. He organized the Corporation Trust Company, of New Jersey, and has been chairman of the Executive Committee and counsel for the company since its organization. He is a director in the Seventh National Bank, of New York City, the New England Street Railway Company, of Boston, the American School of Architecture, at Rome, and many other corporations. While a resident of New York Mr. Dill was connected with Dr. Hall's church, and has been counsel for the Loan and Relief Association, which has charge of the charitable work of that church, since 1879. On coming to East Orange he united with the Brick Church, of which he has served as trustee and Treasurer for three successive years. Mr. Dill was married, in 1880, to Mary W. Hansell, daughter of Standish Hansell, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. They have three daughters.

THE GATES FAMILY.

Of the fifteen members who have filled the office of President of the New England Society, Isaac E. Gates is the first, as far as known, to represent "the land of steady habits," and to bear on his escutcheon the motto of his native state, "Qui transtulit sustinet." It is fitting that, in closing a history of this locality, covering a period of two hundred and thirty years—1666-1896—that the State of Connecticut, from whence the Founders of the Oranges came, should be thus represented.

Stephen Gates (1), the founder of this branch of the Gates family in America, was the son of

ISAAC E. GATES.

Thomas Gates, of Norwich, Norfolk County, England. He came to Boston, Mass., in 1638, in the shi "Dilligent," with his wife and two sons, Stephen and Simon, and a daughter, Elizabeth. He settle first at Hingham and removed thence to Nashaway (Lancaster), in 1653, and became one of the larges proprietors of the town, and was one of the petitioners for its incorporation, in 1654. He removed t Cambridge, where he died in 1664. He left five children, three born in England and two in Lancaste

Stephen Gates (2), son of Stephen (1), was born in Norwich, England, and came with his father t this country. He married Sarah, daughter of George Woodward, about 1664. He resided in and nea Boston. He had among other children a son, *Thomas*.

Thomas Gates (1), son of Stephen and Sarah (Woodward) Gates, was born in Boston, December 31 1669). In early manhood he removed to that part of Norwich, Conn., now known as Preston. Th names of Stephen and Thomas are mentioned in the records of Preston as early as 1720. Thomas Gate married Margaret Geer and had a son, *Thomas*.

Thomas Gates (2), son of Thomas (1) and Margaret (Geer) Gates, was born in Preston about 170 He inherited from his father the homestead which was owned and occupied by four generations of th family. He married Elizabeth Mitchell, of the adjoining town of Norwich. They had among othe children, a son, *Cyrus*, born in 1753.

Cyrus Gates (1), son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Gates, was born in Preston, Conn., in 175 In the War of the Revolution, among the names of the "Officers and Soldiers in the 3d militia Compan in the town of Preston, & inhabitants of s[d] town," appears the name of Corporal Cyrus Gates. H married Ruth Rockwell, and lived at the homestead in Preston. They had a son, *Cyrus*.

Cyrus Gates (2), son of Cyrus (1) and Ruth (Rockwell) Gates, was born at Preston, July 12, 178 He married Patty Hewitt, September 5, 1813. She was a descendant of one of the numerous Huguenot families that fled from France to Holland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and eventuall found a refuge in this country. Of the children of Cyrus and Patty (Hewitt) Gates, *Isaac Edwin* wa the youngest. Most of the members of this branch of the Gates family have been engaged in agri cultural pursuits.

ISAAC EDWIN GATES, youngest son of Cyrus (2) and Patty (Hewitt) Gates, was born at Preston Conn., January 2, 1833. Like Cincinnatus, of old, as well as his own ancestors, his first lessons in th practical duties of life were learned while following the plow, and as a little child he was taught t repeat the lines:

> "He who by the plow would thrive,
> Himself must either hold or drive."

He began to "drive" when but five years of age, and took his place between the plow handles as soo as he was tall enough to hold them. His rudimentary knowledge of books was obtained at the distric school, the sessions of which were limited to the five winter months. He was naturally studious an ambitious, and with these limited advantages he was able, at the age of seventeen, to pass the requisit examination, and qualified as a teacher. He taught during the winter months, the remainder of th time attending to the duties of the farm. Early in life he decided to enter the ministry, having unite with the Baptist church in his native town at the age of thirteen. He alternated between farm work and teaching for four years, and then entered the Connecticut Literary Institution, at Suffield, where during the latter part of his course, he acted as assistant teacher, continuing his studies and keeping up with all of his classes. He entered the sophomore class at Madison (now Colgate—University, in 1855 graduating as valedictorian of his class in 1858. After completing his collegiate studies, he entered the Hamilton Theological Seminary, taking the full two years' course, graduating in the summer of 1860 Previous to this he accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, of Milwaukee, where he was ordained in the fall of 1860. During his pastorate of nine years he served two churches which were greatly blessed by his labors. This period embraced the five years of the Civil War During this period his patriotic devotion to the Union cause was noteworthy. Both in the pulpit and out of it, he was zealous, active and earnest, and his sermons had no "uncertain sound." To arouse

the patriotism of the masses, to encourage enlistments in his own church, to aid in sanitary and Christian commissions, formed no small part of his arduous labors in behalf of the Union cause. He never neglected, however, his pastoral and educational work, especially that of the Sunday School, in which he was a most devout and earnest laborer, and a portion of time was Superintendent of the Sunday School. The vast amount of labor involved in these various duties and the constant strain upon a peculiarly sensitive, nervous organization, proved too much for him, and necessitated his retirement from a professional life. He resigned his pastorate in the spring of 1869, and on coming to New York, resolved to enter upon a business career, which circumstances favored and for which results have shown he was eminently fitted.

In May, 1869, he entered the service of the Central Pacific Railroad Company as an assistant to the Vice-President, in New York City, of which company he is now second Vice-President. He developed a capacity for business for which he himself, perhaps, was unconscious, but which others were not long in discovering. For several years he has been acting Vice-President and Ass't Secretary of the Southern Pacific Company, which controls and operates the Morgan Line of steamships, running between New York and New Orleans, and the railroad lines from New Orleans to San Francisco, known as the "Sunset Route," from San Francisco, Cal., to Portland, Ore., and Ogden, Utah, which, with affiliated lines, forms one of the most extensive railroad systems in the United States. Mr. Gates has filled, and still holds various important positions in connection with railroad and other business affairs, notably Treasurer and subsequently President of the Kentucky Central Railway Company, Secretary and Treasurer of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad Company, Treasurer of the Old Dominion Land Company, which took the initiative in building the new city of Newport News, Va., and Treasurer of the Newport News Ship-building and Dry Dock Company; the latter company has built up at Newport News one of the finest and most extensive ship-building plants in the world.

"Nothing succeeds like success" is a truism that applies to every-day life. It is seldom, however, that one who in early life adopts a professional career ever succeeds in any other. Mr. Gates was not only a successful preacher and a devoted and earnest pastor for ten years of his life, but has been uniformly successful as a business man, and in every position which he has filled he has displayed executive ability of the highest order. He has that rare equipoise between courage and judgment, which saves him from being rash in the hour of reflection, and from indecision at the moment of action. There is a mean between the theoretical—which penetrates ultimate causes and comprehends remote influences, and the practical which looks ahead at the immediate result and the impediments. From that standpoint, the man who gets there tests and rectifies theories, weighs on fundamental principles, means and ends, and finishes by concentrating the power of all causes toward the accomplishment of a single object. The theorist lacks result, and the practical man lacks power; but the man who is alive to the duty of to-day, and who has spent his time in settling principles and correcting them by daily application to those ends which are the object of an active and eminent life, illustrates the elements of success.

Mr. Gates was for about seventeen years a resident of Elizabeth, N. J., where he made many warm friends. That he accomplished great good, that he "redeemed the time," goes without saying, for his life has been a busy one, and at no period, even in his hours of rest and recreation, has he found it necessary to "kill time." He came to East Orange in October, 1866, and during a residence of ten years his influence has been exerted in every direction, where it was possible to benefit his fellow-men and exemplify the teachings of his Divine Master. He united with the North Orange Baptist Church and at once entered into the work of teaching in the Sunday School. As a trustee, the business interests of the church have received his careful attention, while its spiritual interests have never lacked a wise and faithful counsellor and an earnest participator. His prayers and his alms have gone together, and his liberality is without ostentation, his fulfilment of the command, "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth," being strictly adhered to. In the home life of Mr. Gates there is an air of quiet and refinement, and a genial hospitality, that does not fail to impress one with the true ideal of a model home.

Of the various societies and organizations in the Oranges, the one that has interested him most is the New England Society. To keep alive the memories of early associations, to honor the memory of the founders of our free institutions, and to carry out the objects of this society, has received from him much attention and earnest thought. He was elected to membership in this society the first year after he became a resident of East Orange, and has been a regular attendant at its meetings ever since. He was honored by an election to the Vice-Presidency in 1894 and to the Presidency in 1895, a position he still holds. Mr. Gates has been a steadfast friend and a generous supporter of the several charitable and benevolent organizations for which the Oranges are noted. As a speaker, Mr. Gates is calm, cool and deliberate, a man of strong convictions and of deep and earnest piety, giving expression to his thoughts always in a clear, concise and convincing manner. There is a calm and quiet dignity in his manner that is at once expressive and attractive. To all outward appearance he is never worried by any amount of business pressure, and the cares and responsibilities incident to a busy life fail in any manner to disturb the equanimity of his temper. He possesses at all times and under all circumstances the same kind and courteous demeanor that has distinguished him through life, and made for him friends whose name is legion.

Mr. Gates married, in 1861, Ellen M., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Vincent) Huntington, of Torrington, Conn. William Huntington was a descendant of Christopher Huntington, the first male child born in Norwich, 1660, son of Christopher, son of Simon, the ancestor. The Vincents were among the early settlers of Edgartown, Mass. Mrs. Gates, née Huntington, is a sister of Collis P. Huntington, a name familiar to railroad men throughout the civilized world. Mrs. Gates was educated at the Galway and Hamilton Seminaries. She is gifted as a poetess, especially as a hymn writer, and enjoys distinction in the literary world. She is a frequent contributor to the *Century Magazine*, the *Youth's Companion*, and other periodicals. She is the author of a volume of poems published by the Putnams in 1895, entitled, "Treasures of Kurium." Her literary work does not prevent her from engaging in works of benevolence and charity. While a resident of Elizabeth she became interested in the Orphan Asylum of that city, and during her residence in East Orange, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Orphan's Home, the Bureau of Associated Charities and the Orange Improvement Society, have received her earnest and practical support. Her work is done in that quiet, gentle manner that excites but little attention, but her influence is felt throughout the entire community. Helen, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gates, is the wife of Archer M. Huntington.

THE PALMER FAMILY.

The name Palmer, in ancient records De Palmer (from the branch of palm borne by those soldiers of the cross who had distinguished themselves in the holy wars), was conferred upon an ancestor of the family, Hugh de Palmer, by King Richard I, who, as a reward for having slain a Paynim knight in single combat, and for capturing one of the Saracen standards, gave him permission to blazon upon his shield, "three crescents, argent, divided by a chevron," the heraldic token of valor, and to wear for his motto, "Par sit fortuna labori." According to Burke, "the family of Palmer, whose patriarch, William le Palmer, was a crusader under Richard Cœur de Lion, were, from a remote period, established in the County of Sussex. This family bore on their shield, *Arms*. Or, two bars gules, each charged with three trefoils, in chief, a greyhound sable *Crest*.—A demi-panther rampant, fire issuing from the mouth and ears, supporting a palm branch."

There were several of the name of Palmer came to this country from 1621 to 1700. Among this number was Christopher Palmer, who married Elizabeth Berry. His name appears on the records previous to 1700. He had among other children a son, *Jonathan*.

Jonathan Palmer, son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Berry) Palmer, was born in 1707. He married, in 1730, Abigail Rowe, and had a son, *James*.

James Palmer, son of Jonathan and Abigail (Rowe) Palmer, was born in 1733. He had a son, *Jeremiah*, born in 1763.

Jeremiah Palmer, son of James Palmer, was born in 1763. He married, in January, 1783, Hannah Beckham, and among other children had a son, *John*, born 1784.

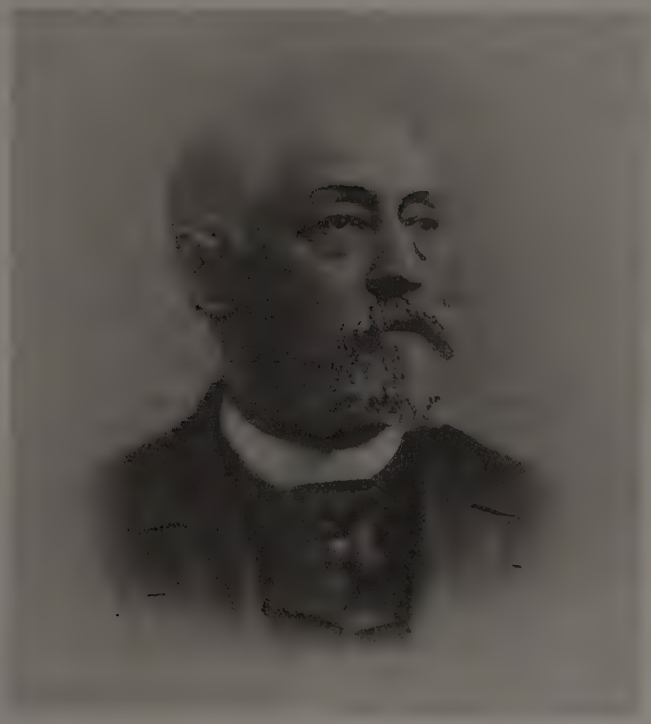
John Palmer, son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Beckham) Palmer, was born in 1784. He married Phebe Wells, and had a son, *William Harwood*.

William Harwood Palmer, son of John and Phebe (Wells) Palmer, was born June 16, 1805, died January, 1836. He lived in Warner, N. H., where he married, in 1829, Harriet, daughter of Elijah Dwinel; he was the son of David, son of Jonathan, born 1702, son of Thomas, born 1672, son of Michael Dunnel, Sr. For three or four generations the name was spelled Dunnel. William Harwood and Harriet (Dwinel) Palmer had among other children, a son *Albert*.

ALBERT PALMER, son of William Harward and Harriet (Dwinel) Palmer, was born in Warner, N. H., June 14, 1831; he died in East Orange, N. J., November 24, 1893. He was precocious as a child, and developed into manhood at an age when most children are still pursuing the elementary branches of their education. He was left an orphan at six years of age, and at the age of thirteen began life's struggle alone, with the little education he had acquired at the schools of his native town, so that he really had no childhood, and he was a man of mature years long before he reached his majority. He laid the foundation of his successful business career in 1846 as editor and proprietor of a trade paper known as the *U. S. Journal*. He subsequently started the *North American Miscellany*, of which Donald G. Mitchell—"Ik Marvel"—was editor. As a literary work it was a success, but Mr. Palmer's tastes led him in a different direction. His early struggles had forced him to grapple with the stern realities of life, and he had but little disposition and less time to experiment with the sentimental. He therefore gave up his literary publications and devoted all his energies to the development of a scheme for free distribution of advertising papers, which has since been so universally adopted and of which he was the originator. After extending his lines East and becoming firmly established in New York, he removed to Chicago about 1860 where he carried on a large business for five or six years and became a large property holder. He returned to New York soon after the close of the war and developed new ideas in the publishing and advertising line. His principal business was the publication of "*Palmer's Buyer*, which attained a large circulation, both in this country and in Europe, and necessitated the establishing of a branch house in England, which for many years past has been under the management of his five sons. In 1878 the business was incorporated under the name of the Albert Palmer Company, and has attained a world-wide reputation. The success of this enterprise is due wholly to the efforts of Mr. Palmer, who was the head and front of it for nearly fifty years, until his death. He was the pioneer in this line of publishing business, which many other firms have since adopted.

Soon after his return from Chicago Mr. Palmer purchased a beautiful place at Cornwall-on the-Hudson, which he named "Cliffside." He had for neighbors N. P. Willis, E. P. Roe, Kensett, the artist, and other celebrities, and here, with his family, he spent some of the happiest years of his life, and enjoyed that rest which a long life of toil and labor necessitated. He was interested in the religious affairs of that locality and was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, of Cornwall. In the early winter of 1881 Mr. Palmer removed with his family to East Orange, and bought the beautiful residence of Judge Whiting, at No. 57 Harrison Street, where he spent a portion of each year, until his death. He continued, however, to spend his summers at Cornwall.

Mr. Palmer was a public-spirited, progressive citizen, and contributed liberally to whatever was of public benefit. He was a staunch Republican and while interested in the success of his party he had no desire to hold public office. While possessing great enterprise as manifested by his life, he showed great caution before embarking in any undertaking; but when, after full deliberation, he determined upon his course, he followed it with unyielding persistency. He was a man of great kindness of feeling, liberal to an extreme, and heartily interested in whatever was of benefit to his fellow-men. He was strongly attached to home and family. He was a warm, devoted friend, and regarded with the utmost fidelity the obligations which friendship imposes. He had a high sense of honor, and was scrupulously



ALBERT PALMER.

honest and conscientious in his business relations, accepting always the "golden rule" as his guide. He was a man of great force, persistency and earnestness, of strong will power and active intellect. He was in every sense of the word a manly man.

In his marriage Mr. Palmer became identified with one of the founders of Newark. He married Cornelia Alling, daughter of Stephen B. Alling, of Newark, the founder of the well-known jewelry firm of Alling Bros. & Co. He was the son of David, who was the son of Deacon Isaac and Mary (Clizbe) Alling. Isaac was the son of John and Martha (Crane) Alling, who was the son of Deacon Samuel, son of Samuel, the Newark settler, who is first mentioned in the Newark records in 1700, as a member of a committee "chosen by vote to go about to get Subscription perfected to Mr. Wakeman's Deed of Gift." He was an important man in the affairs of the town and held public positions of trust and honor. Samuel was the grandson of Roger Alling, who, at the settlement of the New Haven Colony, in 1639, signed the compact. David Alling, the grandfather of Mrs. Palmer, married Nancy Ball, whose grandmother was cousin to the mother of Gen. Washington. The marriage ceremony took place at the Alling homestead, near the present Court House, in Newark, still standing.

The children of Albert and Cornelia N. (Alling) Palmer are: Albert William, Stephen Alling, Harriet C., married Albert Collins; Emma Durrie, married Edward S. Ely; Susan P., married Frank Miller, of Newark; Oliver H., Cornelius A., Harwood, John Parker, Eleanor A., and Walter, all living. Albert W. and Stephen A. are managers of the business in this country, while their four brothers all reside in England and have charge of the business there.

THE BRUEN FAMILY.

Obadiah Bruen was the ancestor of all the families of this name in East New Jersey. He was the second son of John Bruen, Esq., of Bruen, Stapleford, Cheshire, and was baptized December 25, 1606. He was a descendant of Robert Le Brun, of Stapleford, A. D. 1230. He came into the Plymouth jurisdiction from England with his wife, Sarah, 1640, removed thence to Gloucester, was made freeman 1642, and selectman the following year, represented the town at the General Court, 1647–51. He removed to Pequot (New London, Conn.), and was town clerk fifteen years; was a representative at the General Court, and is named in the charter of Connecticut, 1662. He came to Newark with the Milford colonists, in 1666, and his name is second on the list of the subscribers to the Fundamental Agreement. His "Home Lott" and residence was on Market Street, not far from the present Pennsylvania Railroad depot. By his wife, Sarah, he had Hannah, born 1643, married John Baldwin, Sr. *John*, born 1646, and Rebecca, widow of Thomas Post, of Norwich.

John Bruen, only son of Obadiah and Sarah (——) Bruen, was born in Gloucester, Mass., in 1640. He came with his father to Newark just before he reached his majority. He married Esther, daughter of Deacon Richard Lawrence, one of the Branford settlers. He died before 1696. His children were, Eleazer, *Joseph*, John, and tradition says he had a daughter who married Joseph Baldwin.

Joseph Bruen, second child of John and Esther (Lawrence) Bruen, was born in Newark, in 1669; died February 1, 1753. He married —— and had issue, *David*, Ruth, widow of Caleb Davis, and perhaps other children.

David Bruen, son of Joseph and (——) Bruen, was born in Newark, about 1700. He removed to, and was one of the original settlers of Chatham township, Morris County, N. J. He married Phebe, daughter of Christopher Wood, and had children, *Joseph*, Elias, Jabesh, Elizabeth, Phebe. He married second, Phebe Crane, daughter of Robert, son of Deacon Azariah Crane, and had Benjamin, Jonathan and Barnabas.

Joseph Bruen, son of David and Phebe (Wood) Bruen, was born in Chatham, Morris County, about 1730. He married Matilda Bonnell, and had Alexander, *Benjamin* and Ichabod.

Benjamin Bruen, son of Joseph and Matilda (Bonnell) Bruen, was born in Chatham, N. J., about 1765. He married Nancy Harris, and had issue, Isaac Harris, Elias Runyan, *Ashbel*, Jacob, Phebe, Eliza Jane, Caroline.

Ashbel Bruen, third child of Benjamin and Nancy (Harris) Bruen, was born in Madison, Chatham township, N. J., in 1806; died in 1853. He was a successful builder and contractor, and built some of the finest dwellings, as well as public buildings and churches, in Madison and Morristown. He was a man of considerable prominence and stood well with his neighbors. He married Mary Chandler, daughter of Jonathan Chandler, a descendant of John Chandler, who settled in Elizabethtown, before 1730. The children of Ashbel and Mary (Chandler) Bruen were, Benjamin, Jane, Elizabeth, *Theodore W.*, Caroline Merritt, Frank and Adeline.

Theodore Wood Bruen, son of Ashbel and Mary (Chandler) Bruen, was born in Madison, Chatham township, N. J., October 12, 1832. He was associated with his father in building until the breaking out of the Civil War. He joined Company K, Seventh Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, and was mustered into service in September, 1861, for three years, or the war. His regiment was attached to the Third Brigade, Hooker's Division. His first engagement was at the Siege of Yorktown, April and May, 1862. In the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, while his regiment was retreating and firing, he fell backwards and struck his back on a fallen tree, sustaining a serious injury to his spine which rendered him unfit for further service, and after remaining in the hospital for some months he was discharged at Philadelphia, June 12, 1863, being totally disabled on account of a lateral curvature of the spine. Some time after his return home he removed with his family to Elizabeth, and entered the employ of the New Jersey Central R. R. Co. He was a mere wreck of his former self and he finally died, in 1879, of hemorrhage, the result of his injury in the army. Though a constant sufferer he refused to apply for a pension, and it was not obtained until after his death. He married Caroline, daughter of Smith Maxwell Miller, son of Smith Miller, born in Elizabeth, 1765, a great-grandson of William Miller, one of the settlers of Elizabethtown, 1687, admitted an Associate, 1699, and was one of the Memorialists of 1700. The mother of Caroline M. Miller was Catharine Coddington, daughter of Benjamin Coddington, a captain of artillery in the War of the Revolution, who was long confined and nearly starved to death in the New York prison-house, living for a time on tallow candles.

The children of Theodore Wood and Caroline (Miller) Bruen were, Frederick S., *Edward Everett*, Ella C., married Arthur C. Webb, Katie J., married Joseph B. Roberts; Theodore Ashbel is the youngest child.

EDWARD EVERETT BRUEN, son of Theodore Wood and Caroline Maxwell (Miller) Bruen, was born in Chatham, Morris County, N. J., June 26, 1859. He was taken by his parents to Elizabeth when he was but five years of age, and enjoyed the benefit of the excellent public school system of that city. After completing his time at the machinist's trade he entered the clerical department of the New Jersey Central R. R. Co., and was subsequently promoted to the general freight office, New York City, where he remained about two years, and then became private secretary to his father-in-law, Mr. Peeples, master mechanic of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad. [He served the full period as private in Company A, Third Regiment, N. G. S. N. J.] He continued in this capacity for four years, until May, 1855. Two years previous to this he had removed to East Orange, and in 1855 he started the first steam laundry ever attempted in the Oranges. This he left to the management of his brother while he began, in a small way at first, buying and selling real estate. He soon evinced a remarkable adapta-

EDWARD EVERETT BRUEN.

tion for this business, and distanced many of his oldest competitors whose whole life had been spent in this line of business. He opened an office on Washington Place, near Brick Church station, and confined himself mainly to buying lots, building and selling. He has been one of the most successful real estate operators in the Oranges. He has assisted others in building and has erected a number of first-class dwellings, averaging in cost from $5,000 to $150,000 each, the result of which has been to draw a large number of first-class people to the Oranges, and has added upwards of half a million dollars to the wealth of the township. He is a most indefatigable worker, and during the general depression of 1894 5 he continued his operations without interruption and succeeded where others failed.

A man of keen foresight, good judgment, with a thorough knowledge of realty values, he seldom errs in his calculations. His uniform courtesy and agreeable manners have made him many friends, and when solicited to become a member of the Township Committee in 1893 he accepted the nomination and was elected by a handsome majority, and re-elected in 1895 for another term of two years. He has held the position of vice-chairman and chairman of the Finance Committee, and still holds the latter position. A very important measure—that of tide-water sewerage was introduced during his first term and he gave to this his most earnest support as well as to all other measures of real improvement. He believes in an economical administration of the township government, but favors a liberal expenditure where the health of the community is involved. He has long been a member of the Masonic Fraternity, having received his first knowledge of its mysteries in Corinthian Lodge, No. 488, of New York, in 1882, from which he dimitted to Union Lodge, No. 11, of Orange, and later to Hope Lodge, No. 124, of East Orange. Mr. Bruen married October 16, 1881, Jennie Aylesworth Peebles, daughter of Thomas W. Peebles, of Chester County, Pa., whose wife was Melissa Aylesworth. The children of Edward E. and Jennie Aylesworth (Peebles) Bruen are, Clarence, Edward, Edith May and Marion Anita.

F. W. Coolbaugh

FRANK W. COOLBAUGH. Mr. Coolbaugh settled in the Oranges as a resident, renting a small house belonging to the late Judge Whiting on Webster Place, in 1876. At that time and until 1884, he held the position of Chief Train Dispatcher on the D. L. & W. R. R. During his railway experience he recognized the fact that the system of train protection throughout the country was very inadequate, and perfected, in the course of a year or two, an improved rear end and engine lamp, with a simple device for holding them in position. These were patented. Several other railway patents were also taken out by him, and at this time he severed his connection with the road for the purpose of introducing these specialties. In this he was very successful, they having become standard practically on all of the railways of the country.

In 1886, while still a renter in the Oranges, he became imbued with the laudable ambition of having a home of his own and in our judgment this ambition is the bulwark of our nation and should always be fostered—and in casting about for a location, after careful consideration, he hit upon the south side of the railway track, and what is now 22 Burnet Street, was his first real estate venture. This entire

section of the city, lying between Clinton Street on the west and South Arlington Avenue on the east, Central Avenue on the south, had been practically at a standstill for some ten years, many houses standing uncompleted, a great number of houses to rent at your own price, people steadily moving out of the locality instead of moving in, while all other sections of East Orange was rapidly building up and becoming more beautiful. Burnet Street at this time ended at Beech Street, in a mud hole. Not a foot of stone sidewalk had been laid on any of the streets in the section named. Such fences as existed were in a wretched condition; but few, if any, shade trees had been planted. Walnut Street practically ended at Main Street; Orange, Chestnut and Beech Streets had not been macademized and were practically without sidewalks. After completing this house, which was designed in every detail by Mrs. Coolbaugh, it attracted the attention of Mr. Arthur Jennings, the well-known architect and writer, who had it illustrated in colors by the Builders' Edition of the *Scientific American*, and in this edition paid her a high compliment editorially, and later, in a leading architectural journal, advocated strongly women as architects, and cited Mrs. Coolbaugh's success as an argument in favor of the position taken. Mr. Coolbaugh's next venture was No. 30 Burnet Street, which he built as an investment for a friend in California; also designed by Mrs. Coolbaugh. Following this came the purchase of a wild tract of land on the southwest corner of Beech Street and Burnet Street; in the meantime, Burnet Street having been forced through to Central Avenue and improved. This tract eventually fell into the hands of Mr. Ellis Apgar, who has erected on it four handsome residences.

In 1870, property on the corner of Orange and South Walnut Streets was purchased, and on this site Mr. Coolbaugh built his present house, and later enough property on South Walnut Street was purchased by him and several friends to control the improvements. The street was at once graded and improved; is now building up rapidly and handsomely. Orange, Chestnut and Beech Streets had just been macadamized and improved. One of the conditions named in his purchase of Orange Street property and improving of same, was, that the sidewalks should be artificial stone, and, as a result, this was the first street in all the Oranges to have this character of sidewalk; it has since become quite general. Bounded by Burnet Street, South Arlington Avenue, Beech Street and Central Avenue, was a large tract of wild, heavily wooded and swampy land, and was looked upon by citizens as a menace to the health of the neighborhood. The swampy character of this property was caused by the water from the several streets centering at the corner of Beech and Burnet Streets, being allowed to flood the section, instead of being taken care of by the town. This large tract was purchased by Mr. Coolbaugh from several joint owners, consisting of some seventy large building lots. Several hundred trees were cut down, still leaving about the same number standing. Two new streets were opened; one running east and west, extending from Burnet to South Arlington Avenue, sidewalked with artificial stone and macadamized, which was named Carnegie Avenue, as a compliment to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, whom Mr. Coolbaugh highly esteems, and who has challenged his admiration for many years. Another street, running north and south, and called Shepard Avenue, was named in honor of East Orange's most highly respected citizen, Mr. F. M. Shepard. At the junction of these two avenues, a unique feature was provided; namely, a circle fifty feet in diameter, called "Seven Oak Circle," there being seven oaks spared in this space. A number of handsome dwellings were promptly built. The township was urged to provide drains to relieve the tract, which it did. On this street alone some twenty residences have been built, and what was a waste and a menace, has been made, beyond question, one of our handsomest and most desirable sections. During the last six years something like 150 beautiful houses have been built in this section, the growth being more rapid than any other locality.

THE WILDE FAMILY.

John Wilde, of East Orange, is the latest representative of John Wilde, the American ancestor of this family. Different branches of the family have been identified with Essex County for more than three-quarters of a century. They are all of English descent, and are probably not far removed from the line of Sir William Wilde, Recorder of London in the sixteenth century, afterwards a Judge of the King's Bench; created a Baronet in 1660.

JOHN WILDE.

John Wilde, the first of this name in America, came from England in 1088. Two years later he married Sarah Hayden, a descendant and probably a granddaughter of William Hayden, of Windsor, Conn., who came in the ship "Mary and John," with Mr. Wareham's church, in 1630, and lived at Dorchester, Mass. He was an active participant in the Pequot War, and saved the life of Captain Mason, who commanded the expedition. The children of John and Sarah (Hayden) Wilde were: John, *Samuel*, William and Sarah.

Samuel Wilde, second child of John and Sarah (Hayden) Wilde, was born about 1694, and lived in Dorchester, Mass. He married , and had, among other children, a son *Joseph*.

Joseph Wilde, son of Samuel and ( ) Wilde, was born in Dorchester about 1730. He was a man of great personal courage, and was among the first to enlist in defense of the liberties of his country. His commission as Lieutenant in the Continental Army, was signed by John Hancock, and is still in the possession of his descendants. He married Mehitable Doubleday, born 1739, died 1827, and had a son, *Samuel*.

Samuel Wilde, son of Joseph and Mehitable (Doubleday) Wide, was born in Dorchester, Mass., in 1800. He removed to New York in 1820, where he engaged in the hardware and looking-glass trade. Later he became a partner with Elijah Withington, who is said to have been the first to introduce the process of roasting coffee by machinery in this country. He was assisted in the enterprise by William Colgate, who founded the firm of Colgate & Co., soap manufacturers. The house of Withington & Wilde established a reputation for the purity and excellence of their goods, which was maintained through all the subsequent changes in the firm, and, notwithstanding the fact that rival houses placed upon the market inferior and cheaper goods, the standard of this firm was never changed. The firm afterwards became Samuel Wilde & Son, the present name being Samuel Wilde's Sons.

Samuel Wilde possessed a rugged honesty, inherited from his ancestors, which he carried into all the little affairs of life, and impressed it by precept and example on his children. He was a man of strong convictions, and had the courage to maintain them. He was one of the pioneers in the abolition movement, and was fearless in his efforts to free the slaves. A firm and open friend of the colored race, he hesitated at no means to aid them in securing their freedom, making frequent use of the "underground railroad," and on a certain occasion harbored a fugitive slave in his own store and furnished him the means, as well as the necessary passports, to continue his journey across the border. He resided for many years in Williamsburgh, now Brooklyn, Eastern District. The colored people of that locality looked to him as their staunch friend and benefactor. He helped the poor and indigent, and worked with and for this people. He built them a church on South Third Street, and often took part in their service. He exercised a fatherly care over them and they were wont to look to him for advice and counsel. He was equally active in other religious and benevolent enterprises, and his ear was ever open to the cry of distress, from whatever source. He was broad in his catholicity, and liberal in his religious views. Mr. Wilde married Sarah, daughter of Robert Jones, of Chester, England, by whom he had four sons and seven daughters.

JOHN WILDE, tenth child of Samuel and Sarah (Jones) Wilde, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 20, 1849. His early environment was all that could be desired, and he proved a worthy son of worthy parents. Obedient, faithful and studious as a boy, he laid the foundation of a perfect manhood, and followed in the same lines of those who preceded him. His education at the public schools of his native city was sufficient to qualify him for the duties incident to the business which was in perfect harmony with his own tastes and inclinations. After leaving school he entered the employ of Samuel Wilde's Sons. By diligent application he soon acquired a knowledge of all the details of the business. He continued as an employee of the firm until the death of his brother Joseph, in 1878, and was then given a half interest in the business by his brother Samuel, who became the senior partner. The volume of trade continued to increase under the new management, and John Wilde was fully equal to the new duties and responsibilities imposed on him. The two

worked in perfect harmony together and there was never any conflicting of interests. The high standard and purity of goods was maintained without any variation in quality. The death of Samuel Wilde, in 1890, brought about another change in the firm, although the same name is continued, Mr. John Wilde becoming the senior member and his son, Herbert, the junior.

Mr. Wilde removed to East Orange in 1891, and the following year purchased of his sister his present residence, at 84 Orange Street, which is the finest and most imposing of any on this street, and one of the finest residences in the Oranges.

Unlike his brothers, Mr. Wilde never had any inclination for public affairs, but the quiet and peace of his own home, after the labors of the day are o'er, is dearer than all else to him. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and in order to give aid and encouragement to his party, he united with the Republican Club, of East Orange.

Mr. Wilde married Antoinette Westervelt, daughter of Stephen Westervelt, in 1871.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WILDE.

MRS. CHARLES B. YARDLEY is known as one of the most earnest, energetic and progressive women of the country, and her efforts to enlarge and increase the influence of the women of her adopted State have met with the hearty appreciation of her co-laborers and all others interested in this noble work. Under the auspices of the Board of Managers of the Columbian Exposition, of which she was a member, she made a collection of the books and writings of the women of New Jersey, amounting to over 400 published volumes, besides much additional unpublished matter. She also compiled in two volumes a choice selection from 270 authors who have contributed newspaper and magazine articles from time to time, not previously published in book form. These, together with all the other volumes collected, were placed on exhibition in the Women's Department at the World's Fair, and are now in the State House, at Trenton. In recognition of her efforts in behalf of the authors of New Jersey, she was awarded by the Managing Committee of the exhibition a gold medal.

Mrs. Yardley has been a member of the Sorosis for the past twenty-five years, and the Women's Club, of Orange, twenty years, and has been identified with various other movements for the advancement of her sex In 1894 she organized the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, consisting of fifty-two women's literary and other clubs, of which she is the President. She sent an exhibit of this work to be hung in the Women's Department of the Atlanta Exposition. Mrs. Yardley is one of the foremost workers and leaders in the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, and was recently elected regent of the National organization, but resigned after holding the position for a few months, because of certain informal proceedings which did not meet with her approval.

WILLBCE, the home of F. Q. Barstow, on Prospect Street, unlike those of most of his neighbors, is seen at its best in the late autumn or early winter, when the trees are stripped of their foliage, leaving the house itself, which is a model of architectural beauty, fully exposed to view. The aim of the architect evidently was not to confine himself to any one particular style of architecture, but to combine

in detail the best features of the old and new schools. The house is in striking contrast to the surroundings; being of brick, forms a pretty setting to the framework of green. The octagona dormer-window and the steep pitch gable form the central features in front. On one side is a turreted form of roof flanked by high ornamental chimneys. Beneath the first chimney is a small conservatory built of mullioned windows which distribute the rays of light through the interior, so as to produce a bright and pleasing effect. The picturesque feature of the house is the western gable with its double stained mullioned windows. A spacious piazza flanks the lower side of the house, which is formed in part by a large gabled enclosure, with the design of a sunburst in front. The interior divisions are made with due regard to general comfort, and conform perfectly to the exterior design. In its summer garb, with the house partly hidden by the deep foliage of green, the place is exceedingly attractive and adds much to the beauty of this part of Prospect Street.

WILLBUE, THE HOME OF F. Q. BARSTOW.

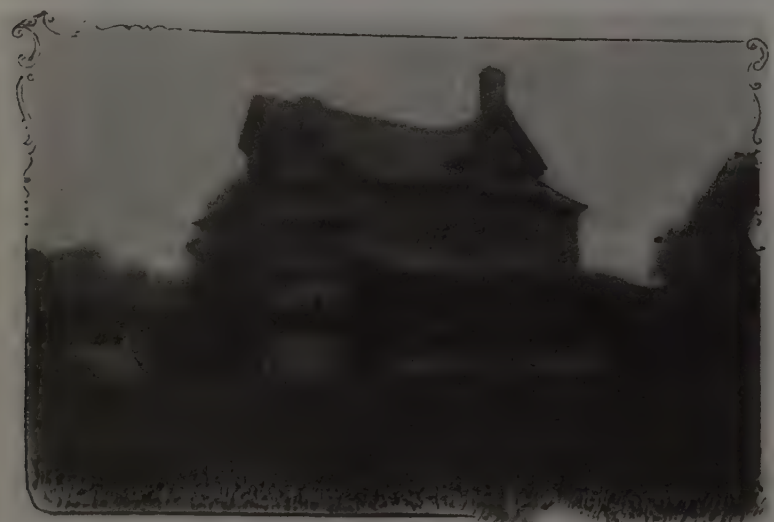
RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM C. HORN, No. 125 Prospect Street, East Orange. The home of Mr. Horn is most delightfully situated nearly midway between the D. L. & W. R. R. and the Watchung branch of the Erie Railroad, and is one of the healthiest locations in all the Oranges. The house stands on an elevation several feet above the level of the street and about one hundred feet distant. The lot is 180 feet front by 740 feet deep, and is laid out mostly in lawn and shade trees. The maple trees in front and on the south side are among the largest and finest in the Oranges, having a growth of about twenty years. Some three hundred feet from the rear of the house is a fine grove of chestnut and other forest trees, which were left standing when the farm was cleared, many years ago. The large, substantially built stable in the rear is partly shaded by the grove of forest trees. A large tennis court in the rear of the house affords ample room for this popular game. The best view of the house is obtained from the southeast, which, during the summer season, is partly concealed by the shade trees. The house is of sufficient size to merit the name of villa, and the style of architecture is thoroughly American and well adapted to the location and surroundings, points which always

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM C. HORN.

receive the consideration of Mr. Sargent, the architect. The house rests on a high foundation of rock-faced brown stone; the structure above is wood-work, covered with square-edged shingles, every alternate one being shorter than the other, giving a very artistic effect to the covering. The broad piazza extends along the entire front, winding around to the south side of the house; on the north side it is carried several feet beyond the house and forms a very pretty porte cochere. This rests upon pillars of rock-faced brown stone, the same material forming the foundation of the piazza. A rather unique feature of the second story is the large, deep recessed windows; the one on the north front is arched over with an ornamental pitched roof, which extends from the main roof of the house. The tower, on south corner of the house, rests on a high foundation of rock-faced brown stone, which is octagon shaped to the top of the first story; from this point above it is round, terminating in a pointed cone above the roof.

The interior of the house is arranged with a view to economy of space within, every foot of which is utilized to the very best advantage. The spacious hall, 12 x 30 feet, the large, elegant mantle near the front door, and the beautiful staircase, with its handsome newel posts, are all of quartered oak, as is also the wainscot on the side of the hall and up the staircase. Three large, prettily stained glass windows in the the rear of and above the staircase diffuse the soft rays of light through the hall, giving a pleasing effect to all the surroundings. The entrance to the dining room is to the right as you enter the hall. This is finished in black walnut; the furniture, as well as the wall and ceilings, are all in harmony. The entrance to the parlor is through the left side of the hall as you enter the front of the house. This room, including the elegant mantle, is finished in cherry, while the furniture and decorations are all made to correspond. The library, which connects with the parlor, is finished in quartered oak; the billiard room in the rear is panelled and finished entirely in cypress, which is light in color, making a very pretty finish. The parquet floor of oak, with a narrow border of mahogany, gives an air of cheerfulness and brightness to the room. The second floor contains five bed rooms and two bath rooms, all handsomely finished, and there are six bed rooms on the third floor. The laundry, which is very complete, is in the basement. The heating and lighting arrangements throughout the house are of the best, and nothing is lacking to make the house a model of comfort and convenience.

SUNNYCROFT, the home of the Ashleys, 131 Prospect Street, is well known to a large class of people in the Oranges. The name of the place is well suited to the surroundings. It has an eastern and southern exposure, and catches the morning sunbeams, dispelling the dew, making everything bright and cheerful. The brown stone, which constitutes the first story and foundation, harmonizes with the other features. Considerable originality is shown in the style of architecture, which is in striking contrast to many of the other houses in this locality. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ashley (née Morgan) are well known in social circles, and occupy a warm place in the hearts of the people, both, in their own way, being constantly engaged in good works and in seeking the happiness of others. Mrs. Ashley has been for many years President of the Memorial Hospital, in Orange; also President of the Parish



SUNNYCROFT, HOME OF EDWARD W. ASHLEY.

Association of Grace Church, and still holds both positions. Mr. Ashley and his wife are both descendants of English ancestors, who for centuries have been identified with many of the most prominent events recorded in English history. The frequent mention of the Ashleys in Burke's Heraldry, and other well-known English works, show them to have been not only a family of great antiquity, but allied by marriage to some of the best families in England and Ireland. The Earl of Shaftsbury represented both the Ashleys and the Coopers; combining with Cooper the arms of Ashley, the latter being the same as those of the Somersetshire and other English families, viz.: *Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth argent, three bulls passant sable armed and unguled, or for Ashley, second and third gules, a bend engrailed between six lions' rampant, or for Cooper. *Crest.*—On a chapeau gules turned up ermine a bull passant sable gorged with a ducal coronet, or, attired and hoofed argent. *Supporters.*—On the dexter side a bull sable gorged with a ducal coronet, or, attired and hoofed argent; on the sinister talbot azure gorged as the dexter. *Motto.* Love, serve.

One branch of the Ashley family removed to Ireland, and from this descended Edward W. Ashley, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, and enjoyed good educational advantages, adapted to the business career which he chose. He came to this country as a young man, and was for many years connected with the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. Confining himself to the strict rules which govern the best business houses, he has met with uniform success. Mr. Ashley formed a co-partnership with Starkweather & Co., an old and well-known importing house, and in 1883 assumed the entire control of the business. In his business connections he is known as a man of the highest personal integrity, as well as of energy and business ability, and enjoys an excellent reputation in financial and commercial circles.

Mr. Ashley became a resident of East Orange in 1874, and from that time up to the present has interested himself in everything that concerns the prosperity and growth of the township. In addition to his own beautiful residence, which is one of the attractive features of Prospect Street, he has built other fine houses, thus adding materially to the wealth of the township. He is a director and was one of the founders of the People's Bank, and the Savings Investment and Trust Company, of East Orange. Mr. Ashley has been a vestryman in Grace Episcopal Church since 1875; and as Treasurer he has managed the financial affairs with wisdom and economy. He was one of the organizers of the Orange Athletic Club; is a member of the Country Club, the Orange Club, the New England Society of Orange, and of the Young Men's Christian Association. Although a member of several associations, he is a man of domestic tastes and habits.

Mr. Ashley married Miss Jessie Antoinette Morgan, daughter of Francis Morgan, of New York City, for many years a resident of Westfield, Mass., but a native of Springfield. The latter married L. Antoinette Converse, daughter of John A. Converse, of Troy, N. Y. Francis Morgan was the son of Archippus, born May 17, 1772, married, September 28, 1800, Pamelia Taylor. He was the son of Titus, Joseph, the son of Nathaniel, born in Springfield, June 14, 1671, married Hannah Bird, June 19, 1691, he being then but nineteen years of age. He was the only child of Miles Morgan by the latter's second wife. Miles Morgan, the ancestor, a native of Wales, sailed from England and arrived at Boston, in April, 1636. He married Prudence Gilbert, a young women whom he met on shipboard. He removed from Boston with a number of emigrants and became one of the founders of Springfield. A statue of heroic size, mounted on a large pedestal, stands in a conspicuous place in Springfield. This was erected by an uncle of Mrs. Ashley, a brother of her father, Mr. Henry T. Morgan, a banker, of New York City. Miles Morgan had by his first wife eight children; by his second wife, Elizabeth Bliss, to whom he was married February 15, 1669, he had only Nathaniel, the direct ancestor of Mrs. Ashley. The name Morgan signifies "of the sea," and is mentioned as early as A. D. 300.

Only one child out of a family of nine of Mr. and Mrs. Ashley is now living, and to him has been given the name of Morgan, a representative of one of the oldest, if not the oldest family of the English speaking race.

RESIDENCE OF C. M. COBURN, 135 Arlington Avenue. The centre of attraction here is the house itself, as the surroundings are comparatively new, and sufficient time has not elapsed for the growth of trees and shrubbery. The style of architecture is in pleasing contrast to the other houses in this neighborhood, and yet there has been no attempt to follow any special line. The aim of the architect, Mr. Whittemore, of East Oaange, was to combine the best features of the colonial with the more modern style of English Gothic, in such a manner as to produce strong contrast with perfect harmony in detail. The entire structure is of framework, covered with shingles, resting on a foundation of rock-faced brown stone, elevated from three to seven feet above the ground, according to the grade. The most prominent feature of the house is the round tower in front, which rises from the foundation to the cornice, and above that is cone-shaped, ending at a point with the natural pitch of the roof. The upper part of the tower is lighted by a dormer window, which projects from this part of the roof. The first story of the tower is of rock-faced brown stone. The tower divides the wide piazza into two sections. The north section, which rest on a brown stone foundation, extends beyond the house and forms the porte cochere. A handsome balcony extends around the entire front of the house, connecting the two sections of the piazza. On the south side of the house, between the top of the piazza and the eaves, is an oriole window. Beyond this, on the same side, is a bay window, extending from the foundation to the second story above, and resting on it is a square window, which rises upward to the cornice. On the north side of the house is a bay window, resting on a stone foundation and rising to the second story. A very pretty effect is produced by an ornamental band of stucco, painted to resemble metal, which passes all around the house beneath the cornice, the main body of the house being painted a light green, and the roof red; the effect is very striking. The form of the exterior of the building makes an easy and economical division of the interior, so that every foot of room is utilized to the best advantage. The main hall, 14x26 feet, is the principal feature on entering the house, and is beautifully finished in quartered oak. The dining room is in the same wood, the library in cherry, and the colonial parlor in cream, white and gold. The rooms on the second floor are handsomely furnished and well lighted, and perfectly arranged for heat and ventilation. Everything about the interior has a cheerful, home-like appearance, and nothing is lacking in the arrangement to add to the happiness of the inmates.

RESIDENCE OF C. M. COBURN.

THE HINE FAMILY, OF ORANGE.

The name of Hine, although an unusual one, is familiar to the people of the Oranges through Edwin W. Hine, who for nearly a quarter of a century has been conspicuous in business, political, military and other affairs in town, county and State, and through all has preserved an unblemished reputation, and it may be truly said of him, that he is *sans peur et sans reproche*.

The "land of steady habits," which furnished nearly all the material for the foundation of Newark and the Oranges, was the original home of the Hine family. Thomas Hine, the first in America, had a

EDWIN W. HINE.

home lot in Milford, Conn., January 28, 1646. He died in Milford, 1694, leaving ten children. It is said that he relieved an Indian, who was fastened on the marsh, by the Mohawks, to perish by the bites of mosquitoes. For this act he was held in high regard by the neighboring Indians, who said that when Hine or his descendants died the Great Spirit took them at once to his big wigwam. Thomas was an early proprietor of Derby, but there is no evidence that he ever lived there. The family of Hine is supposed to be of Scotch Irish descent. Of the sons of Thomas only two, *Samuel* and Stephen, remained in Milford.

Samuel Hine was still living in Old Milford in 1750. He and his wife went to live with their son, *George*, in 1769. The name of Samuel's wife is not known. He died December 23, 1771.

George Hine, son of Samuel, was born in Milford, and followed the occupation of farmer, teamster, merchant, etc. He married, it is supposed, Jean . He was one of the first settlers of New Milford, a record of him appearing at that place October 1, 1795. He had, among other children, a son *Daniel*.

Daniel Hine, son of George and Jean (——) Hine, was born at Old Milford, in 1750. He married Mary Stone, about 1775, by whom he had eight children, Daniel, Abel, *David*, Polly, Hezekiah, Elizabeth, Lyman, Abigail. In May, 1795, he moved to Warren, Litchfield County, Conn., and resided there for eleven years. In the spring of 1805, he, with others, made a journey on foot to the Western Reserve, to "spy out the land." The following September two of his sons moved to Johnston, O., and in April, 1806, he, with the remainder of his family, moved to Johnston, and in December following, settled in Canfield, Ohio. In February, 1810, he located at Shalersville, Portage Co., his son, Hezekiah, having preceded him there. His first wife died in 1812, and he married, second, Eunice Sutliff, and, third, Phebe Clark.

David Hine, third son of Daniel and Mary (Stone) Hine, was born in Milford, Conn., December 9, 1781. He moved with his parents to Warren, Conn., and in 1805 moved to Johnston, Ohio., where he purchased land for his father, and erected thereon a small shanty. He served with distinction in the war of 1812. On May 3, 1810, he was commissioned by the Governor of Ohio, Captain of Third Company, First Battalion, Second Regiment, Fifth Brigade and Fourth Division of Ohio State Militia. He served in this capacity for five years, and was in active service during the entire period of the war of 1812-15. His regiment formed a part of the land forces at Cleveland during Perry's naval engagement and victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1812. In a letter to his wife, dated, "In Camp at Cleveland, 6th September, 1812," he says: "I wish you would send me a shirt made of home-made cloth as soon as you can." On September 9, the day before Perry's victory, he was at Camp Portage. Captain Hine was conspicuous in civil affairs after the close of the war. He was commissioned Justice of the Peace by Governor Allen Tremble, May 13, 1822. On February 20, 1806, he married Achsah Sackett, daughter of Benjamin Sackett, of Warren, Conn.; born 1786, died 1831. Shortly after his marriage he moved to Canfield, and settled on a farm a little west of Canfield Centre. They had eight children, of whom *David* (2) was the eighth.

David Hine, son of David and Achsah (Sackett) Hine, was born in Canfield, O., August 16, 1822. He graduated at Williams' College (Mass.) in 1850, and taught in the Academy at Warren, Conn., for four years. He moved to Ohio in the autumn of 1854, and accepted a position as Principal of the Mahoney Academy. He was a warm friend and neighbor of General Garfield, and through the latter's influence, soon after the breaking out of the war, he was appointed to a position in the Second Auditor's office, where he continued until his death, in 1872. He married Harriet Amelia Bridges, daughter of A. M. Bridges, of Williamstown, Mass., a descendant of Benjamin Bridges, son of Edward, of Topsfield, Mass., 1664. The children of David and Harriet Amelia (Bridges) Hine, were: Helen Blanche, born December 25, 1851, died October 7, 1883; *Edwin W.*, born March 17, 1854; Charles Augustus, born May 2, 1857, died young; Irene Bridges, born July 12, 1861, died 1862; Irene Bridges, again, born March 23, 1862, died 1866.

COL. EDWIN WARREN HINE, son of David and Amelia (Bridges) Hine, was born in Warren, Litchfield County, Conn., March 17, 1854. During infancy he was taken by his parents to Ohio. His

early education was received at the Mahoney Academy, of which his father was principal. At the age of thirteen years he went with his mother to Washington, where his father was then holding a government position, and completed his education at the High School of that city. He later obtained a position in a stationery store, remaining until 1872, when he came to New York and obtained a position as entry clerk with the stationery house of George A. Olney & Co., and continued with them until their failure. He removed to Orange in 1872 and was for two years with Thomas P. Bayes, dealer in books and stationery. He then started in the flour and feed business in the old Academy building, on Main Street, near Cone. In 1877 he bought out the old firm of W. B. Tichenor & Co., in the same line of business, continuing until 1890, when he sold it to B. F. Lecoq. Two years before this he became interested in the Harvey Steel Company, of which he was made a director in 1889, and he is now the only survivor of the original board of five. In May, 1890, in connection with Mr. Harvey, he organized the American Washer and Manufacturing Company, of which he was elected President and still holds that position. Mr. Hine has always been an active and earnest Republican. In 1878 he was elected for a term of three years to represent the First Ward in the Common Council, enjoying the distinction of being the only Republican in that body, and gaining the sobriquet of "the Lone Star." He proved himself a David amidst the hosts of Goliah, and continued the fight, winning success through his own personality. It was in 1879 that he was first elected to the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and continued as a member of that body until 1887. Previous to his election as Freeholder, the First Ward had been represented for ten consecutive years by a Democrat. Mr. Hine served on the most important committees of the board and in 1885 was elected director, and was re-elected each succeeding year without opposition. In 1884 he was a prominent candidate for Sheriff, and received fifty-eight votes in the Republican Convention. In 1887 he was nominated for the same office and was elected by a majority of 2,600. He discharged the duties of that office without fear or favor, retiring in 1890 with a clean record and the hearty good wishes of his fellow-citizens, irrespective of party.

Mr. Hine began his military career in 1882 as the chief organizer of the Orange Rifles, and was elected First Lieutenant. On January 11, 1886, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Third Batallion, N. G. S. N. J., by Gov. Abbott. He held this position for five years, until the reorganization of the First Brigade, which resulted in the consolidation of the First, Second and Third Battalions, forming the Second Regiment. He was, on June 25, 1892, commissioned Captain and Judge Advocate, Second Regiment, under Col. Moore. On the latter's promotion to Brevet Brigadier-General, Capt. Hine was elected, January 25, 1892, Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Regiment, and still holds that position. Col. Hine is a born soldier; he is a man of splendid physique and fine military bearing. Should the necessity arise to call him into active service, he will prove equal to any emergency. While a strict disciplinarian, he is tender and solicitous of his subordinates, exacting no duty that he himself would not do under the same circumstances. His great popularity is due to the fact that he is overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and recognizes in the broadest sense the universal brotherhood of man. He is Past Master of Union Lodge, No. 11, the oldest in the Oranges, having passed from the South directly to the East, being fully qualified for that high and honorable position, as the successor of such men as Dr. Babbitt, Philip Kingsley, Simeon Harrison and others of equal distinction.

While out of office, Col. Hine is by no means out of politics. He was chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee from 1883 to 1886; was chairman of the Orange Republican Committee for three years, and its Treasurer for twelve years. He is an active member of the New England Society. His religious connections are with the North Orange Baptist Church. It goes without saying to add that Col. Hine is generous according to his means, and that he never "passed by on the other side" any "worthy distressed brother," but has always acted the part of the Good Samaritan, "doing good unto all men, especially to those who are of the household of faith."

Col. Hine married Nellie Sturtevant, daughter of David and Margaret (Rockafeller) Sturtevant, of Litchfield County, Conn. The Sturtevants were among the early settlers of Plymouth, Mass., and there are many well-known families of this name living along the banks of the Hudson. Of the children of

this marriage, two are deceased Helen Blanche, born February 15, 1870, died in infancy, and Marguerite, born September 20, 1879, died March 17, 1885; two living Walter Robbins, born December 1, 1877, and James Sayers, born July 14, 1882.

JEPTHA HARRISON BALDWIN, OF ORANGE.

To Isaac P. and Jeptha H. Baldwin, his son, belongs the credit of developing the present Directory of the Oranges and adjoining townships. When the elder Baldwin began the publication of an Orange Directory, in 1870, as the successor of Mr. Bayes, it was a very primitive affair. Under the present management it has attained a degree of perfection seldom seen in any like publication. Jeptha H. Baldwin, the present proprietor, is a native of Orange, a son of Isaac P. and a brother of Frank W. Baldwin, of the *Chronicle*. He was born in Orange, March 9, 1849. His early educational opportunities were very limited, but by study and observation he has more than made up for the lack of early advantages. He acquired his first knowledge of the printing business in the office of the Orange *Journal*. In 1864 he became connected with the Newark *Daily Journal*, first in the mechanical department, and subsequently in the editorial rooms as a reporter. In the latter capacity he remained for many years. He was also for some time associated with the Orange *Chronicle*, in both the mechanical and reportorial departments.

JEPTHA HARRISON BALDWIN

He subsequently became associated with his father in the publication of the Orange Directory, and finally assumed the entire charge of the business. Under his management the work has grown from a small 12mo. of about three hundred pages to an octavo of about a thousand pages. The present publication embraces the entire territory covered by the Oranges, as well as Bloomfield and Montclair. In 1891, shortly after the death of Mr. Holbrook, Mr. Baldwin assumed the entire charge of the Newark City Directory. He made many changes and improvements in the character of the work, and it is now one of the best directories published outside of New York City, and will compare favorably with that of any similar publication in the country. Mr. Baldwin, in 1804, was the first man to attempt the publication of a Business Directory separate from the City Directory. The success of the work has fully justified the undertaking, and the people of Newark have given it their hearty support, and appreciate the efforts of its proprietor. Mr. Baldwin is a pushing, driving, energetic man, not at all disturbed by temporary losses or discouragements, possessing as he does, the dogged perseverance and indomitable will, characteristic of the Baldwin family.

Mr. Baldwin married Elma Vale Reimer, daughter of Capt. Frederick Reimer, a well-known sea captain, who was noted for his courage and daring. Among his most important achievements was that in 1858, when he crossed the Atlantic in charge of the "Seth Grosvenor," the smallest steamer which ever crossed the ocean. He took her to Liberia, where she is still in service. Mr. Baldwin had by his first wife, Merrick Reimer, Cyrus Preston, Marion Elma and Ralph Brinton. Some time after the death of his first wife he married Hannah R. Edwards.

PERSONAL INDEX.

Adams, 104, 140, 148, 154, 189, 190, 220, 264, 371, 373, 389, 396, 407.
Aborn, 194, 243, 410.
Abbott, 151, 460.
Addis, 43.
Agar, 249.
Ackerman, 249.
Acken, 234.
Austin, 181, 203, 204, 232.
Austen, 238, 239, 240, 247, 430.
AUSTEN, EDWARD, 208.
ALLEN FAMILY, 380.
ALLEN, W. F., 380.
ALLEN, EDWIN S., 382.
Allen, 156, 164, 180, 232, 240, 358, 361, 362, 389, 395, 449.
Alling, 43, 44, 60, 94, 141, 253, 258, 390, 394, 395.
Allerston, 248.
Albers, 16.
Alden, John, 276, 282, 371.
Albright, 45.
Alvord, 59.
Almy, 361.
Alford, 152.
Arents, 28.
Arnold, 32, 254, 361, 401, 409.
Arlis, 401.
Arne, 245.
Armstrong, 103.
Arcularius, 205.
Andrews, 78, 133, 169, 182.
Andross, 1.
Anderson, 122, 160, 183, 190, 191, 213, 401.
ASHLEY, EDWARD W., 456.
Ashley, 167, 235, 240, 394, 395, 456, 457.
Atkins, 303.
Atkinson, 225.
Atwater, 251, 258.
Atterbury, 157.
Astwood, 67, 391, 441.
Ayres, 244, 245.
ATWOOD FAMILY, 440.
Atwood, 440, 441.
Augevene, 68.
AUCHINCLOSS, HENRY B., 333.
Auchincloss, 152, 232, 238, 333.
Arthur, 283
Aylesworth, 451.

BABBITT, DANIEL, 261.
Babbitt, 165, 202, 214, 215, 236, 244, 261, 262, 460.
Babson, 363.
Babcock, 238, 303.
Bacon, 126, 187, 231, 232, 240.
Baker, 141, 177, 237, 245, 355.
Backus, 51, 137, 250.
Bailey, 39, 171.
Badger, 175, 176.
Baigree, 148.
BALDWIN, FAMILY, 42.
BALDWIN, CALEB, 46.
BALDWIN, CYRUS, 46.
BALDWIN, ALBERT, 47.
BALDWIN, ABRAM, 47.
BALDWIN, FRANK, 226.
BALDWIN, JEPTHA H., 461.
BALDWIN HOMESTEAD, 354.
Baldwin, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 31, 32, 38, 40, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 62, 63, 68, 73, 79, 84, 92, 100, 106, 107, 109, 121, 133, 134, 140, 141, 168, 186, 189, 190, 200, 201, 214, 215, 216, 225, 226, 227, 234, 235, 236, 237, 239, 243, 244, 254, 255, 266, 295, 354, 355, 359, 362, 371, 388, 401, 449.
Ballard, 360.
Ballentine, 254.
Ball, 15, 19, 41, 48, 60, 70, 92, 94, 100, 101, 122, 144, 146, 153, 175, 176, 302, 354, 359.
Balbach, 170.
Barton, 51.
Barrel, 361,
Barber, 59, 436.
Barnard, 435.
Barber, 81 216.
Barclay, 3, 19.
Barges, 216.
Bartine, 173, 174.
BARR, WILLIAM, 319.
Barr, 156, 235.
Barry, 115, 249.
Barrett, 131, 173, 220.
Barnes, 186, 345.
Brandies, 214.
Bartlett, 360.
BARSTOW, FRANK Q., 454.
Barstow, 167, 253.
Baron, 434.
BAYLES, GEORGE, M. D., 296.
Bayles, 199, 221, 231, 241, 242, 296.
Bayley, 166, 198, 199
Bayes, 460.
Banks, 213.
Bannister, 249.
Banford, 158.
Bancroft, 132.
Basset, 94.
Baxter, 166.
Batterson, 262.
BLAKE FAMILY, 266, 267.
Blake, 121, 215, 216, 223, 229, 237, 238, 239, 251.
Blatchford, 268.
Blaurock, 122, 390.
Blair, 390.
Blatchley, 15.
Brady, 245.
Bray, 245.
Brackett, 50, 77, 125, 327.
Bradshaw, 221, 248, 251.
Bradley, 85, 166, 254.
Bragg 123.
Brandt, 173.
Beach, 26, 54, 92, 137, 144, 145, 146, 203, 206, 216, 237, 243, 247.
Beaman, 288.
Beasley, 410.
Beebe, 185, 360.
Beekman, 392.
Beckwith, 189.
Beckham, 448.
Belknap, 376.
BELL, JAMES, 290.
Bell, 125, 186, 215, 249.
Benton, 216.
Bennett, 237, 361.
Benjamin, 41.
Benedict, 170, 254.
Bentley, 180.
Belcher, 3.
Bergner, 234.
Berry, 77, 164, 165, 390.
Berryman, 183, 185.
Berkley, 362.
Berg, 214, 215, 244, 258, 417.
Bergen, 11.
Berkley, 11.
Beeber, 375.
BREWER, WILLIAM A., 367.
Brewer, 190, 231, 232, 235, 238, 241, 252, 258, 352, 353, 357.
Brennan, 118, 139, 214, 285.
Brewster, 51, 98, 164, 171, 247.
Bleecker, 180, 189.
BISHOP, REV. GEO. S., 193.
Bishop, 44, 141, 142, 242.
Bird, 401.
Birdsall, 174, 205.
Beebir, 375.
Billqvist, 235, 358, 360, 361.
Billings, 211.
Birney, 69.
Bigelow, 129.
Bingham, 153, 243, 258, 394.
Bliss, 156.
Billington, 248.
Bridgman, 148.
Bringham, 152, 200.
Brice, 175, 177.
Brintall, 254.
Britton, 130, 215, 220, 245
Brinton, 5.
Bridges, 459.
Boardman, 182.
Bodmer, 160.
Bode, 160, 235.
Bodwell, 165, 213, 215 237 237 245.
BOLLER, ALFRED P., 427.
Boller, 166, 252, 427.
Boe, 362
Bond, 16.
Boggs, 165, 401.
Booth, 389, 401.
Boone, 3
Bonnell, 110, 130.
Booraem, 257.
Boulton, 170.
Bowman, 389, 390.
Boylan, 167.
Boyce, 237.
Brodessor, 308.
Brooks, 11, 16, 169, 443.
Browne, 16, 185.
Brown, 19, 41, 42, 60, 67, 83, 143, 146, 153, 154, 155, 228, 251, 355, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 371, 431.
Broome, 166, 167.
Brocas, 167.
BROCKETT, EDWARD J., 425.
Brockett, 182, 183, 186, 425, 426, 427.
Broadus, 182.
BROWNING FAMILY, 317.
BROWNING, ROSS C., 317.
BROWNING, CHARLES R., 316.
Browning, 194, 216, 245, 250, 251, 315.
Brower, 254.
Brody, 216.
BRUEN FAMILY, 449.
Bruen, 16, 44, 45, 67, 83, 389, 390.
Bloomfield, 55, 222.
Bloodgood, 174, 256, 315.
Burnet, 3, 41, 148, 303.
Burwell, 16, 355.
Burgoyne, 210.
BURKE, JOHN, 328.
Burke, 51, 228, 239, 254, 314 315.
BURT, EDWIN C., 280.
Burt, 92, 166, 181, 232, 313, 315, 330.
Burnham, 148.
Burkhart, 160.
Bullard, 418.
Burton, 93, 245, 247, 248.
Burgess, 151, 254, 177.
Burr, 144, 183, 185, 186.
Burris, 77.
Burdick, 183, 245, 200, 402.
Burrows, 174.
Burns, 176.
Burnside, 302.
Burroughs, 304.
Burkhardt, 360.

Bunn, 191.
Buchanan, 72, 200.
Buckingham, 132, 133.
Bu kley, 173 239.
Bush, 165, 168.
Buswell, 210.
Bultz, 175, 177.
Bushnell, 187.
Brumley, 86.
Bluhm, 315.
BRUSH FAMILY, 378
Bryan, 111, 396.
Byllesby, 46.

Camp, 16, 19, 20, 44, 83, 101, 140, 214, 289.
Campbell, 3, 41, 113, 115 140, 143, 165, 213, 254, 355, 362.
CANFIELD FAMILY, 48.
Canfield, 15, 16, 37, 39, 94, 95, 105, 133, 146, 205, 212, 215, 355.
CARTER FAMILY, O., 287, 288, 289.
CARTER, AARON, JR., 288.
CARTER FAMILY, W. O., 339.
CARTER, OLIVER S. 338, 339.
Carter, 54, 137, 155, 170, 220, 230, 231, 232 235, 237, 238, 239, 245.
Carnegie, 452.
Cair, 1, 214.
Cabot, 1.
Carteret, 2, 3, 11, 37, 100, 413.
Carson, 141.
Carpenter, 176.
Carver, 435.
Carrington 166, 389.
Cameron, 164.
Cantine, 166.
Cairnes, 121, 122.
Cardwell, 390.
Case, 24, 287
Cassidy, 258, 396, 401.
Callan, 198.
Catlin, 21, 22, 80.
Catling, 18, 20
Cady, 165, 182.
Carol, 44.
Calberson, 389.
Callahan, 197, 198.
Chandler, 81, 146, 156, 157, 159, 249, 258, 362, 450.
Chapman, 36, 46, 135, 218.
Chambers, 158, 159, 199
Chambliss, 180, 186.
Chadwick, 193.
Chapin, 425.
Clark, 28, 63, 114, 169 173, 189, 190, 192, 237, 245, 254, 255, 361, 395.
Clay, 170.
Craig, 43, 62, 396.
Crane, 15, 16, 19, 32, 33, 37, 41, 44, 45, 69 70, 71, 72, 73, 76, 84 94, 102, 105, 106, 109, 115, 122, 127, 133, 134, 147, 172, 174, 190, 202, 214, 217, 237, 243, 215, 302, 449.
Cleaver, 143.
Chew, 194.
Cleveland, 122, 165, 215, 220.
Clements, 434.
Crippen, 390.
Clinton, 33.
CHISOLM, OGDEN B., 349, 351.
Chittick, 169, 251.
Criss, 183.
Child, 170.
Christian, 171.
Chitter, 199.
COBURN, C. M., 458.
Coddington, 450.
Coxe, 3, 43, 439.
Cox, 227, 229, 231, 320
Cook, 393.
Coon, 244.
Cornbury, 3.
Cortlandt, 32.
Cornwallis, 35.
Cone, 36, 44, 128, 179.
Cowman, 22.
CONDIT FAMILY, 51.
CONDIT, IRA H., 53.
CONDIT, ELIAS M., 53.
CONDIT, JOTHAM H., 56.
Condit, 36, 39 41, 44, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 71, 72, 73, 75 78, 92, 114, 116, 119, 120 121, 122, 130, 133, 134, 140, 177, 188, 192, 204, 213, 214, 215, 216, 218, 236, 237, 245, 244, 245, 261, 303, 306, 307, 308, 309, 314, 389, 391, 395, 366, 411.
CONNETT, EUGENE V., 366.
Connett, 164, 214 357, 360, 361, 367.
Conway, 164.
COLIE FAMILY, 414.
COLIE, EDWARD M., 415.
Colie, 147, 253, 237, 243 258.
Coe, 44, 399
Cobb, 158, 159.
Coburn, 141.
Cole, 141.
Collins, 90, 173.
Colgrove, 123.
Corbit, 174.
Cook, 130, 185, 191.
Cooke, 240.
Cooper, 47.
COOLBAUGH, F W., 451.
Coolbaugh, 396, 401, 402.
Coumont, 220, 245.
Cooper, 457.
COLLAMORE, FAMILY, 340.
COLLAMORE, DAVIS, 342.
Collamore, 230, 231, 303, 338.
Coker, 186.
COLGATE FAMILY, 281.
COLGATE, SAMUEL, 281, 282.
COLGATE, R. M , 334.
Colgate, 181, 190, 200, 229 231, 232, 236, 237, 238, 247, 315, 333, 362, 363, 427.
COLBY, GARDNER R., 420.
Colby, 181, 183, 186, 230, 231, 237, 238, 239, 389 402, 426.
Colton, 191, 250.
Coon, 245.
Conkling, 192.
Collyer, 194.
Courter, 353.
Cortelyou, 357.
Conover, 215.
Corning, 232.
Corson, 239.
Cotten, 433.
Cory, 107.
Converse, 457.
Cornell, 105, 169, 205.
Cornwell, 406.
Coggeshall, 251.
Crofut, 122, 186, 214
Corlies, 166, 240.
Coppinger, 213.
Coyne, 122 168, 245, 390, 389, 395, 396.
Cropsey, 91.
Cowenhoven, 91.
Cross, 173, 254 255, 360, 361, 362, 365.
Crowell, 41, 42, 101, 147, 355, 400.
Crowe, 214.
Clorer, 214
Crozier, 361.
Coley, 340.
Crowe, 214.
Clows, 209.
Curtis, 16, 67, 156, 157, 183, 363.
Cuis, 252.
Cutter, 199, 231.
Cutts 232.
Cusack, 215.
Cushing, 251, 341.
Cushman, 294
Culpepper, 270.
Cutler, 322, 433.
Curry, 182.
Cummings, 213.
Cunningham, 174
Cushman, 41.
CHURCH, EDWARD F., 376.
Church, 174, 175, 179 180, 200, 357, 396.
Cruikshank, 254.
Crumbie, 166.
Chubb, 194.

DAY FAMILY, 57.
Day, 16, 20, 22, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 47, 79, 84, 103, 114, 120, 174, 214, 215, 243, 244, 302, 303 401.
DAYTON FAMILY, 414, 415.
Davis, 16, 42, 28, 152, 169, 170, 175, 177, 180, 185, 245, 326, 341.
Daniels, 166, 441.
Davenport, 12 18, 100, 177, 426.
Daglish, 48.
Darby, 101.
Darcy, 130.
Danner, 147, 150, 171.
Darnstaedt, 160, 228.
Daum, 178, 389.
Dates, 389.
Davey, 396, 397, 399, 400.
David, 185
Dashiell, 173, 174, 220
David, 185.
Drake, 183 221, 362, 425
Drayton, 186.
Dean, 41, 226, 323
Dennis, 89, 229, 254.
DeWitt, 389.
DECKER, CHAS. M., 289.
Decker, 77, 83, 108, 166, 168, 174, 214, 215 394, 395
Dean, 214
Denman, 413
Delhonde, 274
Devon, 362.
Dearborn, 222, 250.
DeHart, 402.
Delano, 153, 154 194, 297.
Deegan, 164, 242.
Dewar, 248.
Denslow, 164.
Dennison, 74.
Drew, 170, 214.
DILL FAMILY, 442.
DILL, JAMES B., 443
Dill, 141, 258.
Diller, 165.
Dillon, 253.
DICKINSON, REV. JAMES T., 184
Dickinson, 144, 183
Dickson, 160, 182.
Dixon, 235.
Drinston 74.
Dwinel, 448.
DODD FAMILY, 59
DODD, MATTHIAS M., 61.
DODD, BETHUEL, 61
DODD, SAMUEL M., 63
DODD, REUBEN, 64
DODD, CALVIN, 66.
Dodd, 22, 23, 27, 37, 45, 52, 59, 73, 75, 76, 89, 99, 100, 109, 110, 114, 121, 125, 133, 134 135, 137, 140, 141, 152, 153, 165, 188, 201, 206, 214, 216, 236, 238, 240, 243 244, 245, 249, 288, 304 389, 390 402, 425
Doolittle, 145.
DOREMUS FAMILY, 402.
DOREMUS, ELIAS O., 403.
Doremus, 128, 165, 201, 238, 243, 245, 251, 288, 383, 389, 396.
Doty, 65, 152
Douglass, 152, 229, 240, 414.
Doddwell, 122.
Dobbins, 175, 178.
Doane, 116, 149, 163, 164, 165.
Dorland, 362.
Doran, 390.
Dover, 389.
Dorer, 390.
Dowd, 156, 380.
Dow, 173.
Downs, 174.
Downer, 148.
Duncan, 125.
DuBois, 43.
Dudley, 200.
Dutcher, 200.
Dunnell, 225.
Dunham, 240.
Durand, 245, 360.
Duft, 141.
Duffy, 248, 260.
Durkee, 390, 401.
Drummond, 305.
Dum, 174.
Dyckman, 245, 247.
Dyer, 251, 361.

Easton, 142.
Eaton, 190.
Eager, 361.
Edgar, 361.
Evans, 155, 361.
Edwards, 32, 171 173, 244, 270, 324.
Erdman, 155, 228, 249.
Edsall, 15, 16
Eckman, 174.
Elder, 174
Eckert, 248.
Everest, 159.
Esley, 210.
EVERITT FAMILY, 267, 268.
Everitt, 30, 163, 202, 209, 215, 216, 245, 261, 268, 269, 391.
Egner, 160, 205, 207, 208, 216.
EGNER, HENRY W., 208.
Ellis, 210.
Elliott, 170 375, 390.
Ellison, 174.
Ellinwood, 177, 231, 247.
EDISON, THOMAS A., 334, 335.
Edison, 250, 315.
Ensign, 122, 152, 207, 220, 244.
Ennis, 122.
English, 16, 54.
Evison, 249.
Eldridge, 259.
Engor, 203.
Ellor, 389 390.
Ely, 126, 171, 173, 187, 244, 251, 215.

Fairley, 304.
Failade, 353.
Farrington, 165.
Fairbanks, 166.
FARRELL, EUGENE W., 224.
Farrell, 223, 358.
Faunce, 182.
Faulks, 174, 179.
Faller, 177.
Fales, 210.
FARR, T. H. POWERS, 257.
Farr, 254, 255, 256, 257
FRANKLIN, WILLIAM H , 394.
Franklin, 166, 167, 235 243, 252, 258, 390, 395, 404, 410.
FRANKLIN HOMESTEAD, 408.
Farmar, 24
Farmer, 222, 358.
Farrand, 26.
Faren, 41.
Farnsworth, 232.
Fay, 304.
Falkner, 170.
Farmeloe, 171.
Fancon, 171
Farnsworth, 373.
FRAZAR FAMILY, 282.
FRAZAR, EVERETT, 283.
Frazar, 83, 137, 231, 232, 252.
Fairchild, 120, 142.
Francis, 146.

Franck, 249.
FERRIS, MURRAY W., 386.
FERRY, GEORGE J., 207.
Ferry, 160 179, 203, 205, 207, 238, 247.
Fenner, 164, 263, 357.
Fenzlaff, 101
FELL, LAWRENCE T., 209
Fell, 125, 206, 207, 249
Fenwick, 12
Fessenden, 190, 237.
Felty, 234.
FREEMAN FAMILY, 67.
FREEMAN A. H., 68.
Freeman, Joseph A., 69.
FREEMAN, WILBERFORCE, 69
Freeman, 16, 21 22, 24, 26, 40, 41, 44 45, 75 101, 107, 121, 122, 132, 133, 141, 144, 146, 150, 158, 164, 174 186, 203, 205, 214, 216, 219, 220, 223, 229, 237, 239, 245, 246, 259, 261, 269, 305, 359, 361, 363, 364.
French, 165.
Freil, 207
Frerichs, 91.
FRELINGHUSEN, FREDERICK, 257.
Frelinghuysen, 46, 121, 255, 257.
Fletcher, 373.
Fleming, 196, 197, 257.
Fish, 86.
Fisher, 140, 146, 210, 367, 401.
Fischer, 214.
FITZGERALD, W. J., 223 224.
Firt, 39
Field, 237, 251, 303, 304
Fiske, 343, 459.
Fitch, 94, 167, 240, 253, 302.
Fish, 254.
Friday, 245.
FORT FAMILY, 430.
FORT, JOHN FRANKLIN, 431.
Forbes, 19.
Foster, 45, 175.
Force, 112, 362, 400.
Ford, 144.
Fortmeyer, George W., 148, 235, 340, 390, 401, 402.
Folwell, 184.
Fonda, 189.
FOLSOM FAMILY, 326.
FOLSOM, HENRY, 328.
FOLSOM, HENRY T., 328.
Folsom, 166 232, 234, 315.
Fowler, 231, 241, 315, 389.
Fountain, 141.
Frost, 164
Fuller, 191.
Furman, 194.

GATES FAMILY, 444.
GATES, ISSAC E., 445.
Gates, 183, 231, 232, 414, 445.
Garfield, 459.
Gallison, 235, 401.
GARRISON, W. L., 332.
Garrison, 146, 230, 232, 305, 314, 315, 326, 417.
Garden, 176.
Gardner, 24, 41, 87, 109, 125, 175, 222, 245, 362, 380
Gallagher, 140.
Gans, 244, 245.
Garner, 300.
Galbraith, 362.
Gage, 363
Gamble, 401
Gasner, 244
Gartherwaite, 107.
Gault, 426.
Graham, 205, 365.
Graves, 229 231, 232
Gray, 144, 177, 252.
Grant, 155 156.
Graulich, 160.
Gramies, 303.
Gerber, 245.
Gerbert, 219.
George, 144, 345
Gellatly, 181, 237 426.
Gerbert, 160.
Gedney, 401,
Geer, 445.
GREEN, DAVID E., 325.
GREEN, WILLIAM, 326
Green, 29, 151, 152, 161, 169, 200, 245, 249, 313, 315, 395, 439
Greason, 186
Gregory, 13, 258, 389
Greely, 320.
Gibbons, 243.
Gilbert 180.
Gilder, 173, 174
Gilmore, 174, 266.
Gilman, 327.
Gilson, 171
GILL, JOHN, 210
Gill, 137, 206, 207, 212, 213, 216, 232, 235, 239, 392.
Gilbert 13.
Gillam, 32.
Gillman, 304.
Gilles, 362.
Gillespie, 309 401.
Gist, 214.
Gildersleeve, 144
Giffin, 156, 240.
Gifford, 182 230, 374
Griffin, 170, 362, 393.
Grinsted, 215, 245.
Greswold, 266.
Grimes, 389.
Griggs, 431.
Gomez, 1
Gould, 26, 363.
Goddard, 144.
Goodman, 376
Gordon, 38, 123.
Goodell, 326
Godfrey, 362.
Goodwin, 440.
Gordon, 182.
Glover, 34
Groves, 13, 148, 396.
Gross, 177.
Guild, 46.
Gruet, 243.
Gruhnert, 160, 161.

Harding, 421.
Harrison, 15, 19, 21, 22 37, 40, 41, 51, 52, 53 64 66, 67, 76, 78, 80, 90, 99, 100, 101, 105, 107, 109, 114, 117, 120, 125, 226, 128 133, 134, 135, 141, 162, 166, 168, 169, 173, 180, 200, 202 213, 214, 215, 219, 234, 236, 237, 243, 244, 245, 249, 303, 304, 318, 354, 388, 389, 460.
HARRISON FAMILY, 70.
HARRISON, SIMEON, 72.
HARRISON, IRA, 73.
HARRISON, AARON BURR, 74.
Halsey, 56, 98, 147, 190, 239, 287.
Hand, 93
Hartshorne, 44
Harrington, 98, 438, 440.
Harper, 148.
Hardy, 3.
Hartley, 153.
Hartig, 191.
Hart, 203.
Harrop, 206, 214
Hardwick, 183
Hart, 357, 361.
Hague, 181, 183.
Harding, 441.
HARTLORD, GEORGE H., 208.
Hartford, 206, 209.
Hamilton, 3, 19, 72, 191, 245, 318.
Hansen, 161.
Hageman, 163.
Hancock, 14
HASKELL [illegible] HAYNES 403
Haskell 8, 50, 135, 139, 140 144, 172 230 237, 315
HALL FAMILY, 430
HALL, HENRY H., 440
Hall, 61, 138, 150, 194, 235 240
Haley, 210.
HALSTED M. D., 496, 497
Halsted 128, 260 365 380, 415
Hatfield 136
HALL FAMILY, 444
Hall, 176, 180, 340
Handy, 191.
Hanlen, 174
Hanchett, 248
HARVEY, HAYWARD V., 280, 287
HARVEY, THOMAS W., 287
Harvey, 140, 206, 221.
Hardy, 240 274
HALE, REV EDWARD EVERETT, 195.
Hay, 144, 155.
Hays, 101.
Harris, 201.
Hasselman, 160.
Hav, 186.
Hawley, 190.
Hardin, 220
Handel, 231 235
Hanchett, 241.
Hansell, 444
Hankins, 243.
Hare, 252, 362
Hathaway, 232 258, 260, 267 393, 395, 396.
Haynes, 265
Hawkesworth, 25, 28, 362.
Hazard, 152, 237, 303.
Hatch, 230.
Hallet, 383
Hamm, 389
Hagemeyer, 362.
Hathorne, 343.
Hayes, 355.
Hammard, 176
Hawes, 170, 441.
Haxtun, 366.
Hedden, 4, 45, 63, 88, 90 142, 147, 179, 185, 188, 189, 21 , 230, 258, 353, 389, 401, 405.
Heckwelder, 4, 5.
Hedenberg, 105.
Heirsted, 114.
Henderson, 122.
Herbert, 254, 255, 257.
Herring, 259.
Herman, 234, 260.
Hegeman, 237.
Heckscher, 239, 290, 308, 310.
Henry, 231, 245.
Hepburn, 295.
Heberling, 221
Hevnor, 384.
Heizel 302.
Herschel, 194
Heroy, 100
HEALD FAMILY, 323.
HEALD, DANIEL A., 322
HEALD, JOHN O., 292.
Heald, 160, 229, 230, 231, 232, 235, 318, 315, 362.
Henrichs, 170.
Headley, 253.
Heisler, 431.
Hewitt, 445.
HICKOK, REV H. F., 141.
Hickok, 141 152, 153, 155, 158, 160.
HITCH FAMILY, 260.
HITCH, HENRY, 267
Hitch, 184, 231, 240, 243 254.
Hitchcock, 137
Hitchotham, 153.
Hickey, 195.
Hickbohm, 401.
His, 148, 251
Hill, 163 180, 220, 245, 315.
[illegible] 13 4, 172 246 [illegible]
Hitt 349
HINE, LEWIS W. 4
Hine 241 4 8 4 [illegible]
Hibard 174
Hi freth 17
Hogan, 41
HOWE REV JAMES 1
Howe, 30, 131 13 14 [illegible] 157, 160 172 1 2 3
Hopkins 173
Hobart, 362
Hobbs 375
Holland 15
Holmes 115 162, 167, 192 247, 25
Hotterworth 1
Hodge, 132
Hohler, 107
Hoertl, 161.
Hooker, 47, 151
Honeyman, 153
Hosmer, 434
HORN, WILLIAM C 175.
Horn, 160 258, 394 395, 477 [illegible]
Hodge, 327
Hop, 245
Howkins, 288.
Hogencamp, 172
Hodgkinson, 206 214.
Hogan, 213
Hopper, 220
Hottenroth 259.
HOWE FAMILY 434.
HOWE, GEORGE, R. 4
HOWE, WILLIAM R., 315
Howe, 131, 163, 169 160 [illegible] 216, 231, 232, 238 241 242 345, 400.
Howell, 185.
Howard, 188, 221, 313, 333 37
Hubbell, 161.
Hubbard 276.
Hubbins, 387
Hurlbert, 158, 215, 236, 237, 400
Hughson, 169
HUTCHINSON, ABBY, 271.
Hutchinson, 136, 231
Hutchins, 271, 422
Hunt 421
Hunter, 173 181.
Hutton, 310.
Hussey, 247, 250.
Hunting 367
Huntington, 15, 31, 118, 425 417
Hulsizer, 439.

Ingleshy, 3.
Ingleshe, 244.
Irving, 152.
Ilgin, 161.
Ingalls, 221
Idd ngs 240.
Ingling, 245, 248
Inlis, 245.

Jarolemon, 32, 380
Jaques, 62.
Jacobs, 67.
Jackson, 129.
Janes, 173, 174 178
Jayne, 174, 199.
Jacobus, 103, 384 394, 3
James, 234 2
Jansen, 416
JAMISON FRANK 221
Jamison 223.
Jenkins, 210, 22
Jeffrey, 175
Jeffries, 130.
Jessup, 157.
Jepson 280 4 1.
Jenks, 372.
Jenn ng . 3, 452.

Jenkins, 435.
JONES FAMILY, 76.
Jones, 16, 30, 41, 48, 73, 74, 76, 92, 93, 146, 147, 152, 157, 183, 213, 245, 280, 290, 315, 372, 375, 389, 453.
JOHNSON FAMILY, E. O., 419.
Johnson, 15, 16, 19, 22, 41, 45, 71, 123, 124, 127, 222, 226, 250, 251, 288, 318, 355, 417.
Johns, 24
Jube, 111, 192, 247
Judd, 258
Judson, 181, 183, 247

Kasson, 250.
Kean, 254 401.
Keene, 3
Kearney, 122.
Kerr, 150.
Kern, 161.
Keck, 177 235.
Kerin, 195, 197.
Kendig, 175.
Kemble, 177.
Kelsal 204
Kent, 213, 216.
Kellogg, 235, 444
Kelsey, 141
Kenyon, 147, 389.
Kelly, 255, 362
Kennealy, 303
Kenney, 305.
Knears, 363.
Kennedy, 222, 232
Ketcham, 271.
KINGSLEY FAMILY, 264
Kingsley, 80, 122, 201, 216, 229, 232, 236, 237, 460
King, 406.
Kilborne, 200 346.
Kilburn, 66, 78, 85, 108, 137, 144, 157, 214, 245, 374.
Kingsland, 22.
Kingsbury, 152.
Kiersted, 247.
KINGMAN FAMILY 370.
Kingman, 229, 357, 358.
Klincken, 416.
KIDDER FAMILY, 292.
KIDDER, G. C., 294.
Kidder, 170, 232, 363.
Kirtland, 152, 166, 229, 237, 239, 240.
KIMBALL, HORACE, 227.
Kimball, 98, 170, 225, 305, 430.
Kitchell, 16, 53, 109, 110, 146, 168.
Kitchen, 247.
Kissam, 131, 256.
Kitsall, 173.
King, 191, 389, 405.
Knight, 152, 238, 241, 389.
Kotcher, 303.
Kovanaugh, 244.
Knox, 34.
Kroch, 167, 251.
Knowles, 174 177, 200, 246, 247.
Kutcher, 177, 401.
Kuntz, 161.
Kynor, 183, 221.

Lafayette, 32, 33, 34, 45, 209.
Lardiem, 24.
Larned, 362.
Long, 120.
Lamb, 150, 158, 159
Lathbury, 247.
Lang, 389, 390, 391, 396.
Lane, 155 150, 253, 389, 395.
Laubat, Alphonse, 310.
Lawrie, 1, 19.
Lamson, 41.
Layton, 43.
Lawrence, 46, 51, 44 ..
Lacis, 46.
Lampson, 62, 114
Lansing, 157.
La Pierre, 258 395.
Leonard, 262.
Lethbridge, 215, 249, 303.
Leveridge, 391.
Leverich, 442.
Leite, 13.
Leonard, 117.
Lees, 244
Lee, 123 170, 173, 235, 256
Lewis, 164, 191.
LINDSLEY FAMILY, 78.
Lindsley, 39 41, 44, 58, 60, 75, 76, 117, 120, 121, 131, 133, 137, 144, 166, 178, 200, 201, 202, 214, 215, 216, 219, 221, 232, 236, 243, 249, 284, 290, 303, 306, 353, 359, 392.
Linle, 16, 78
Lincoln, 121, 440
Livermore, 194.
Libby, 247, 401.
Livingston, 249
LIGHTHIPE FAMILY, 280
Lighthipe, 131, 193, 201, 213, 214, 215, 260, 261, 302, 307, 392
Little, 174
Loutrel, 164, 168, 358, 361.
Lockwood, 160, 176.
Lorrimer, 182.
Leve, 201, 227
Lord, 245.
Logan, 401.
Lathrop, 140, 146.
Longstreet, 123.
Loundes, 164.
LONG, S. M., 428
Long, 389, 390, 401.
Loraine, 262.
Lowney, 401.
Lovelace, 3.
L'HOMMEDIEU FAMILY, 294
L'Hommedieu, 362.
Lord, 231.
Lowrie, 237, 240, 247.
Lowther, 158.
Loomis, 225.
Lloyd, 152, 239, 362.
LUDLOW, REV. J. M., 148.
Ludlow, 147, 148, 149 150 156, 157, 158.
Ludlum, 148, 209.
Ludington, 42, 288.
Lum, 362.
Lumsden, 244.
Luff, 189 239.
Ludwick, 166
Lucas, 23, 24.
Lyon, 15, 16, 45, 58, 76, 78, 173, 213, 355, 389.
Lyman, 230, 232.

MANDEVILLE FAMILY, O., 83.
MANDEVILLE FAMILY, S. O., 383.
MANDEVILLE, H. A., 384
Mandeville, 47, 203, 215, 228, 258, 358, 375
Manning, 2, 90 180 292, 325, 362.
Madison, 75, 120.
Manitz, 161
Marshall, 173, 174, 176, 257, 258.
Marsh, 235, 240.
Mahew, 230, 300.
Marr, 77.
Mann 171 174, 191, 221, 222, 231, 237, 242, 244, 247, 250.
MARTIN, F. E., 333.
MARTIN, C. J., 333
Martine, 59.
MARCY FAMILY, 344.
MARCY, ERASTUS E., 345.
MARCY, RANDOLPH B., 346, 349.
Marcy, 113 144
Maxwell, 145, 146, 302, 414.
Mason, 44, 131, 137, 174, 187, 191, 253, 266, 330, 331, 332, 334, 335, 343, 435
Marsh, 140, 168.
Mallory, 142.
Mayland, 32.
Marr, 152
Marks, 155.
Magee 148.
Martin, 153, 181, 185, 192, 228, 229, 231, 232, 239, 240, 247, 315 362, 363, 438.
Marvin, 166, 237.
Matchett, 180
McArthur, 182.
Matterson, 439.
MATTHEWS, CAPT. A. M., 122.
Matthews, 178, 121, 122, 123, 124 125, 126 170, 186, 206, 213, 214, 215, 216, 238, 239, 240, 249, 262, 313.
Matthias, 172
Mather, 87
Mayers, 165
McClane, 188.
McCabe, 156.
McAdam, 389.
McCarthy, 197.
McKay, 195
McNamee, 207.
McGall, 214
Merrill, 82, 401
Merrell, 251
Merchant, 418.
Merritt, 435.
MEEKER FAMILY, 413
Meeker, 125, 129 257, 289, 413.
Melvin 327
Merwin, 174 245.
Meton, 186
MEAD FAMILY, 374
Mead, 191, 232, 240, 357, 358, 360, 361, 363, 374 375, 376, 396.
Metcalf 78, 212, 229, 231, 259.
Mees, 234
Means, 237, 250.
Merrick, 230, 313.
Mechalick, 160.
Meyers, 237, 239, 245.
MCCLELLAN GEN G B., 347.
McClellan, 122, 125, 153, 254, 310, 347, 428.
McPherson, 147, 150.
McLeod, 180.
McDermott, 192.
MCCHESNEY, LEONARD, 227.
McChesney, 122, 125 203, 204, 213, 214, 225, 245, 249.
McGee, 362.
Middlediteh, 363.
Miller, 111, 155, 156, 180 393, 361, 363, 390, 395 429, 450.
Mills, 153, 391, 396, 402, 407.
Milliken, 195.
Milan, 416.
MINOTT FAMILY, 372.
Minott, 234, 367, 392 393.
Mix, 136, 146, 152, 154 160 221.
Migeon, 370.
MITCHELL FAMILY, 87.
MITCHELL, AARON P., 88
MITCHELL, WINTHROP D., 89.
MITCHELL, GEORGE L., 89.
Michell, 92, 99, 128, 173 188, 355, 389, 390, 444.
Minor, 39
McWhinney, 183.
McIlvane, 168, 401.
McIntyre, 159.
McKine, 194.
McKiellop, 444.
Moffat, 435
Moore, 165, 214, 245, 293, 313, 390, 401.
Morrison, 362 377.
Moulton, 315, 329.
Morse, 237, 247, 282, 400.
Mohr, 235, 248.
Mosley, 191
Mott, 250.
Moody, 199.
Morris, 3, 88, 76, 79, 166, 244, 245, 251.
Morgan, 89, 435, 457.
Morster, 175.
Moller, 259.
Morehouse, 148, 189, 193.
Morrow, 360, 401.
McC. Morrow, 156, 240.
Mohr, 216.
Monroe, 221.
McCoy, 108, 148, 152, 234, 243, 391, 363.
McConnell, 359.
McCollum, 304
McDougall, 235.
McGowan, 245.
McCord, 120.
McCormac, 143.
McCloud, 390, 401.
MUNN FAMILY, E. O., 92
MUNN FAMILY, W. O., 329
MUNN, O. D., 331.
Munn, 36, 45, 46, 55, 60, 71, 78, 79, 81, 107, 115, 121, 130, 147, 254, 314, 315, 362, 363, 389, 391, 392, 393, 400.
Mulford, 53, 107 237, 201.
Muder, 363.
Mulligan, 146 156, 157.
Mulholland, 168.
Murphy, 173 254
Murchinson, 176.
Munther, 362.
Mullins, Priscilla, 276, 282, 371.
Mullins, William, 371.
Murtha, 401.
Muller, 391.
McMullen, 362.
McCurdy, 165.
McCullagh, 171.
Myers, 44
McGlynn, 305.

Nauke, 189.
Napier, 46.
Nagle, 437.
Newman, 152, 190.
Newell, 156.
Nevins, 156.
Nevius, 189, 263.
Newton, 51, 146, 194 189.
Newbold, 428.
Newcomb, 441.
Nicoll, 2, 140.
Nichols, 146 277, 413.
Nott, 380.
Norcross, 380.
Northrup, 213.
Notmand, 94
Norton, 425.
Nutman, 52, 102, 114, 117, 302
Nunn, 245.

Oatman, 258.
Overman, 209.
Ohlman, 302
Oakley, 240.
Olef, 21, 22, 200, 302.
Odell, 247.
Overmuller, 203.
Odenheimer, 116, 104
Ogden, 41, 42, 43, 133, 141, 156, 108, 241, 406 413.
Owen, 174, 177.
Oven, 213.
Oberbein, 214 216.
O'Neill, 198, 205 206, 236, 237.
O'Reilly, 207.
Oxenbridge 325
Otis, 247, 401.
O Connor, 197, 303

O'Rourke, 216.
Oddie, 231.
Orr, 149.
Osborn, 41, 164, 360, 301, 363, 403.
OLCOTT, GEORGE P., 393, 400.
Ongheltree, 389, 390.
Osmun, 120, 140.

Parson, 122, 244.
Paine, 29.
Parcel, 32.
Parkinson, 242.
Palter, 326.
Patterson, 152, 404
Parrott, 44.
Parkman, 3.
Paddock, 140.
PALMER FAMILY, 447.
Palmer, 174, 176, 252, 253, 258, 362.
PAGE, HENRY A., 257.
Page, 164 220, 231, 238, 230, 254. 255 257 258, 360 362, 365.
Parmly, 155.
Pattison, 182.
PATTON FAMILY, 269.
Patton, 205, 234.
Parish, 254, 315.
Palen, 363.
Parry, 361.
Paul, 315.
Park 354.
Pancoast, 363
Paucher, 401
PARKER, R. WAYNE, 257.
PARTRIDGE, SAMUEL, 344.
Pratt, 131.
Place, 153.
Platt, 431
PECK FAMILY 94.
Peck, 16, 26, 30, 37 76, 77, 88, 92, 112, 114, 133 140 145, 146, 216, 236, 290, 360 404.
Preston, 174.
Pearson, 244
Personnette, 44.
Pell, 78.
Perry, 110 122, 183 214, 249.
Pearce, 244
Peabody, 194.
Peebles, 451.
Pennington, 16, 96, 255, 288.
Penn, 11.
Peterson, 158, 160.
Pettit, 187, 235, 241, 252.
Perine, 174, 214 247, 305.
Perkins, 327.
Peine, 249.
Prettyman, 174
Prescott, 231, 238, 250, 323.
Prall, 164.
Phelps, 247, 438.
Phillips, 417.
PIERSON FAMILY, 100.
Pierson, 12, 15, 17, 18, 20, 25, 26, 32, 41, 42, 44 46, 49, 55, 50, 63, 71, 76, 77 82, 92, 96, 97, 98 101, 112, 122, 124, 132, 133, 136, 138, 140, 141, 147, 152, 160, 160 200, 201, 203, 204, 207, 214 215, 216, 217 220, 221, 228, 229, 231, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 245, 249, 254, 257, 287, 305, 309 353 359, 388, 392 393
Pitman, 172.
Pfizer, 254.
Price, 46, 181, 220, 318, 392, 393.
Pecksley, 169, 253.
Pitcher, 254.
Pillott, 266 310.
Post, 32, 46, 164.
Porter, 69, 122, 203, 215, 219, 256.
Power, 158
Poucher, 300.
Powles, 140, 389.
POTTER FAMILY, 436.
POTTER, HENRY A., 438.
Potter, 140 153 251, 252, 340, 401, 413, 430 437 438
Potts, 174
Proctor, 173.
Powers, 163
Provost, 215
Purdue, 122, 130, 191
Pullan, 188
Purcell, 225
Purves, 243.
Pulsford, 301.
Puff, 214
Plum, 15
Plume, 122, 200
Plummer, 315 337
Pruden, 186 189

QUIMBY FAMILY, 105
Quimbs, 44 70, 168, 193, 231, 234, 235.
Quinby, 213, 215, 365.
Quinlan, 214

RANDALL FAMILY, 418
Randall, 74, 77, 94 117, 389, 342, 393, 396, 418
Rand, 211, 247 254
Rafferty, 257.
Ratchff, 287.
Ransom, 362
Rankin, 326.
Raymond, Mrs Edward, 346.
Ray, 389
Rankin, 187, 188.
REDMOND FAMILY, 304.
Reading, 3.
Reynolds, 50 180, 215, 235, 236, 237, 389, 396
REED, EDWARD, 420.
Reed, 137, 165, 174, 429, 430.
Reid, 303.
Read, 214
Reimer, 180, 230, 390, 393.
Reeves, 122.
Reuck, 222.
Reazer, 163, 171, 172.
Riggs, 16, 21, 41 43, 70, 101, 133, 353, 354 355.
Rice, 141, 389
Rich, 151, 158, 159.
Richmond, 152 160 170, 267.
Richards, 67, 152, 177, 200, 217, 229, 247.
Riker, 104 153, 188, 389
Riley, 249, 250.
Ring, 258.
Richardson, 299.
Richey, 401.
Roberts, 16, 37 152, 178, 363, 420.
Robords, 41, 389
Robertson, 174
Robbins, 76, 220
Robinson, 45, 57, 84 120, 121, 153, 171, 182, 210, 221, 222, 240, 254 255, 401
ROPES, DAVID N., 274
Ropes, 101, 203 207, 220, 230, 231, 236, 237, 250, 251, 305 392
Rollinson, 72, 230, 303.
Robotham, 244
Roosevelt, 254, 255.
ROCKWELL FAMILY, 421
Rockwell, 148, 393, 396, 424.
Rose, 15
Ross, 44, 236, 295.
Rogers, 16, 97, 174, 177, 234, 351.
Rochambeau, 34.
Rowe, 23
Rosenthal, 160.
Rossiter, 374
Root, 101, 201, 232, 234, 235, 237, 250.
Ruff, 215.
Rowe 417
Russell, 169, 215 480 389
RUNYAN FAMILY 414
Runyan, 188, 416
Rutan 214 340
Runkle, 220, 250
Rudyard 3
Ruder, 430
Ruger, 123
RYAN, ABRAHAM H., 438
Ryan, 384, 395
Ryman, 174

Sackett, 459
Say, 11
Sayre, 31, 110
Sankey, 90
Sage, 163 234 426
Sands, 302
Sanger, 389, 396 [illegible].
Sandford, 164, 173 375
Sanders, 182
Savage, 187.
SAVAGE, REV CHARLES, 188.
Stansborough, 41 112.
Stapley, 108
Starkey, 116.
Sharp, 302
Strachan, 141.
Sprague, 145, 150
Salisbury, 146.
Schauck 146.
Stalknecht, 156, 363
Stall, 103.
Scranton, 167.
Sharpley, 170.
Scarlet, 177
Stanley, 221, 251, 357 390.
STARR, CHARLES 307.
Starr, 137, 225, 313, 314, 315 303, 397, 398.
Shann, 225
Small 230, 230
Stalker 244
Starbuck, 232 252
St Clair, 32.
STAGG, GEORGE R 305
Stagg, 248, 305
Standish, Miles 276, 281, 371.
Spaulding 315 333.
Shackleford, 163 165.
Swaine, 12, 15, 16, 21 40, 174
Sprague, 441.
Sergeant, 19, 42, 101.
Seal, 11.
Sellers, 36.
Seabury, 315, 325 395.
Sedgwick, 254, 255 315 337.
Self, 150, 157, 357, 390
STETSON FAMILY, 262
Stetson, 81, 122, 190, 202, 212, 213, 215, 216, 234, 245.
Slevin, 254.
Slee, 398
Stevens, 111, 129 362.
Stephenson, 141, 229, 240, 251
Stevenson, 146, 160, 183 247.
Stearns, 19 230, 231
Sterling, 235, 240, 251, 258
Steele, 236 305.
Steckman, 353.
Shellenberger 190
Steinhach, 241
Schneider, 251
SHELDON FAMILY, 108.
Sheldon, 106 237
Shears, 301.
Shreve, 240.
Schulman, 245
Snell, Charlotte, 278 279
Snedeker, 164 358 389.
Schenck, 190, 370
Seton, 199
Speer, 363.
SHEPARD FAMILY, 422
SHEPARD, FREDERICK M. 123
Shepard, 15, 20, 21, 230, 410, 371 373, 390, 396, 422, 424, 425 432 [illegible]
Shepherd 213
Shepherd 102, 196
Speer 222
Seely, 18, 189, 20
Senez 14
Sherman 123 124 171 181 17 [illegible]
Stewart 146 371 [illegible]
Seward 140 191 [illegible] 345
Sheridan 216
Streeter 171 17
Spermeyer 175 17
Sweazy 169
Selleck 181
Seitz, 384
Sigmour 431
Sherman 23.
Scribner 251
Sinclair, 361
Silby, 365
Sickles, 124
Simons 137
Simmons 155, 177, 231
Sippel, 191
Singer, 161
SMITH FAMILY, 106
Smith, 20 41, 44 45 105 112 117, 120, 122, 134 135, 137 141 147 153 155 159, 164 173 171 179 183 186, 190 191 194 214 217 221, 234, 235, 243 244 245 247, 248 291, 301 353 361 372, 377, 398.
Schmidt, 245, 248, 380 390
Spinning, 146 153 391
Schieman, 122, 166
Skinner, 121
STICKLER FAMILY 270
STICKLER J W M D 275
Stickler, 137 190 200, 215 217 230
Simpson, 221 251
Shields 221, 225.
Schiller 251.
Shipman 304.
Swift, 141 260, 280, 290 297.
Sovereign 114, 122 153, 216, 384
Soper, 199
Souther, 255
Sloane, 288, 361.
Scott, 137 220
Scribner, 410
Stocking, 50, 125, 193 171
Short, 67
Shores, 76
Strong, 44 182.
Stoll, 122.
STORRS REV HENRY 137
Storrs, 137 156 157 158
Stokes 215
Stow, 199.
STONE LAMB 320
Stone, 151, 247, 313 314 315 [illegible]
Story, 433
Strother, 242.
Sturgess, 217.
Shotwell, 153.
Snow, 251, 392 411
St John, 247.
SPOTTISWOODE FAMILY 211
Spottswoode, 201 203, 205 209 215 216
Scull, 146.
Sullivan 244
SQUIER HOMESTEAD, 351
Squier, 32 42 43 143 141 [illegible] 215 218
Spurgeon, 182
Strong, 410.
Struck, 190.
Stuyve [illegible]
Sturtevant 8?
Struble, 212
Struther, 165
Sutphen, 4[illegible]

Sullivan, 415.
Stuky, 389
SCHUYLER, REV. ANTHONY, 167.
Schuyler, 22, 165, 166, 171, 172, 242.
Syman, 21, 40.
Schnyder, 46, 212.
Stryker, 213, 262.

Tappan, 164 320, 444
TAYLOR FAMILY, 411.
Taylor, 24, 25, 41, 46, 80, 93, 101, 125, 133, 134, 141, 145 150, 157, 160, 173, 174, 177, 180, 181, 184, 189, 194, 215, 216, 229, 234, 249, 360, 362, 420
Tainter, 146, 360.
Tarr, 254.
Trabold, 122, 216.
Talmage, 148.
Travis, 158, 159.
Traphagen, 213.
Thatcher, 180, 325.
Terrill, 43, 359, 367.
Teller, 167.
Terhune, 170, 205.
Trench, 170.
Trenchard, 175, 176, 301.
Teel, 87.
Teed, 215.
Tremery, 200
Trepkou, 125, 249
Teulon, 244, 245
Thebacca 254 255.
Treat, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 27, 41, 48, 67, 70, 105 288, 425.
Tweddell, 140, 156, 157.
TILLOU, ABIJAH F., 364
Tillou, 41, 215, 363.
Timms, 155.
Timson, 163, 170, 315.
Tiger, 183.
Tilley, 176.
Timpson, 221.
Tillinghast, 409.
Tileston, 433.
TILNEY FAMILY, 298.
TILNEY, JOHN S., 297, 299, 410.
Tilford, 252.
Tichenor, 16, 30, 42, 107, 152, 207, 213, 243, 359, 405.
Trippe, 150, 439.
Tisdale, 400.
Titsworth, 415.
Twitchell, 440.
Tompkins, 16, 20, 22, 32, 42, 44, 76, 133, 173 305, 355, 389
Tooker, 152
Toombs, 222, 249, 338, 339
Toedt, 232.
Tomas, 41.
Torrey, 166.
Toppin, 401.
Topham, 401.
Townsend, 173, 174
Townley, 174.
Thomas, 148, 158, 166, 172, 174, 232, 247, 252, 400.
Trow, 289.
Trowbridge, 148, 158, 159
Thorp, 128, 152, 190 250.
Thompson, 185, 215, 221, 239, 251, 308, 355, 389, 390, 401.
TURRELL FAMILY, 367.
Turrell, 357, 367.
Tuttle, 178, 289
Tupper, 182
Tuneson, 174.
Tubbs, 289
TRUMAN, HENRY H., 209.
Truman, 172, 207.
Truesdell, 401.
Trumbull, 184.
Thursby, 232.
Tyler, 153, 401.

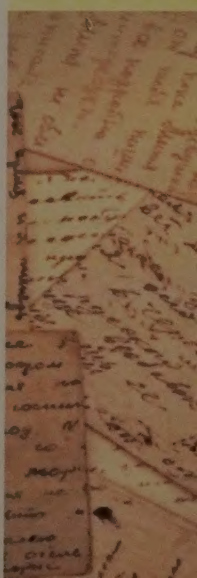
Upham, 175.
Underhill, 141, 170, 301, 370.
Upton, 232.
Unitiedt, 404.

Vance, 145, 146.
Vaughn, 439.
Varian, 259.
Vail, 178, 190 240.
Varndell, 122.
Van Buskirk, 122, 303.
Van Cortlandt, 117, 229.
Van Auken, 411.
Van Dyke, 149
Van Doren, 375
Van Horne, 174, 231, 235, 251.
Van Houten, 213.
Van Gaasbeck, 220.
Van Orden, 216, 244, 245.
Van Ness, 254.
Van Nostrand, 170, 172.
Van Marter, 247
Van Rensselaer, 163, 254 308.
Van Vechten, 238, 230, 240.
Van Vilsor, 85.
Van der Stucken 234
Van Wagoner, 83
Van Wagenen, 156, 169, 170, 232, 239, 240, 242, 251, 358, 361.
Van Winkle, 22.
Van Zee, 192.
Vermilyen, 47, 165, 214, 215, 262, 389
Verrazano, 1.
Vincent, 133, 149.
Visehey, 420.
VOSE, JOHN G., 365.
Vose, 231, 238, 239.
Von Slechenhorst, 167.

Wakeman, 449.
WARD FAMILY, 108
Ward, 15, 20, 22, 40, 41, 43, 62 64, 65, 70, 75, 105, 108 109, 110, 111, 112, 133, 141, 165, 167 186, 192, 195, 200, 205, 212, 226, 231, 334, 243, 244, 245, 246, 287, 353, 358, 363, 384, 390, 417.
WARD, ROBERT, S O., 385.
Wade, 287, 355.
Wadsworth, 308, 309.
Wakefield, 247, 248
Walters, 16.
Walls, 42.
Walker, 68, 166, 214.
Walsh, 3, 391.
Wallace, 151, 155, 300.
Wallace, D. A., 313 315, 333.
Walton, 235, 390, 396, 402
Wallis, 141, 259, 402
Wales, 190.
Warren, 284
Warner, 172, 380.
Washington, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 269, 435.
Washburn, 63, 292, 325, 371.
Watson, 16, 167, 229, 230, 254, 362.
Waters, 392.
Wayne, 34, 90.
Wharry, 122.
Webster, 150, 181, 253, 401.
Webb, 20, 132.
Weed, 370.
Weaver, 362.
Weeks, 98, 188, 190.
Wells, 215, 274.
Werner, 161.
Werth, 161.
Wescott, 242.
Weston, 270.
West, 11, 315 337.
Wentworth, 210 293.
Wetmore, 239, 240, 329.
Weil, 161.
Wenner, 173.
Wells, 213.
Westervelt, 454.
Wellington, 43.
Wescott, 155.
Weidenfield, 254, 213.
Welsh, 304.
Wheeler, 16, 21, 22, 25, 28 57, 71, 101, 106, 127, 132, 133, 200, 205, 254, 306, 353, 411.
Wheaton, 396.
WILLIAMS FAMILY, 113
WILLIAMS, REV. JAMES A., 115.
WILLIAMS, LEANDER, 118.
WILLIAMS EDGAR, 223.
Williams, 22, 25, 26, 31, 32, 38, 44, 46, 52, 57, 59, 60, 65 67, 73, 75, 76, 78, 94 100, 105, 113, 114 115, 120, 121, 122, 125, 127, 128, 132, 133, 134, 140, 141, 153, 155, 162, 163, 164, 165, 168, 171, 185, 200, 202, 212, 213, 215, 216, 224, 236, 240, 242, 243, 244, 245, 240, 301, 302, 303 304, 308, 314, 315, 401.
Wilcox, 54, 395.
Williamson, 95, 441.
Wilson, 146, 171, 175, 216, 243, 258, 287, 390, 400.
Wiley, 141, 190, 407.
Willie, 160.
Willard, 162.
Wilmot, 170, 305.
Wilbur, 236, 237.
Willis 238, 239, 240.
Willeston, 193.
Wilkington, 211.
Wilkinson, 421.
WILDE, JOHN, 452.
Wilde, 171, 173, 452, 453, 454.
Willocks, 355.
Withington, 453.
WICKS, STEPHEN, M. D., 268.
Wicks, 84, 218, 231, 237, 238, 239.
Winthrop, 14, 420.
Winans, 55, 243.
Winterick, 160
Wiedenhold, 160.
Wiseman, 171.
Winter, 172.
WIGGIN, H. B., 208.
Wiggin, 183, 202, 207, 208.
Wigger, 197.
Winey, 192.
Wisner, 160.
Wilmarth, 221
Wilmerding, 254, 257, 362.
Willigerod, 257.
Wilkins, 355.
Wildey, 361, 362.
Winslow, 362.
Winant, 287.
Winner, 401.
Wiley, 390
WHITE, REV. WILLIAM C., 136.
White, 134, 136, 156, 159, 161, 185, 360.
Whiting, 121, 213, 238, 240.
Whiteside, 152.
Whitaker, 154, 155.
Whittingham, 162, 164, 240.
Whitney, 166, 214, 245.
Whittlesey, 215.
Whitehead, 254, 255.
Whitlock, 146.
WHITTEMORE FAMILY, 432.
WHITTEMORE, SAMUEL, 433.
Whittemore, 169, 432, 433, 434
Whitman, 182, 297, 390.
Wihlelm, 221.
Wright, 30, 64, 174, 297, 320, 358, 360, 361, 425
WOOD J. WALTER, 365.
Wood, 156, 164, 241, 355, 362, 371, 440.
Woodhull, 315, 337.
Woodworth, 251.
Woodward, 247, 445.
Woodruff, 254, 390, 414.
Woodhouse, 164.
Wolcott, 370.
Wolf, 125, 161, 239.
Wolt, 240, 247.
Worcester, 145.
Worth, 315, 337.
Woolsey, 410.
Wyckoff, 36, 90, 91.
Wyman, 158, 159.
Whybrew, 43

YARDLEY, MRS. CHARLES B., 454.
Yardley, 237, 240, 251, 254.
YEOMANS, REV. ALFRED 152
Yeomans, 150, 155, 214, 245.
Yorke, 382.
Yost, 161.
Young, 146, 160, 167, 170, 214, 390.

Zippell, 169, 251, 250.
Zimmerman, 240



W9-DFJ-820

ISHA BOOKS

Delhi - 110033 Ph.: 9212142040
E-mail: ishabooks@hotmail.com

Distributed By :

GYAN BOOKS PVT. LTD.

GYAN KUNJ, 23 MAIN ANSARI ROAD
DARYA GANJ, NEW DELHI-110002
PHONES: 23282060, 23261060 FAX: 91-11-23285914
E-mail: books@gyanbooks.com www.gyanbooks.com

US$ 59.00
2950.00

9 789333 134590